

By Mr. LUFKIN: A bill (H. R. 15776) to amend the act for the establishment of marine schools, and for other purposes, approved March 4, 1911; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 15777) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to remove the charge of desertion in certain cases; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. COADY: A bill (H. R. 15778) to amend and reenact the first paragraph of subdivision (a) of section 209 of the transportation act, 1920; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LUFKIN: A bill (H. R. 15779) granting allowance to disbursing officers for payment for civilian outfits furnished enlisted men; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HOWARD: A bill (H. R. 15780) to amend section 1 of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1895 (28 Stat. L., p. 907), and to extend restrictions against alienation of lands allotted to and inherited by certain Quapaw Indians, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BUTLER: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 449) to provide a commission to inquire into and submit recommendations to Congress relative to the erection of a suitable memorial to the late Admiral George Dewey, United States Navy; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. MASON: Resolution (H. Res. 646) requesting the President to furnish information in connection with the sending of troops to Cuba; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CLEARY: A bill (H. R. 15781) for the relief of the Merritt & Chapman Derrick & Wrecking Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DRANE: A bill (H. R. 15782) granting an increase of pension to Luray McClellan; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FLOOD: A bill (H. R. 15783) granting relief to Everts Walton Opie; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HARDY of Texas: A bill (H. R. 15784) authorizing the President to reappoint and honorably discharge David J. Sawyer, second lieutenant National Army, as of May 11, 1919; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HILL: A bill (H. R. 15785) for the relief of James Gilroy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KING: A bill (H. R. 15786) granting a pension to Harrison Lantz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 15787) granting a pension to Burnham Gibson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RUBEN: A bill (H. R. 15788) granting a pension to Joseph Floyd; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VENABLE: A bill (H. R. 15789) to authorize the President to promote J. C. Lewis, a technical sergeant, Quartermaster Corps, to the rank of a first lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ZIHLMAN: A bill (H. R. 15790) granting an increase of pension to William Teeters; to the Committee on Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

5023. By Mr. CANNON: Petition of citizens of Kankakee County, Ill., favoring the immediate recognition of the republic of Ireland; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5024. By Mr. CURRY of California: Petition of Sacramento Federated Trades and Labor Council of the city of Sacramento, Calif., opposing the enactment of the so-called blue laws and Sunday laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5025. By Mr. DALE: Petition of Dr. Theodore Ellis, osteopath, proposing an amendment to the Fess bill; to the Committee on Education.

5026. By Mr. KLECZKA: Petition of Wisconsin State Conference, Near East Relief, requesting relief for stricken Armenians; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5027. By Mr. O'CONNELL: Petition of Loose Wiles Biscuit Co., of Long Island, N. Y., favoring a gross sales tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5028. By Mr. ROWAN: Petition of R. H. Macy & Co. (Inc.), of New York, favoring a daylight-saving law, to be operative within the eastern time zone from the last Sunday in April to the last Sunday in September of each year; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

5029. Also, petition of M. J. Whittall, of New York, and J. J. Atkinson, of Hotel Lorraine, New York, favoring a daylight-

saving law; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

5030. Also, petition of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, opposing the passage of House bill 14657; to the Committee on Agriculture.

5031. Also, petition of William Manger, of Manger Hotels, favoring a gross sales tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5032. By Mr. SNYDER: Petition of Ilion (N. Y.) Chamber of Commerce, urging an appropriation for the purpose of erecting a post office at Ilion, N. Y.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

5033. By Mr. STEPHENS of Ohio: Protest of the Oskamp Nolting Co. against an additional tax of 5 per cent on jewelry; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5034. Also, protest of the Richardson Co. and the Philip Carey Manufacturing Co., of Cincinnati, against import duty on wood pulp; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5035. Also, petition of the John Hill Foundry Supply Co., the Isaac Joseph Iron Co., and the Edna Brass Manufacturing Co., favoring the Winslow bill amending sections 204 and 209 of the transportation act of 1920; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, January 18, 1921.

Rev. J. J. Muir, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, we thank Thee for the light of another day and for all the opportunities that it may bring to us of privilege of service in Thy name. Glorify Thyself through our lives, we humbly beseech Thee. For Christ's sake. Amen.

The reading clerk proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. CURTIS and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

MEDILL McCORMICK, a Senator from the State of Illinois, appeared in his seat to-day.

REFUNDS BY BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication from the Secretary of Labor submitting estimates of appropriation in the sum of \$410.50 for payment of refunds by the Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by D. K. Hempstead, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolution, in which the concurrence of the Senate was requested:

H. R. 397. An act to authorize a lieu selection by the State of South Dakota for 160 acres on Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, and for other purposes;

H. R. 8692. An act authorizing the exchange of lands within the Montezuma National Forest in Colorado;

H. R. 11841. An act to amend "An act granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine Hospital Service," approved February 15, 1898;

H. R. 11851. An act authorizing the exchange of lands within the Rainier National Forest, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes;

H. R. 13051. An act to add certain lands to the Lemhi National Forest, Idaho;

H. R. 13225. An act providing for the allotment of lands within the Fort Belknap Indian Reservation, Mont., and for other purposes;

H. R. 14311. An act to authorize the improvement of Red Lake and Red Lake River, in the State of Minnesota, for navigation, drainage, and flood-control purposes; and

H. J. Res. 440. Joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to cease enlisting men in the Regular Army of the United States except in the case of those men who have already served one or more enlistments therein.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills of the Senate, each with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

S. 793. An act authorizing the issuance of patent to the Milk River Valley Gun Club;

S. 2379. An act to provide for the disposition of certain public lands withdrawn and improved under the provisions of

the act of Congress approved June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., p. 847), as amended by the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. L., p. 497), and which are no longer needed; and

S. 3994. An act validating certain applications for and entries of public lands, and for other purposes.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. JOHNSON of California presented a joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of California relative to naturalization and property rights of aliens, which was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
FORTY-FOURTH SESSION,
Senate Chamber, January 11, 1921.

To the honorable President of the United States, the Secretary of State of the United States, to each of California's Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to each member of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate:

Pursuant to the provisions of senate joint resolution No. 4, adopted by the Legislature of the State of California at the forty-fourth session, I am sending you herewith a copy thereof, reading as follows:

Chapter 3.—Senate joint resolution No. 4, by Senator Inman, of the seventh district, relative to naturalization and property rights of aliens.

Whereas at the general election held on the 2d day of November, 1920, the people of the State of California, in the exercise of their right reserved under the constitution, by an overwhelming majority, adopted the "alien land law," which, among other things, provides that all aliens ineligible to citizenship under the laws of the United States may acquire, possess, enjoy, and transfer real property or any interest therein in this State in the manner and to the extent and for the purposes prescribed by any treaty now existing between the Government of the United States and the nation or country of which such alien is a citizen or subject and not otherwise; and

Whereas the present treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Japan, proclaimed on the 5th day of April, 1911, in fixing the rights of the nationals of both contracting parties, provides that—

"The citizens or subjects of each of the high contracting parties shall have liberty to enter, travel, and reside in the territories of the other to carry on trade, wholesale and retail; to own or lease and occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses, and shops; to employ agents of their choice; to lease land for residential and commercial purposes; and generally to do anything incident to or necessary for trade upon the same terms as native citizens or subjects submitting themselves to the laws and regulations there established"; and

Whereas notwithstanding the aforesaid provision of the treaty limiting the purposes for which the subjects of Japan may enter, travel, and reside in the United States, approximately 100,000 Japanese are now residing in California, comparatively few of whom are engaged in trade, while the great majority are engaged in agriculture, owning, leasing, and farming lands, and now control one-eighth of the entire acreage of rich irrigated lands in the State, as shown by the official report of the State Board of Control; and

Whereas Japanese as well as American authorities concede the unsimilarity of the two races and grant that a continuance of existing conditions may develop a racial question and grave international complications out of the present economic problem; and

Whereas the evidence before the House immigration committee in hearings held on the Pacific coast in July and August, 1920, clearly indicates the impracticability of making homogeneous American citizenship out of the material coming to us from Japan and the impossibility of a white community holding its own either in increase of numbers or in economic competition against the racial advantages and birth rate of the Japanese; and

Whereas preliminary negotiations are now pending between the State Department at Washington and representatives of the Empire of Japan with a view of entering into a treaty dealing with the subject of immigration; and

Whereas reports have come to us from our representatives in Congress that Japan insists that the proposed treaty shall grant the right of citizenship to the subjects of Japan now in the United States, and shall, in effect, nullify the aforesaid "alien land law": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate and assembly jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California protests against any treaty being made between the United States and Japan whereby the right to citizenship shall be extended to the subjects of Japan; and be it further

Resolved, That any attempt by the treaty-making power of the United States to nullify the aforesaid "alien land law" or to confer upon the subjects of Japan the right to acquire, own, or possess lands within this State, in violation of our State laws, should be opposed as destructive of State's rights reserved under the Constitution of the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That in any treaty hereafter made by the United States and Japan said "alien land law" be held inviolate and that the rights of the States of the Union to enact legislation respecting the acquisition and ownership of land by aliens within their respective borders be properly safeguarded; and be it further

Resolved, That in any such treaty provision be made prohibiting the further immigration of the subjects of Japan to the United States, save and except merchants, students, and teachers, their servants and employees; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forthwith dispatched to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State of the United States, to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to each member of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate.

MARTIN C. MADSEN,
Private Secretary to the Governor.
C. C. YOUNG,
President of the Senate.
HENRY W. WRIGHT,
Speaker of the Assembly.
FRANK C. JORDAN,
Secretary of State.

And hereby certify that the same was duly filed with the secretary of state on January 11, 1921.

GRACE S. STOERMER,
Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. CAPPER presented a resolution adopted by the Linn County Pomona Grange, of Albany, Oreg., favoring the truth in fabric bill, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. HARRIS presented a resolution passed by the Gilmer County Good Roads Association, of Ellijay, Ga., favoring continued Federal aid to rural post roads in the respective States through the Bureau of Public Roads, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a telegram in the nature of a petition from the Brunswick Board of Trade, the Young Men's Club, and the County Commissioners, of Brunswick, Ga., praying for the enactment of legislation to continue distribution of Federal aid to rural post roads in the respective States through the Bureau of Public Roads, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. PHELAN presented a joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of California relative to naturalization and property rights of aliens, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of California relating to the protection of the quicksilver mining industry, which was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
FORTY-FOURTH SESSION,
Senate Chamber, January 11, 1921.

To California's Senators and Representatives in Congress, to the members of the Committee on Mines and Mining of the Senate, and to the members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, and to the Members of the House of Representatives of the United States:

Pursuant to the provisions of senate joint resolution No. 3, adopted by the Legislature of the State of California at the forty-fourth session, I am sending you herewith a copy thereof, reading as follows:

Chapter 1.—Senate joint resolution No. 3, by Senator Rigdon, of the seventeenth district, relating to the protection of the quicksilver mining industry.

Whereas foreign competition is desperately seeking our unprotected markets; and

Whereas our country is becoming the dumping ground for the convict-produced quicksilver of Spain; and

Whereas the quicksilver industry of California, which is one of the oldest and most distinctive industries of the State, now faces extinction unless such protection is granted as will equalize the price of the convict-produced metal, and make it possible for American laborers to compete with this foreign product; and

Whereas at the present date all of the quicksilver mines of California are closed or in the hands of receivers; and

Whereas quicksilver is a basic metal, essential and indispensable to many industries of this country, both in time of peace and in time of war: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate and assembly, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California hereby memorialize Congress to provide adequate protection to the quicksilver industry of this country, so as to equalize the price of that locally produced and the foreign product of convict labor; and be it further

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be, and they are hereby, requested to use all honorable means to secure the adoption of such measures; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of the senate be, and he is hereby, instructed to forward duly certified copies of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress and to each of the members of the respective Committee of Mines and Mining of the Senate and of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States.

MARTIN C. MADSEN,
Private Secretary to the Governor.
C. C. YOUNG,
President of the Senate.
HENRY W. WRIGHT,
Speaker of the Assembly.
FRANK C. JORDAN,
Secretary of State.

And hereby certify that the same was duly filed with the secretary of state on January 11, 1921.

GRACE S. STOERMER,
Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. PHELAN presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of California relative to the protection of the poultry industry, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
FORTY-FOURTH SESSION,
Senate Chamber, January 11, 1921.

To each of California's Senators and Representatives in Congress, to each of the members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, and to the members of the United States Tariff Commission now meeting in Washington:

Pursuant to the provisions of senate joint resolution No. 7, adopted by the Legislature of the State of California at the forty-fourth session, I am sending you herewith a copy thereof, reading as follows:

Chapter 2.—Senate joint resolution No. 7, by Senator Slater, of the eighth district, relative to the protection of the poultry industry.

Whereas the poultry industry of California is one of the most important industries of the country and producing annually many millions of dollars; and

Whereas eggs are being imported in enormous quantities into our local markets; and

Whereas the poultry industry of California now faces a grave menace, which can not be avoided unless such protection is granted as will afford an adequate safeguard to the investments of American poultry men: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate and assembly jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California hereby memorializes Congress to adopt such measures as will afford adequate and proper protection to the poultry industry of this country; and be it further

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be, and they are hereby, urged and requested to use all honorable means to secure the adoption of such a tariff; and be it further

Resolved, That duly authenticated copies of these resolutions be transmitted to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to each of the members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, and to the members of the United States Tariff Commission now meeting at Washington.

MARTIN C. MADSEN,
Private Secretary to the Governor.
C. C. YOUNG,
President of the Senate.
HENRY W. WRIGHT,
Speaker of the Assembly.
FRANK C. JORDAN,
Secretary of State.

And hereby certify that the same was duly filed with the secretary of state on January 11, 1921.

GRACE S. STORMER,
Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. McNARY. I present a resolution, which I have received to-day from the Oregon State Legislature on the emergency tariff bill, and ask that it be placed in the RECORD.

The resolution was ordered to lie on the table. It is as follows:

SALEM, OREG., January 18, 1921.

Hon. CHARLES L. McNARY,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

By direction of the thirty-first legislative assembly, I herewith transmit senate joint memorial No. 1, as follows:

Senate joint memorial 1.

Whereas this country is being flooded with foreign products which are destroying the home markets for the produce from the American farm, thereby causing financial disaster to overtake our farmers and stock raisers and in this way destroy the very foundation of American prosperity: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Oregon (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress of the United States be, and it is hereby, memorialized to pass at the earliest possible moment the Fordney emergency tariff bill; be it further

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States is hereby further memorialized to enact a comprehensive tariff bill protecting American labor, American products, and American industry.

Adopted January 13, 1921.

SAM A. KOZER,
Secretary of State.

Mr. CALDER. I have received a memorial from the New York City Thrift Committee calling attention to the fact that yesterday was the two hundred and fifteenth anniversary of the birthday of Benjamin Franklin, and the two hundredth anniversary of the beginning of his literary career. This memorial is in part addressed to Congress; it would occupy about one-fourth of a page of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and I ask unanimous consent that it may be inserted in the RECORD.

Mr. SMOOT. I did not understand from whom the memorial comes.

Mr. CALDER. It is a memorial of the New York City Thrift Committee, as I stated, calling attention to the fact that yesterday was the anniversary of the birthday of Franklin.

Mr. SMOOT. I shall have to object to the paper being printed in the RECORD.

Mr. CALDER. Then, during the day I shall seek an opportunity to read the memorial.

Mr. BORAH. I desire to say that the petition reached here a day too late. It should have been here yesterday so that we should have had before us an example of thrift and economy. Franklin's idea of thrift was closely associated with economy in private and public affairs.

Mr. ROBINSON. I have been requested for and on behalf of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CHAMBERLAIN] to have read to the Senate a brief memorial to the Senate from the Legislature of the State of Oregon. I ask that it may be read.

The Assistant Secretary read the telegram, and it was ordered to lie on the table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. CURTIS, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 684) for the payment of certain money to Albert H. Reynolds, reported it favorably with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 684) thereon.

Mr. OWEN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 3737) to carry out the provisions of an act approved July 1, 1902, known as the act entitled "An act to accept, ratify, and confirm a proposed agreement submitted by the Kansas or Kaw Indians of Oklahoma, and for other purposes," and to provide for a settlement to Addie May Auld and Archie William Auld, who were enrolled as members of the said

tribe after the lands and money of said tribe had been divided, reported it favorably with amendments and submitted a report (No. 685) thereon.

Mr. NEW, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 8881) for the relief of the First National Bank of New Carlisle, Ind., reported it favorably without amendment and submitted a report (No. 686) thereon.

Mr. SPENCER, from the Committee on Claims, to which were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (H. R. 1034) for the relief of Jose Ramon Cordova (Rept. No. 687);

A bill (H. R. 1321) for the relief of Mrs. Annie M. Lepley (Rept. No. 688);

A bill (H. R. 1790) for the relief of John K. Ashley, Jr. (Rept. No. 689);

A bill (H. R. 2740) for the relief of Maude H. Mosher (Rept. No. 690);

A bill (H. R. 3210) for the relief of Joseph A. Prat (Rept. No. 691);

A bill (H. R. 3522) for the relief of Lemuel Stokes (Rept. No. 692);

A bill (H. R. 7050) for the relief of the First State Bank of Kerrville, Kerr County, State of Texas (Rept. No. 693);

A bill (H. R. 9843) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in favor of Myron C. Bond, Guy M. Claffin, and Edwin A. Wells (Rept. No. 694);

A bill (H. R. 11066) for the relief of the Shipowners & Merchants Tugboat Co. (Rept. No. 695);

A bill (H. R. 11572) for the relief of John E. Moore Co. (Rept. No. 696);

A bill (H. R. 12333) for the relief of Albert T. Huso (Rept. No. 697);

A bill (H. R. 12441) for the relief of the Duluth, Winnipeg & Pacific Railroad (Rept. No. 698);

A bill (H. R. 12634) for the relief of Wilhelm Alexanderson (Rept. No. 699); and

A bill (H. R. 13600) for the relief of Mrs. William B. Ryan (Rept. No. 700).

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. ROBINSON:

A bill (S. 4875) transferring Fort Logan H. Roots to the Secretary of the Treasury for use of the United States Public Health Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WADSWORTH:

A bill (S. 4876) for the relief of Oliver A. Campbell; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CURTIS:

A bill (S. 4877) granting an increase of pension to Maria Love (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 4878) granting a pension to Sarah E. Spears (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. OWEN:

A bill (S. 4879) to amend section 1 of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1895 (28 Stat. L., p. 907), and to extend restrictions against alienation of lands allotted to and inherited by certain Quapaw Indians, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 4880) providing for the continuance of the Osage Indian School, Oklahoma, for a period of 10 years from July 1, 1921; and

A bill (S. 4881) to pay the Pawnee Tribe of Indians, of Oklahoma the sum found due by the Court of Claims; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. PHELAN:

A bill (S. 4882) granting a pension to George Teufel (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 4883) granting a pension to Johanna Meyer (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KING:

A bill (S. 4884) providing for the payment of claims arising from damages sustained in connection with the leasing of irrigable Indian lands on the Uintah Reservation, Utah; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. OWEN submitted an amendment proposing to pay the Pawnee Tribe of Indians, of Oklahoma, in full and final settlement for the purchase by the United States of 170,333.37 acres of surplus lands belonging to said Pawnee Tribe under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1893 (27 Stat., pp. 612-644), the sum of \$315,777.03, with interest thereon from September 3, 1920, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, as provided

by law, intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HARRISON submitted an amendment proposing to increase the compensation of the clerk in charge of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at the Capitol from \$2,500 to \$3,000, intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

Mr. KELLOGG submitted an amendment proposing to increase the compensation of messenger, to act as librarian and crier, Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit, from \$3,000 to \$4,500, intended to be proposed by him to the legislative, etc., appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT TO EMERGENCY TARIFF BILL.

Mr. JOHNSON of California submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 15275, the emergency tariff bill, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

REFUND OF INCOME TAXES.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I offer the following resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The reading clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 425), as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish to the Senate the following information, namely:

The number of claims for refund, abatement, or credit against assessments of income (including surtax), excess-profits, and war-profits taxes for the years 1917, 1918, and 1919, now filed in the Treasury Department or any division thereof; the aggregate amount of such claims and an estimated proportion of said aggregate attributable to, first, erroneous assessment; second, stock dividends; third, obsolescence of war property; and fourth, obsolescence of property of those whose business was terminated by prohibition legislation; the policy and basis, together with methods of computation for allowances as to good will; and as to whether a proper allowance for the claims so filed was made in the financial reports of the Treasury Department.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection?

Mr. ROBINSON. I ask that the resolution may go over under the rule.

Mr. SMOOT. The Senator objects to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. ROBINSON. I think it ought to go over. I can not understand the nature of it and it is quite a lengthy resolution.

Mr. SMOOT. I can explain it to the Senator in a very few moments.

Mr. ROBINSON. I will withhold the objection for the present if the Senator thinks it is so urgent that it ought to be considered to-day.

Mr. SMOOT. The object of the resolution is to find out the amount of abatements now filed in the Treasury Department. There are certain unsettled claims made for abatement on tax returns. I think legislation which we are undoubtedly going to pass in the near future should be based upon a knowledge of what the Treasury Department thinks these abatements will amount to. This is simply a resolution asking what, in the opinion of the department, the abatements will amount to in each of the four cases named.

Mr. McKELLAR. I did not hear the resolution read. May I ask the Senator if paper companies are included?

Mr. SMOOT. All companies; all the claims of all the industries of the United States.

Mr. McKELLAR. The paper companies, as we all know, realized very large profits, and I have understood that they have very large claims for abatements. Does the resolution introduced by the Senator call for information with reference to those companies?

Mr. SMOOT. It calls for that information. I think if there are claims for abatements to the amount of a billion dollars now pending, we ought to know what is the opinion of the Treasury Department as to what proportion of those abatements is going to be refunded. If there is to be a proportion of it refunded, then we ought to know it, because we will have to know how to raise the money to meet those refunds.

Mr. ROBINSON. I call the attention of the Senator from Utah to the fact that the concluding clause of the resolution is as follows:

And as to whether a proper allowance for the claims so filed was made in the financial reports of the Treasury Department.

That does not call for a statement of fact; it calls for an opinion as to whether the Secretary himself has made a proper allowance. I suggest to the Senator that he ought to modify the language so as not to require the Secretary of the Treasury to report on the question whether he has made a proper allowance on the claims.

Mr. SMOOT. I think the Senator has placed a wrong construction on the language.

Mr. ROBINSON. I am quoting the language used.

Mr. SMOOT. I am speaking of the construction on the language.

Mr. ROBINSON. It is not a question of construction; it is the plain expression itself that I am referring to. Let me read it to the Senator again:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to furnish to the Senate the following information, namely—

The resolution then specifies a number of items, and the last is information—

as to whether a proper allowance for the claims so filed was made in the financial reports of the Treasury Department.

I am merely suggesting to the Senator that the implication in the language there is to the effect that proper allowances were not made, and that he ought to modify his language so as to remove that implication. If the Senator does that, I shall make no objection to the present consideration of the resolution. Unless he modifies the resolution I am constrained to object.

Mr. SMOOT. I wish to assure the Senator that there was no such intention on my part.

Mr. ROBINSON. I do not care what the intention is; I am assuming that the Senator is correct about it; but the plain language is as I have quoted it:

And as to whether a proper allowance—

I suggest to the Senator to strike out the word "proper."

Mr. SMOOT. Certainly; just let it read, "as to whether an allowance," and so forth.

Mr. ROBINSON. The implication of the language is so perfectly plain that I am astonished that I have to argue the matter with the Senator from Utah. With that modification, if the Senator chooses to make it, I shall make no objection to the resolution.

Mr. SMOOT. I shall be very glad to accept the amendment suggested by the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. McKELLAR. Will the Senator read the resolution again? I did not get here in time to hear it read.

Mr. SMOOT. Let the reading clerk read it.

Mr. McKELLAR. All right.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will be again read.

The reading clerk again read the resolution.

Mr. ROBINSON. I understand the Senator has agreed to strike out the word "proper." I wish to direct his attention to the fact that it is usual in resolutions of this kind, as he well knows, to use the word "direct" instead of "request" in addressing officers of the Government other than the President. Unless he has some reason for not changing it, I suggest that he follow the usual custom of the Senate.

Mr. SMOOT. I am perfectly willing to modify the resolution in that respect.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be so modified.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I understand the Senator desires to have the information sent the Congress by the Treasury Department.

Mr. SMOOT. I do.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Can the Senator give us any information as to what it would cost and the time it would take?

Mr. SMOOT. I do not know that it will take any time. They have the information there, from what I understand. I think there is at least \$1,000,000,000 in claims for abatements, and I simply wish by the resolution to find out how much is for erroneous assessment, how much for stock dividends, how much for obsolescence of war properties, and so forth. I will say to the Senator that we ought to have the information before we begin to change the revenue laws in order to raise money to maintain the Government. The resolution asks for the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury as to the amount it would take in settlement of the claims. I think we ought to have that information.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I have no objection to securing the information; and I recognize the fact that it would be useful; but unless we are prepared to increase the clerical force of the United States and give the officials an opportunity to work out details of this kind, I do not think we ought to send a resolution of this kind to the Treasury Department or any other department before we know whether they already have the information prepared to deliver to us.

If we send down the resolution in this shape, without anything further said about it, we require the department, if it can do so, to furnish the information. The result will be, and the Senator knows it as well as I do, that if the information has not been compiled it will take months of work.

Mr. SMOOT. I have seen statements in the press that they already have the information, and that it is worrying the Treas-

ury Department as to just what amount is going to be required to meet the abatements. I have not any doubt but that they have the information already collected.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I would like to have the resolution amended so as to read that it shall be furnished where they have the information available. If we are not going to do that, I think a committee ought to investigate the question as to what it is going to cost, and we ought to furnish the department with a clerical force to obtain the information if we are going to require it in this way.

Mr. SMOOT. Let it read, "That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish the information available as to the number of claims for refund," and so forth.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. The information which is now available.

Mr. SMOOT. "Which is now available."

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I have no objection to that modification, because I think the Senate should have such information as the department may have, but I know from complaints of executive officers that have come to me in the past, when I was a member of the Committee on Appropriations of the House, they have repeatedly had to withdraw their clerks from the work of the department to compile data in response to resolutions Congress sent there. Of course this information would require a vast deal of research unless they already have it available.

Mr. SMOOT. The papers have published, as coming from the Treasury Department, a statement as to just the amount of the claims and I have not any doubt but that they have the information. I am perfectly willing to modify the resolution as suggested by the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. If the Senator says "now available," I have no objection to the resolution.

Mr. SMOOT. I am willing to accept that amendment.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. The only question I have to raise is that I do not want to send a resolution there to which they can not respond and then charge them with a high crime and misdemeanor for not doing it.

Mr. SMOOT. I assure the Senator that neither do I desire to do that.

The resolution as modified was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish to the Senate the following information which is now available, namely: The number of claims for refund, abatement, or credit against assessments of income (including surtax), excess-profits and war-profits taxes for the years 1917, 1918, and 1919, now filed in the Treasury Department, or any division thereof; the aggregate amount of such claims and an estimated proportion of said aggregate attributable to, first, erroneous assessment; second, stock dividends; third, obsolescence of war property; and fourth, obsolescence of property of those whose business was terminated by prohibition legislation; the policy and basis, together with methods of computation, for allowances as to good will; and as to whether an allowance for the claims so filed was made in the financial reports of the Treasury Department.

ARMY STORES AND SURPLUS MILITARY SUPPLIES.

Mr. KING. I submit a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War to furnish certain information relative to Army stores and surplus military supplies on hand at the time of the armistice, their quantity and character; also what part of the same have been sold and the quantity on hand and the value of the same. I shall not now ask for the adoption of the resolution, but I shall ask its reference to the Committee on Military Affairs, for if it involves any considerable expense to furnish the information I recognize the pertinency of the remarks of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD]; but I feel that some action should be taken to compel the War Department to dispose of surplus military stores.

The Senator from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH] yesterday in advocating a standing Army of 175,000 men urged as one of the reasons for so doing that it required a large force of the Army to guard the surplus military stores of the United States. Senators will remember that not more than a year ago we appropriated \$25,000 as the salary of a certain individual who was directed to sell the surplus military stores. I regret to say that the War Department has, in my opinion, failed to dispose of surplus stores. It has failed to pursue a proper course in dealing with these military supplies, as a result of which the Government has been put to millions of dollars of expense, and will sustain great losses because of the decline in values. I think when the information asked for in the resolution is furnished, the Senate will appreciate the necessity of directing some action by the War Department and will, in my opinion, join in a peremptory direction to the Secretary of War to make immediate disposition of those stores. I ask that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The resolution (S. Res. 426) was read and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to report to the Senate the description and quantity of quartermaster stores and all property and materials of a nonmilitary character under the control of the War Department, and the value thereof, at the armistice of November 11, 1918; the description and quantity of the surplus of such quartermaster stores, property, and materials not required for the uses of the Army and available for disposition at the armistice of November 11, 1918; the description and quantity of such surplus quartermaster stores, property, and materials which have been sold and disposed of since the armistice of November 11, 1918, together with a statement of the moneys obtained on account of such sales and dispositions; and the description and quantity of such surplus quartermaster stores, property, and materials, and the value thereof, on hand at this date.

CONDITIONS IN SIBERIA.

Mr. JOHNSON of California submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 427), which was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Resolved, That the Foreign Relations Committee, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and it is hereby, authorized to investigate the sending of United States soldiers to Siberia, the purposes of their presence there, their activities and accomplishments, if any, and also the condition and situation of citizens of the United States and the interests of citizens of the United States in Siberia.

HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED.

The following bills and joint resolution were severally read twice by their titles and referred as indicated below:

H. R. 397. An act to authorize a lieu selection by the State of South Dakota for 160 acres on Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 8692. An act authorizing the exchange of lands within the Montezuma National Forest in Colorado; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 11841. An act to amend "An act granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine Hospital Service," approved February 15, 1893; to the Committee on Commerce.

H. R. 11851. An act authorizing the exchange of lands within the Rainier National Forest, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 13051. An act to add certain lands to the Lemhi National Forest, Idaho; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 13225. An act providing for the allotment of lands within the Fort Belknap Indian Reservation, Mont., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

H. R. 14311. An act to authorize the improvement of Red Lake and Red Lake River, in the State of Minnesota, for navigation, drainage, and flood-control purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

H. J. Res. 440. Joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to cease enlisting men in the Regular Army of the United States, except in the case of those men who have already served one or more enlistments therein; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

APPOINTMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN AS POSTMASTERS.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, is it now in order to take up resolutions coming over from yesterday?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is.

Mr. FLETCHER. Then, I call up Senate resolution 424, coming over from yesterday, and ask that it may be laid before the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from the preceding day, which will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 424) was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads be directed to ascertain from the Postmaster General the names of all former service men, and the widows of such, recommended to the President for appointment as postmasters and by the President submitted to the Senate for confirmation and not acted upon; and that the committee be further directed to consider and report promptly to the Senate all such nominations submitted so that appropriate action may be taken.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I do not know that it is necessary to discuss the resolution, and I shall not discuss it unless there is some opposition to it.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Mr. President, I, of course, have no objection if it should be of any benefit to the Senate to obtain from the Postmaster General all the names of ex-soldiers who have been recommended for post-office appointments, but I do seriously object to the latter part of the resolution, which provides that the committee be "directed to consider and report promptly" on the few nominations which have been made for such appointments. I do not think it lies with any Senator, on the other side of the Chamber at least, to complain of the treatment which has been accorded to nominees for post-office appointments who have served in the late war. It will not be useful for me to discuss the record in that respect which has been made during the last two years.

The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads is willing at the proper time to consider all nominations which are pre-

sented—and none have been presented up to date—but the nominations ought to be considered under all the circumstances and all of them should be considered together. Therefore, Mr. President, I move that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Michigan to refer the resolution to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. The motion is not debatable.

Mr. ROBINSON. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The reading clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Glass	McKellar	Sherman
Beckham	Gooding	McLean	Simmons
Borah	Hale	Moses	Smoot
Brandeggee	Harris	Nelson	Stanley
Calder	Harrison	New	Sterling
Capper	Heflin	Norris	Sutherland
Colt	Henderson	Overman	Swanson
Culberson	Johnson, Calif.	Owen	Townsend
Curtis	Jones, Wash.	Page	Trammell
Dial	Kellogg	Penrose	Underwood
Dillingham	Keyes	Phipps	Wadsworth
Fall	King	Pittman	Walsh, Mont.
Fletcher	Knox	Poindexter	Warren
Gay	Lodge	Robinson	Willis
Gerry	McCumber	Sheppard	

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I was requested by the senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] to announce that he is detained from the Senate on account of important business, and that he is paired with the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. STERLING]. I wish this announcement to stand for the day.

Mr. GERRY. I have been requested to announce that the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON] and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CHAMBERLAIN] are detained from the Senate by reason of illness.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Fifty-nine Senators have answered to the roll call. There is a quorum present. The pending question is the motion of the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. ROBINSON. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Arkansas that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. ROBINSON. On that motion I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the reading clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. What are we voting on now?

The VICE PRESIDENT. On the question as to whether the Senate will proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. KNOX (when his name was called). I transfer my general pair with the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. CHAMBERLAIN] to the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ELKINS] and vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. OWEN. I transfer my pair with the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. EDGE] to the Senator from California [Mr. PHELAN] and vote "yea."

Mr. HENDERSON. I have a general pair with the Senator from Illinois [Mr. MCCORMICK]. In his absence I transfer that pair to the senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED] and vote "yea."

Mr. FLETCHER. I have a general pair with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BALL]. In his absence I transfer that pair to the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. KIRBY] and vote "yea."

Mr. STERLING (after having voted in the negative). I have a general pair with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH]. I find that that Senator has not voted and, not being able to obtain a transfer, I am obliged to withdraw my vote.

Mr. MCCUMBER (after having voted in the negative). I have a pair with the senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. THOMAS]. Being unable to obtain a transfer, I withdraw my vote.

Mr. DILLINGHAM (after having voted in the negative). Has the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. SMITH] voted?

The VICE PRESIDENT. He has not.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. I transfer my pair with the senior Senator from Maryland to the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. FRANCE] and will allow my vote to stand.

Mr. FERNALD (after having voted in the negative). I find that the junior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON], with whom I am paired, has not voted, and I shall therefore have to withdraw my vote.

Mr. CURTIS. I have been requested to announce that the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] is paired with the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SHIELDS], and that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. WATSON] is paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WOLCOTT].

The result was announced—yeas 35, nays 36, as follows:

YEAS—35.

Ashurst	Harris	Norris	Smith, Ga.
Beckham	Harrison	Overman	Stanley
Culberson	Heflin	Owen	Swanson
Dial	Henderson	Pittman	Trammell
Fletcher	Hitchcock	Ransdell	Underwood
Gay	Jones, N. Mex.	Robinson	Walsh, Mass.
Gerry	King	Sheppard	Walsh, Mont.
Glass	McKellar	Simmons	Williams
Gore	Myers	Smith, Ariz.	

NAYS—36.

Borah	Gooding	Lodge	Poindexter
Brandeggee	Gronna	McLean	Sherman
Calder	Hale	McNary	Smoot
Capper	Johnson, Calif.	Moses	Spencer
Colt	Jones, Wash.	Nelson	Sutherland
Curtis	Kellogg	New	Townsend
Dillingham	Kenyon	Page	Wadsworth
Fall	Keyes	Penrose	Warren
Frelinghuysen	Knox	Phipps	Willis

NOT VOTING—25.

Ball	Johnson, S. Dak.	Newberry	Sterling
Chamberlain	Kendrick	Phelan	Thomas
Cummins	Kirby	Pomerene	Watson
Edge	La Follette	Reed	Wolcott
Elkins	Lenroot	Shields	
Fernald	McCormick	Smith, Md.	
France	McCumber	Smith, S. C.	

So Mr. ROBINSON's motion that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business was rejected.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, I ask leave to make just a one-moment statement. The Senate will have an opportunity very frequently hereafter to vote on a motion to proceed to the consideration of executive business until these nominations, and particularly the Army nominations, have been disposed of.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Regular order!

Mr. UNDERWOOD obtained the floor.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I was engaged in committee work, and have just entered the Chamber. I wish to inquire if the vote is closed?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It has been closed, and the result announced.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, if the Senate will pardon me a moment, it seems from this vote that it is not the desire of the majority party in the Senate to have an executive session.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Mr. President, I shall have to insist upon the regular order, as I understand that there is a motion before the Senate which is not debatable.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is not debatable. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. TOWNSEND] to refer this resolution to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. It is not debatable until the morning business is closed.

Mr. FLETCHER. I call for the yeas and nays on that motion. Of course everyone understands that if the motion is agreed to—

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will have to enforce the rule. There is no reason for this. The Chair did not make the rules.

Mr. FLETCHER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. The question recurs on the motion of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. TOWNSEND] to refer the resolution of the Senator from Florida [Mr. FLETCHER] to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and that motion is not debatable?

The VICE PRESIDENT. That motion is not debatable before the morning business is closed. The yeas and nays have been ordered. The Secretary will call the roll.

The reading clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DILLINGHAM (when his name was called). In the absence from the Chamber of the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. SMITH], I transfer my pair with that Senator to the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. FRANCE], and vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. FERNALD (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON]. In his absence I withhold my vote. If permitted to vote, I should vote "yea."

Mr. FLETCHER (when his name was called). I make the same announcement as to my pair and its transfer as before, and vote "nay."

Mr. HENDERSON (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. McCormick]. In his absence I withhold my vote.

Mr. KNOX (when his name was called). Repeating the announcement of my pair and its transfer that I made at the time of the last vote, I vote "yea."

Mr. McCUMBER (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. Thomas]. I transfer my pair to the senior Senator from Utah [Mr. Smoot], and vote "yea."

Mr. OWEN (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. Edge] to the Senator from California [Mr. Phelan], and vote "nay."

Mr. POMERENE (when his name was called). Again announcing my temporary general pair with the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. Cummins], I withhold my vote. If I were permitted to vote, I would vote "nay."

Mr. STERLING (when his name was called). Announcing my pair as on the last vote, I withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. FALL. I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. Kendrick], and I withhold my vote.

Mr. CURTIS. I desire to announce that the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. Lenroot] is paired with the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. Shields]; and that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. Watson] is paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. Wolcott].

The result was announced—yeas 37, nays 34, as follows:

YEAS—37.

Borah	Hale	McLean	Sherman
Brandagee	Johnson, Calif.	McNary	Spencer
Calder	Jones, Wash.	Moses	Sutherland
Capper	Kellogg	Nelson	Townsend
Colt	Kenyon	New	Wadsworth
Curtis	Keyes	Norris	Warren
Dillingham	Knox	Page	Willis
Frelinghuysen	La Follette	Penrose	
Gooding	Lodge	Phipps	
Gronna	McCumber	Poindexter	

NAYS—34.

Ashurst	Harris	Owen	Stanley
Beckham	Harrison	Pittman	Swanson
Culberson	Heflin	Ransdell	Trammell
Dial	Hitchcock	Reed	Underwood
Fletcher	Jones, N. Mex.	Robinson	Walsh, Mass.
Gay	King	Sheppard	Walsh, Mont.
Gerry	McKellar	Simmons	Williams
Glass	Myers	Smith, Ariz.	
Gore	Overman	Smith, Ga.	

NOT VOTING—25.

Ball	France	Newberry	Sterling
Chamberlain	Henderson	Phelan	Thomas
Cummins	Johnson, S. Dak.	Pomerene	Watson
Edge	Kendrick	Shields	Wolcott
Elkins	Kirby	Smith, Md.	
Fall	Lenroot	Smith, S. C.	
Fernald	McCormick	Smoot	

So Mr. FLETCHER's resolution was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

PROPOSED EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. ROBINSON. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, and on that motion I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the reading clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DILLINGHAM (when his name was called). I transfer my general pair with the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. Smith] to the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. France] and vote "nay."

Mr. FALL (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. Kendrick] and I withhold my vote.

Mr. FERNALD (when his name was called). Making the same announcement of my pair as before, I withhold my vote.

Mr. FLETCHER (when his name was called). I make the same announcement as to my pair and transfer as before, and vote "yea."

Mr. HENDERSON (when his name was called). Making the same announcement of my pair as before, I withhold my vote.

Mr. KNOX (when his name was called). Repeating my previous announcement, I vote "nay."

Mr. McCUMBER (when his name was called). I transfer my general pair with the senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. Thomas] to the senior Senator from Utah [Mr. Smoot] and vote "nay."

Mr. POMERENE (when his name was called). Again announcing my pair with the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr.

CUMMINS] I withhold my vote. If I were at liberty to vote I would vote "yea."

Mr. STERLING (when his name was called). Announcing my pair as on the previous roll call, I withhold my vote. If at liberty to vote, I would vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. OWEN (after having voted in the affirmative). I find that the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. Edge], with whom I have a pair, is not present, and I therefore withdraw my vote.

Mr. FLETCHER (after having voted in the affirmative). I find that the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. Kirby], to whom I transferred my pair, has entered the Chamber and voted. I therefore withdraw my vote.

The result was announced—yeas 34, nays 36, as follows:

YEAS—34.

Ashurst	Heflin	Phelan	Stanley
Beckham	Hitchcock	Pittman	Swanson
Culberson	Jones, N. Mex.	Ransdell	Trammell
Dial	King	Reed	Underwood
Gay	Kirby	Robinson	Walsh, Mass.
Gerry	McKellar	Sheppard	Walsh, Mont.
Glass	Myers	Simmons	Williams
Harris	Norris	Smith, Ariz.	
Harrison	Overman	Smith, Ga.	

NAYS—36.

Borah	Gronna	Lodge	Phipps
Brandagee	Hale	McCumber	Poindexter
Calder	Johnson, Calif.	McLean	Sherman
Capper	Jones, Wash.	McNary	Spencer
Colt	Kellogg	Moses	Sutherland
Curtis	Kenyon	Nelson	Townsend
Dillingham	Keyes	New	Wadsworth
Frelinghuysen	Knox	Page	Warren
Gooding	La Follette	Penrose	Willis

NOT VOTING—26.

Ball	Fletcher	McCormick	Smoot
Chamberlain	France	Newberry	Sterling
Cummins	Gore	Owen	Thomas
Edge	Henderson	Pomerene	Watson
Elkins	Johnson, S. Dak.	Shields	Wolcott
Fall	Kendrick	Smith, Md.	
Fernald	Lenroot	Smith, S. C.	

So the Senate refused to proceed to the consideration of executive business.

NOMINATIONS OF MILITARY AND OTHER OFFICERS.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, I desire to prefer a unanimous-consent request. If the Senate will be patient with me a moment, it will not take long to state it. There are a number of military appointments pending before the Senate which have not been referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and can not be confirmed. I am not sure whether all the Senators have carefully analyzed the situation with reference to the nominations.

Mr. LODGE. Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question, because I have been away?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I will.

Mr. LODGE. Have any nominations been referred?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I do not think they have been, but I know that these have not.

Mr. FLETCHER. There has been no executive session held at all.

Mr. LODGE. That is what I understood.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. So they could not be referred.

Mr. LODGE. I only wished it understood that it was not the military nominations alone that were not referred.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Without an executive session there is no way to refer any appointments except by unanimous consent. If the Senate will pardon me for a moment, I should like to state the case, because some Senators may not understand it.

There are a large number of military appointments now pending before the Senate, in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, which have not been referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. I think they involve the commission of every officer in the Army, practically speaking; but in the list of appointments there are in the neighborhood of 6,000 young men who were appointed from the reserve of the National Guard to commands in the United States Army under the Army reorganization act, who won their spurs on the battle fronts of Europe, and many of whom were appointed because of their gallantry on the field of action. They have been designated, they have stood their physical and mental examinations, they have been named and received recess appointments.

I understand the act was passed June 4 last. At any rate, these men have been commissioned and are serving with their regiments. Theirs are recess appointments, and they will continue to serve up to the 4th day of March next. When that hour comes, if the Senate of the United States does not confirm their appointment, the men will be in the streets, and we will have stricken the epaulets from their shoulders by the non-action of the Senate.

More than that, as I understand the law, we will have to pass another bill before they will be eligible for appointment again. Then there will have to be reexaminations and new commissions issued. I say it would be but little short of a crime for the Senate of the United States to sit here idly and say that they will not have an executive session, so that these men can be considered by the Committee on Military Affairs and an opportunity be given for their confirmation.

Now, I know what is the trouble. We might as well look things in the face. I am not trying to play politics. I know that the majority party does not want to confirm civil nominations. That is not a question I wish to go into, but I say that it would be a crime to strike down these soldiers of the United States because of a personal political battle.

I therefore ask unanimous consent that the military appointments which are now pending before the Senate and which have been sent here by the President be referred as in open executive session to the Committee on Military Affairs—

Mr. SWANSON. And that the naval appointments be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. And the naval appointments the same. My request is that the naval and military appointments that are now pending before the Senate, having been sent by the President, by unanimous consent as in open executive session be referred respectively to the Committee on Military Affairs for military appointments and to the Committee on Naval Affairs for naval appointments.

Mr. LODGE. I should like to ask, for information, whether the appointments to which the Senator from Alabama has been referring—and we all appreciate the hardship that might be created by failure to act—can be separated from the other military appointments?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. My request was for officers in the United States Army and officers in the United States Navy. There are no civil appointments involved in the request.

Mr. LODGE. I care nothing about civil appointments. I am talking now about Army and Navy appointments, without any reference to politics. There are certain appointments in the Army and also in the Navy which, I think, ought to be very carefully considered by the Senate, which stand on a different footing entirely from those which the Senator from Alabama has been describing. If they should go over none of the officers would lose their places or their positions.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I presume the Committee on Military Affairs, which is controlled by the Republican Party, and the Committee on Naval Affairs, which is likewise controlled by the Senator's party, are not going to report nominations back to the Senate that should not properly be reported, but I do believe the great bulk of the appointments to which I have referred will be reported back to the Senate from the respective committees; and if we can not do it otherwise, it may be that some day we can agree to their confirmation by unanimous consent after the report is made.

Mr. LODGE. My purpose was one which I think the Senator from Alabama will approve. I should like, if it were possible, to separate those whom he has described and have them confirmed and disposed of; but I, for one, do not propose to submit, without some opportunity of examination and discussion, to some of the nominations of the highest officers of the Army which have been sent in, nor do I propose, if in any way I can prevent it, to have the bureaus in the Navy Department filled up within less than 60 days before a new administration comes in, and have those bureaus packed for four years, preventing and hampering action by the new administration and the new Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I will say to the Senator from Massachusetts that I have no objection from his point of view. If the Democratic Party were coming into power, I think it should control the executive bureaus that do the thinking. I have no desire to resist the proposition that when his party comes in power the President whom his party has selected should select his own executive heads. I have no desire in that matter, but I assume that the Republican Party can trust its own committee, and that if the nominations are sent to the committee they will withhold the nominations that are not proper to come before the Senate.

All I am trying to do is to give an opportunity for the committee, without any partisan fight, without being mixed up in politics, to consider the nominations of deserving military men who won their epaulets on the battle field, and not let the Senate strike them off on the 4th of March by inaction.

Mr. LODGE. What I am seeking to do is, if it is possible, to come to some arrangement with the Senator from Alabama by which we can confirm the men he describes, whom we all desire

to have confirmed. The division on the other appointments, which would not be affected if they went over, is not a political division at all.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. If my proposition does not suit the Senator from Massachusetts, may I ask him to suggest an amendment?

Mr. LODGE. I should like to come to some agreement by which we can confirm the four or five or six thousand men who, if not confirmed before the 4th of March, would be, as the Senator said, on the street and lose their epaulets, and it would then all have to be done over again.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield to me?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Certainly.

Mr. ROBINSON. I understand the request of the Senator from Alabama to be that the military nominations and naval nominations, respectively, as in open executive session, be referred to the appropriate committees. If the request is agreed to, it will enable the Committee on Military Affairs and the Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate to take any action respecting the nominations referred to them that the committees may see fit to take. The Senator from Massachusetts will then, of course, have an opportunity to effect an arrangement as to the elimination of officers whose promotion he does not approve of and the nominations of those whom he does not think should be confirmed. What I am trying to suggest is that an agreement to the suggestion made by the Senator from Alabama will facilitate compromise rather than prevent it.

Mr. LODGE. It seems to me we could make the agreement now, to select those whom the Senator wishes to have confirmed, and get those out of the way first before going on with others.

Mr. ROBINSON. If the Senator will pardon a further suggestion, he remarked a while ago that he thought certain of the nominations of the higher grades ought to be very carefully considered by the Senate before action is taken. I think the Senator will agree with me that the Senate ought not to reject the nominations or take action which will result in a prevention of their confirmation without a fair consideration of them. The Senate ought not to act arbitrarily in the matter. Opportunity ought to be afforded so that the committees, which are in control of the party of which the Senator from Massachusetts is leader, can and will give fair consideration to the respective nominations referred to them, and they in all probability would not report any nomination objected to by the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield to me?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I yield.

Mr. NORRIS. I should like to suggest to the Senator from Alabama and also the Senator from Massachusetts, the two respective leaders, that the agreement ought not to be confined, if it is made, to men in the Navy or Army departments. I do not have here in the Chamber two letters that are on my desk in my office, but they explain very fully a disastrous condition which would exist in the Patent Office if Congress adjourns without confirming the nominations for Commissioner of Patents and First Assistant Commissioner of Patents.

The Commissioner of Patents, as all know, resigned, I think, last July, and the President has nominated the Assistant Commissioner of Patents to be Commissioner of Patents. He has nominated the First Assistant Commissioner as Assistant Commissioner, and so on down, so that he has, by his nominations, promoted men who are in the office. Under the law controlling the Patent Office, if some one or more of the officials mentioned are not confirmed before the 4th of March there will be nobody who will be qualified to sign a patent until the incoming President shall nominate and the Senate shall confirm some one who will have that authority. Under the law the result will be that thousands of patents will probably become invalid, and the validity of a great many others will be brought in doubt.

Now, I think that if there is going to be an agreement it ought to include such cases as those. There is not in the appointments, to which I have referred, any politics, but they are merely promotions in the office. Undoubtedly the incoming President would appoint the same men that President Wilson has appointed, but before the 4th of March they must either be confirmed or disaster will be the result in the Patent Office.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President—

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, if the Senator from Alabama will excuse me, I desire to say that the President could send in the Patent Office nominations at the same time he sends the nominations for his Cabinet. That presents an entirely different case from that involved in the nomination of Army officers.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I will say to the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] that I am not complaining about the majority party in the Senate not confirming all civil appointees; I make no complaint about that. I should like to see confirmed the nominations of men who have been appointed from the Democratic Party, of course, but the side of the Senator from Massachusetts have the responsibility and I am not complaining about them exercising it.

I have no doubt that there are civil appointments which, for the good of the Government, ought to be confirmed before the 4th of March; and that is the reason we have moved an executive session. After two votes, however, it is clearly indicated that the party in control is not going to have an executive session. I think the Senator from Nebraska voted against the motion for an executive session, during which we could have referred the nominations referred to by him to the committee.

Mr. NORRIS. I should like to correct the statement of the Senator from Alabama. I voted for an executive session.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I beg the Senator's pardon, and thank him for having done so. It was my mistake in supposing that he had voted against an executive session; but, at any rate, a majority of the Senate has voted the other way.

Now, I am trying to eliminate the question of party politics. I think the officers in the Army and in the Navy ought to stand above party politics; I do not think this disaster should happen to the country; and I am merely asking unanimous consent that the military appointments may go to a committee controlled by the party of the Senator from Massachusetts. It is not necessary for them to be reported to the Senate. I take it that the Senator from New York is not going to report back to the Senate for confirmation any of the military appointments which do not meet with his approval or with the approval of his party. Therefore, I can not see any reason why his committee should not have the right to exercise its judgment and discretion and act upon the appointments. I think the request is reasonable. There is no party politics in the matter and no party offices are involved. So I think the majority party ought to consent to the proposal.

We on this side of the Chamber are not asking those on the other side to go into an executive session where we might insist on the confirmation of civil appointments; I am asking it in a way in which the other side are committed to nothing except a consideration of military appointments by unanimous consent. I think if you fall to grant that request, on you must rest the responsibility of striking down these Army officers.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield to me?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I yield.

Mr. WADSWORTH. The question was asked a moment ago by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] whether or not it would be possible to separate the nominations for promotions in the Army from the nominations to fill original vacancies or vacancies created by the act of Congress; in other words, could the officers who are nominated merely for promotion be separated from the class of officers to which the Senator from Alabama has referred. I think I ought to say that can be done.

The officers to whom the Senator from Alabama has referred are officers who have been nominated to fill original vacancies, created by the act of Congress. Those original vacancies have to be filled in a certain way under the law. The law reads that at least 50 per cent of those vacancies must be filled by the appointment of men who saw service during the World War, to put it briefly, and that the remaining vacancies shall be filled in the ordinary way by the promotion of officers already in the service prior to that time. It would, therefore, be entirely possible to separate the 5,500 or 6,000 officers who have been nominated to fill original vacancies in the service from all the others.

Mr. FLETCHER. Why should not the committee do that?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I think, Mr. President, that the committee should do it, but I think our duty to the men who won those commissions on the firing line is such that we ought to give them a chance to be confirmed. If the members of the majority party are not willing to confirm them and refer the nomination of the other officers of the United States Army to the committee, so that their nominations may be acted on, then I am willing to consent to a modification of my request to refer to the committee by unanimous consent as in executive session the original appointments of officers who were not in the Regular Army heretofore. I will be glad if the Senator from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH] will frame the language so that it will cover the case, as he is more familiar with the matter than am I.

Mr. LODGE. Then, the request would be to refer to the committee the nominations of officers who have been appointed to fill original vacancies.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Will that cover the class of officers I have indicated?

Mr. WADSWORTH. "Nominations for original appointments in the Army" will cover it.

Mr. ROBINSON. I think, if the Senator pleases, that the War Department uses the term "new appointments." I think that is the correct language.

Mr. WADSWORTH. The phrase "new appointments" covers it.

Mr. LODGE. "New appointments to original vacancies."

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I think that will cover it.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, let us get the language correct. I understand that the chairman of the committee says the term "original appointments" will cover it.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. "New appointments."

Mr. WADSWORTH. "Original appointments in the Army."

Mr. LODGE. Then, let the request read "that the original appointments in the Army—"

Mr. UNDERWOOD. "Now pending before the Senate—"

Mr. LODGE. "Now pending before the Senate be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs."

Mr. UNDERWOOD. "As in open executive session."

Mr. LODGE. "As in open executive session." To that I have no objection, Mr. President.

Mr. ROBINSON. Of course, I shall not object to the request, but I wish to make a brief statement, and to lay before the Senate—

Mr. WILLIAMS. Does this proposition include appointments in the Navy?

Mr. LODGE. It does not touch the Navy at all. There are no original appointments of this kind in the Navy.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, I still think that the request as originally submitted by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] would conserve every interest and would be a fairer proposition than as modified.

There are 9,783 nominations in the Army pending before the Senate. Of that number, 964 are nominated for transfer from one arm of the service to another in accordance with the law which authorizes such transfer, and it is very important that those 964 nominations be considered, for the reason that a number of comparatively new arms of the service have been created, of which, I have no doubt, the Senator from Massachusetts approves.

Mr. LODGE. The nominations referred to by the Senator from Arkansas are for bureau appointments.

Mr. ROBINSON. Those new arms of the service include especially the Aerial Service and the Chemical Warfare Service. The only way these services can receive the necessary men is by transfer, and I do not think there can be any objection to those 964 nominations going along with the others.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, those are the nominations in which I personally have very strong objection. They embrace the transfer of officers to fill bureau positions, which would put the whole machinery of the War Department, within 60 days of the advent of the new administration, in the hands of men already picked out by somebody else; I do not think that would be fair.

Mr. ROBINSON. If the Senator will pardon me, the transfers are made in accordance with law and for the purpose I have already stated, of filling the new services, being in that respect something in the nature of emergency appointments.

In the next class there are 3,285 of the total number of pending nominations, all of which, except the nominations for major general and brigadier general, are strict seniority promotions.

I hope the Senator from Massachusetts will give his attention to the statement I am making, because it contains detailed information regarding the character of these nominations. I have referred to the 964 nominations which are in the class of transfers to which the Senator says he objects.

The next class are promotions in the Army, of which there are 3,285, and all of these, except the promotions to the rank of brigadier general and to the rank of major general—and of the class of major general there are 11, and of the class of brigadier general there are 22—are made strictly in accordance with the rules of seniority and according to law. I apprehend that the Senator from Massachusetts would not object to those nominations, which are made according to the rule of seniority, going to the committee.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator allow me to interrupt him?

Mr. ROBINSON. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. In this matter we have got to provide for promotions in the higher rank before we can act upon the promotions in the lower rank, and the promotions in the higher rank are the ones to which I object.

Mr. ROBINSON. I understand that within the grades of major general, and perhaps brigadier general, there are some nominations to which the Senator from Massachusetts objects. Let me speak about that for a moment briefly.

Mr. LODGE. We can not promote those below unless we promote the ones above.

Mr. ROBINSON. The whole 3,285 perhaps do not depend upon the higher grade nominations. If, however, the Senator's statement is correct, all these nominations should be confirmed.

I wish to call the attention of the Senate briefly to the nominations for major general, of which there are 11. In that number are comprised the following officers:

Maj. Gen. James W. McAndrew, chief of staff of the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

There is no one who would object to the distinction that it is sought to confer upon him.

Maj. Gen. Henry T. Allen, now commanding the American Forces in Germany.

Maj. Gen. David C. Shanks, corps commander First Corps Area, and during the period of active hostilities commanding general of the port of embarkation at New York.

Maj. Gens. Adelbert Cronkhite, George W. Read, Omar Bundy, William M. Wright, Charles H. Muir, Charles T. Menoher, and William G. Haan.

That comprises the list of major generals.

All of the men in this list, with the exceptions of Gen. McAndrew and Gen. Shanks, were corps commanders in the Army in France; that is to say, having distinguished themselves as division commanders they were selected by Gen. Pershing for higher command, and the armistice found them each in command of from 60,000 to 100,000 or more men.

The list of brigadier generals nominated comprises 22. That list was selected by a board from a list of eligibles prepared under the provisions of the act of June 5, 1920, which I believe is the Army reorganization act, by a committee consisting of Gens. Liggett, Dickman, Bullard, Harbord, and Summerall. All the remainder of the Regular Army promotion nominations are automatic and in due course of law.

The remainder of the pending nominations—and this refers now to the class specifically in the mind of the Senator from Alabama and the class whose nominations would be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs—the remainder of the pending nominations, numbering 5,534, cover officers in all grades from colonel to second lieutenant, which are new appointments in the Army. All of them were in the emergency Army and they were selected by a board of which Gen. Pershing was chairman, in strict accordance with the Army reorganization act of June 5, 1920. Applications were limited to those who had held emergency commissions and seen service during the World War. Each applicant was examined physically and mentally, and his service record was also made an essential part of the basis of selection. The Army reorganization act further provides that the Pershing Board could not select any emergency officer for permanent appointment without the approval of the chief of the arm in which the applicant desired to serve.

In all probability that provision is responsible for the rejection of many applicants who in the minds of Members of the Senate deserved promotion. I refer to the provision forbidding the commission of men except with the approval of the chief of the arm in which the applicant desires to serve.

So that as to each of these 5,534 men all of these requirements have been gone through. Neither the President nor the Secretary of War has had any right to interfere nor has attempted to exercise any such right. The whole list is the direct product of a mode of selection set out in the Army reorganization act passed by the Republican Senate and House, committing the selection of officers for permanent appointment in the Army to a board of Army officers with Gen. Pershing as its head.

These 5,534 officers, upon their selection, were given recess commissions, and their names sent to the Senate for permanent appointment. The law required all emergency commissions to terminate on or before December 31, 1920. These 5,534 men were therefore given recess commissions and permanent offices and distributed throughout the Army, where they are now doing duty and exercising command. They are scattered all over the world, being in the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, Panama, Porto Rico, Coblenz, and in every part of the United States. They have, of course, completely separated themselves from their former civilian pursuits, given up their professional and business relations, and moved with their families to military reser-

vations and posts. If the pending nominations are not confirmed before the adjournment of the Senate on March 4, all Regular Army officers whose promotional appointments are pending will revert to their former Regular Army status, with consequent loss of pay and rank. The entire 5,534 officers whose permanent appointments from civil life have been recommended by the Pershing Board and are now pending will cease to be members of the Army and become civilians; that is to say, their pay will stop and they will be left with their families wherever they are, without even the right to draw mileage to return to the place of their former residence. As they have given up their civilian connections in reliance upon the appointments offered them in the Army, they will be wholly without means of support unless they have independent incomes.

It has been suggested that after the inauguration President Harding could take up the list of recommendations from the Pershing Board, make certain changes in it, and send it into an extra session of the Senate called for the purpose of confirming executive nominations. This is legally true. Any attempt, however, to remake this list would necessarily involve delay, and if it became known that it was the intention of the Executive to change the list from the recommendations as made by the Pershing Board, pressure of all sorts would undoubtedly be brought on the President and the Secretary of War, which would require a considerable amount of time to meet. During all this time these officers would be out of the service, the Army would be without officers in many important commands, vast quantities of public property under the control and in the custody of these officers would be without proper protection, and undoubtedly many of the men thus defeated of their expectation of confirmation would at once seek to establish themselves in some civilian pursuit and become unavailable for further consideration.

It thus appears that all of the nominations now pending before the Senate, with the exception of those to the office of major general and brigadier general, are the direct fruit of processes established in the Army reorganization act which was, of course, passed by the Republican Senate and House; that they in no case represent any Executive action by the President or the Secretary of War, and that the inconvenience resulting from nonconfirmation threatens serious disorganization in the Army, the exposure of vast public property to inadequate control and custody, and, in many instances, tragic consequences to men who served in the Army in France and who have given up all opportunities in civil life in reliance upon appointments tendered them strictly in accordance with the Army reorganization act.

While I shall not object to the suggestion for unanimous consent as modified, I do think it ought to embrace all nominations, and that the appropriate committees of the Senate ought to have an opportunity to pass upon those nominations. If all the promotions are dependent upon nominations to the higher grades, then let us confirm all the nominations rather than cause confusion and injustice.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, I am in thorough accord with what the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON] has just said. I think that all these nominations ought to go to the committees, and at a later date I shall be glad to join with the Senator from Arkansas and try to secure action; but these cases are so important, because these are the men that will go to the street if their nominations are not acted on, that I am going to renew the request, and in this language:

That as in open executive session all nominations for original appointments in the Army now held in the executive office of the Senate be, and the same are hereby, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs; and that all nominations for original appointments in the Navy thus held be, in like manner, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. ROBINSON. Perhaps there will be no objection to confirming those nominations. I merely make that suggestion.

Mr. LODGE. I do not object to the request as offered.

Mr. NORRIS. I should like to have the Senator include in his request that the nominations for Commissioner of Patents, Assistant Commissioner of Patents, and First Assistant Commissioner of Patents be referred to the Committee on Patents in the same way.

I want to read to the Senate, as I said when I interrupted the Senator a while ago, a couple of letters.

Mr. FLETCHER. May I ask the Senator if he will not make that as a separate request, and let this stand as it is now, and then bring up that matter subsequently?

Mr. NORRIS. All right. If this is going through without any objection, I will make my request separately. I want, however, to be heard long enough to read these letters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PHIPPS in the chair). Is there any objection to the request for unanimous consent submitted by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD]? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The order as agreed to is as follows:

Ordered, That as in open executive session all nominations for original appointments in the Army now held in the executive office of the Senate be, and the same are hereby, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs; and that all nominations for original appointments in the Navy thus held be, in like manner, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. NORRIS. Now, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, as in open executive session, the nominations made by the President for Commissioner of Patents, Assistant Commissioner of Patents, and First Assistant Commissioner of Patents be referred to the Committee on Patents; and in that connection I should like the attention of the Senate.

I want to say that the condition in the Patent Office was called to my attention by the ex-Commissioner of Patents and a committee representing the bar of patent attorneys in the city of Washington, and I asked them to submit in writing the proposition that they wanted me to take up with the Senate. It is in answer to that request of mine that these two letters were written.

The first one is from ex-Commissioner of Patents Newton, who writes me in a letter dated January 12, 1921, as follows:

Hon. GEORGE W. NORRIS,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR NORRIS: In response to your request I am making the following statement with respect to the conditions in the Patent Office:

I resigned as Commissioner of Patents in July, 1920. In August the first assistant commissioner was appointed commissioner and the assistant commissioner was appointed first assistant commissioner. Subsequently a new assistant commissioner was appointed. As these were all recess appointments the appointees can hold thereunder no longer than the end of the present session of the Senate. These gentlemen were subsequently nominated, but the nominations have not been confirmed. If none of these are confirmed before March 4 there will, therefore, after March 5 be no commissioner or assistant commissioner in the Patent Office until their successors can be appointed and confirmed.

The statutes require (sec. 4883, R. S.) that all patents be signed by the Commissioner of Patents and that (sec. 4885, R. S.) every patent shall issue within three months from the date of the payment of the final fee. Under the rules of the Patent Office patents are issued on each Tuesday. As it is necessary to make a photolithographic copy of the drawing, print the specification, which copies form part of the patent, and to put a cut taken from the drawing in the Official Gazette, there is about a 4-weeks' interval between the payment of the final fee and the issuance of the patent. It thus appears that patents are all the time in the course of preparation.

March 1 is an issue date, and the patents which will have been prepared and dated as of that day can be signed by one of the present officials.

If none of the present officials are confirmed, there will be no one who will be authorized to sign the patents which have been prepared and dated as of the issue of March 8, 15, etc., until a new commissioner has been appointed and confirmed. It would seem to be highly improbable that he would be so appointed and confirmed by March 8. If there were no one authorized to sign the patents thus prepared, it would necessitate either signing these patents subsequently or destroying these papers and reprinting them. The first alternative would raise a very serious question as to the validity of the patents, and the second would involve the Government in a very great expense, since there are something like 800 patents issued each week. The second alternative will also raise the question of the validity of many of the patents, either because the issuance had been delayed by request until the end of the three months after the payment of the final fee or because of the issuance between the date originally prepared for issue and the date on which the patent is actually issued of the corresponding foreign patent on an application filed more than 12 months before the application was filed in this country.

The statutes also provide (sec. 892, R. S.) that copies of the records of the Patent Office certified to by the Commissioner of Patents or the acting commissioner shall be evidence in all cases in which the originals would have been evidence. The delay in furnishing such certified copies might be very prejudicial in cases where it is necessary to file such copies in the foreign countries, and in cases in the Federal courts and appeals from the Patent Office to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

It is hoped that either the commissioner or an assistant commissioner may be confirmed and this threatened irreparable injury to a large number of patentees be prevented.

Very sincerely, yours,

J. T. NEWTON.

Mr. President, the bar association of patent attorneys in Washington, as I said, were requested by me to submit in writing their statement of the conditions, and on January 12 Mr. Browne, as chairman of the committee of the bar association, sent me this communication:

Referring to the recent interview had with you by a number of gentlemen interested in the work of the Patent Office—

I want to say that a delegation of 10 or 12 men waited on me, calling my attention to what they thought was a very serious condition that might occur—

I wish to call your attention to the present situation as to the commissioner and the two assistant commissioners of that office. These gentlemen were nominated by the President in the interval between the first and second sessions of the present Congress and have not been confirmed. If not confirmed, their tenure of office will cease and determine at noon on March 4, 1921. This will leave the Patent Office without an official head, a condition which will, temporarily at least, paralyze that office, there being no one in authority to sign the patents, which under the law are required to be issued weekly, or to sign certificates certifying to the correctness of copies, or to do any of the numerous acts daily required by an authorized head of the said office.

I should like to have the Senate pay particular attention to this:

The appointees referred to are all men who have come up through the various minor positions of the office, and who owe their appointments to ability and not to political favor or as reward for party service. Their commissions run during the pleasure of the President and are not under the tenure-of-office act. So far as the writer knows, they do not expect to remain in office during the incoming administration, but if confirmed, will hold their offices subject to the pleasure of the new Executive.

The writer can not close this communication without an additional note relative to Mr. Whitehead, the present commissioner. He has known him for many years—in fact, since his appointment as assistant examiner—and after an experience of 35 years and a knowledge of the various Commissioners of Patents who have held office during that period, can certify to the fact that he is one of the most intelligent, industrious, faithful, and competent officials who have ever held that office.

There has never been a time in the history of the Patent Office when it has been more essential that it should have as its head a man who by long experience therein is conversant with the patent practice and skilled in the patent law, and unless the question of patronage is to engage the attention of the incoming administration to the exclusion of far more important domestic matters and far less important foreign matters, the public service could not, in the judgment of the writer, be better served than by permitting the present incumbent to remain as head of the Patent Office until such time at least as the incoming Executive shall have time to carefully consider the selection of a proper successor.

In view of the existing conditions, the writer has been authorized to present this communication to you, and to ask that you urge the confirmation of the present Commissioner and Assistant Commissioners of the Patent Office, in order that the hiatus which will otherwise occur on March 4, 1921, with the resulting confusion and cessation of the executive duties of the Patent Office may be avoided.

Very respectfully,

F. L. BROWNE,
Chairman Committee on Affairs within the Patent Office,
American Patent Law Association.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I would like to ask the Senator if he would not be willing to allow this matter to go over, because there are some other cases of a similar character, one in the Pension Office, and one that I know about myself, the case of an Assistant Secretary in the State Department. If there is such necessity in offices of that character, they ought to be brought before the Senate for decision; but I should like to have an opportunity myself to look at them, with the others of which I know.

Mr. NORRIS. I very gladly accede to the Senator's request. I realize that it will be some time yet before the 4th of March; but I wanted to call the attention of the Senate to this particular instance. I have no doubt but that these gentlemen have correctly outlined the situation. I am not a patent lawyer, and am not familiar with these statutes; but these men called on me, and I was impressed with the fact that, as far as I was able to see, they were not moved by any selfish motive whatever. They are patent attorneys, it is true, except one of them, the ex-commissioner, and they are of course interested; but they have a knowledge of the conditions there, and at my request they put their statement in writing.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BRANDEGEE in the chair). Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. NORRIS. In just a moment. I want to finish this while I am on my feet. My own personal idea is that the Senate of the United States ought to proceed with nominations which President Wilson has sent here, just the same as though President Wilson had been reelected to office. If his nominations are good they should be confirmed; if not they should be rejected. I realize that I am in the minority, both on this side and on the other side, probably the only Senator who thinks that way. I am not trying to urge my view, but I wanted to take this opportunity to state fairly what I believed was right. The only objection to this viewpoint I have heard has been that eight years ago the Democrats did what the Republicans are doing now, and that is given as a precedent. That may be a sufficient precedent, but to me it has no appealing force whatever. I am not willing to base my action as a Republican upon an action taken by the Democratic Party, which I condemned myself eight years ago; and as far as I know, nearly all Republicans, and a good many Democrats, condemned it. I thought it was ill-advised, and that they were doing a silly thing, and I do not want to put myself in a position now of doing the same thing myself which I condemned in somebody else. That is all I care to say. I realize, as I said, that I am very much in the minority and I may be entirely wrong, but that is my view.

Regardless of that, however, there are some instances like this one; and, as the Senator from Massachusetts has said, there may be a great many others which ought to be taken up, and the country will suffer if we do not take them up.

Now I yield to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, I do not know the nominees for Patent Commissioner and for first and second assistant

commissioners. I do not know whether they are Republicans or Democrats.

Mr. NORRIS. Neither do I, I will say to the Senator.

Mr. POMERENE. But it seems to me that the writers of the letters which the Senator has just read have made out their case, and I wanted to make this suggestion, coming, as I do, from an industrial State, that I am constantly having letters speaking of delays and other troubles in the Patent Office. I can not pass judgment upon those things, but I am familiar enough with them to say that if having men confirmed is going to expedite the business, at least let our course be such that there will be no vacancy there. I am convinced that in the interest of industrial America this ought to be done. I have no interest whatever in these candidates.

Mr. NORRIS. I would like to say to the Senator that it will not expedite matters in the Patent Office, excepting in so far as it will prevent congestion and confusion. There is another bill, which is now in conference—which the conferees will probably report, if they can agree—which will expedite the business, and I want to call the Senator's attention to it. I would like to have his prayerful consideration of it when it comes up.

Mr. POMERENE. It seems from the letters which the Senator has read that if the men are not confirmed it will result in delay. That is why I am making these observations.

Mr. NORRIS. If we do not confirm them, it will result in delay, confusion, and much damage.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Florida?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield.

Mr. FLETCHER. I want to correct the Senator from Nebraska in regard to the precedent which I think he rather too broadly claims was set by the Democrats in 1913. I hold in my hand the index to the Executive Journal. I find that the Senate on March 1, 1913, confirmed various appointments. I think all of the nominations in the Public Health Service, the Treasury Department, the Diplomatic and Consular Service, and in the Army and the Navy were confirmed. Those were all confirmed in 1913, before the new administration went in.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I want to say that I do not think I have stated it too broadly. The Democrats in the Senate filibustered against appointments in the short session when President Taft was President. I was elected to the Senate eight years ago, and I came over from the House several times, and when a motion was made from the Republican side to go into executive session I saw the Democrats scurrying through the Senate doors like a lot of frightened quails. Later a lot of confirmations were had; but they were had by an agreement with the Democratic Senators on the other side of the Chamber, and nobody was confirmed, as I understand it, unless he did get the O. K. of the Democrats. So, while I stated it correctly, to my mind that does not affect me or my vote. I am not going to do what I believe to be wrong because the Democratic Party has done a similar thing. If I did, I would be doing wrong all the time.

Mr. FLETCHER. I am simply trying to prevent the Senator from putting the Democratic Party in an erroneous position. That is not the record. The record is that every one of the nominations in the Public Health Service, in the Consular Service, and in the Army and the Navy was confirmed.

Mr. NORRIS. But that was because the Democrats did not object to those particular confirmations.

Mr. FLETCHER. Of course they did not object to them.

Mr. NORRIS. There were not any postmasters confirmed.

Mr. FLETCHER. They could have confirmed them if they had seen fit to do so.

Mr. NORRIS. Although I was not a Member of the Senate at that time, on several occasions when I came over here and was in the Chamber, when a motion was made to go into executive session I saw what happened. Anybody could see what was going on. There was a filibuster on. There is no other name for it.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I happened to be alive and in the Senate in 1913, when the Democrats declined to allow any nominations of any consequence to be passed. We confirmed certain routine appointments, both in the Army and the Navy. They were trifling in number; they were not in number anything like what we have now. We confirmed some others. There were a certain number confirmed. It was done by agreement. The Democrats took the ground, which I think they had

a right to take, that they were not going to permit the confirmation of any appointees to hold office through the incoming administration or hamper that administration in any way by forestalling the right of the President elect to fill certain offices. I think they had a good argument. I think they perhaps carried it rather far, and there is always danger of such things being carried too far. We have already made an exception to-day, which I think a very sensible one, and I dare say others will be made.

But the real reason for this is that no party, if it can help it, is going to permit a new administration to come into power and find all the bureaus in the War and Navy Departments, for instance, occupied for the next four years. The new administration is entitled to have assistants of its own selection and who are in sympathy with it. If there are great masses of appointments to routine offices which can be gotten out of the way, I think it highly probable we can find some method of doing it. As for the filibustering, of course, there was enough filibustering to show that we could not confirm anyone, and then it was abandoned.

Mr. NORRIS. That is, the attempt to confirm was abandoned.

Mr. LODGE. The attempt to confirm was abandoned.

Mr. NORRIS. The filibuster was not abandoned.

Mr. LODGE. The filibuster was not abandoned.

Mr. DIAL. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. LODGE. I do.

Mr. DIAL. The Senator from Massachusetts has spoken of routine offices. I would suggest that the Senate consider letting the nominations for postmasters go before the proper committee. The committee probably would not report all of them back, but possibly a great number of them could be confirmed.

Mr. LODGE. I think we shall be able to follow with entire safety the Democratic precedent in the matter of post offices.

Mr. FLETCHER. If the Senator will allow me, he said only a few unimportant appointments were confirmed by agreement. I can not quite reconcile that with the document I hold in my hand.

Mr. LODGE. We confirmed the very ones the Senator speaks of. We confirmed consuls, for instance, moved from one grade to another, as I remember. I do not recall that we confirmed any new consuls.

Mr. FLETCHER. We confirmed appointments in the Public Health Service.

Mr. LODGE. I do not think we did. Those, again, were routine appointments, in due course of promotion, to be made under any administration at any time. There were none of them political, none of them outside legal arrangements, as far as I remember, unless some few by unanimous consent.

Mr. FLETCHER. That may be true. I am not saying they were political; but I am claiming that these nominations which were sent in—for instance, here is the list—

Mr. LODGE. Certainly, they were sent in. I just said so.

Mr. FLETCHER. Were confirmed on March 1. Here is a list covering page after page.

Mr. LODGE. I know it. I was there. I saw it done. I talked with Senators on the other side and tried to make an arrangement for confirmation, as we have arranged to-day to confirm some five or six thousand officers in the Army. I am aware it was done. I was stating the reason for the action of the Democrats at that time, which I did not think as empty and without force as the Senator from Nebraska thought.

Mr. GERRY. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from Rhode Island?

Mr. LODGE. I do.

Mr. GERRY. The Senator said just now that he thought we would be safe in following the precedent set by the Democrats in regard to post offices.

Mr. LODGE. I have not looked that up, but—

Mr. GERRY. I hope very much he will do that in Rhode Island, because the Senate confirmed a Republican postmaster in the biggest post office, namely, the city of Providence, in 1913.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Was not that the home of a Senator?

Mr. LODGE. That was the home of a Senator.

Mr. GERRY. No.

Mr. LODGE. Yes, Mr. President.

Mr. GERRY. As I understand it, it was not the home of a Senator. My recollection is that Senator Lippitt claimed Cumberland as his home.

Mr. LODGE. There was another Senator here from Rhode Island at that time.

Mr. TOWNSEND. My understanding is that we did vary the rule, and in many instances we permitted the confirmation of the postmaster in the home town or city of a Senator.

Mr. GERRY. And you intend to follow that precedent now?

Mr. TOWNSEND. The committee has not had time to act upon it.

Mr. GERRY. Exactly.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I have not formally withdrawn the request that I have pending for unanimous consent. I want to say that at the request of the Senator from Massachusetts I shall withdraw it, and I want to notify the Senator that at some future date, before the 4th of March, if some other course is not pursued by the Senate I shall renew the request. I would like to have Senators who have heard the letters read remember them when the request is renewed. I understand that there are some other places in the public service which are in practically the same condition the Patent Office is in, and there probably will be other requests for similar action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY. A bill (H. R. 15130) making appropriations for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, and for other purposes.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Mr. President, referring for a moment to the subject which has just been under discussion with regard to the confirmation of appointments, I agree in general with the position taken by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] that appointments which involve policies of the Government should be most carefully scrutinized, at least before any action is taken upon them at the close of an administration. There are some exceptions, however; for instance, the nomination for the position of commandant of marines.

There is no trace of political character in that office. There has been nominated for it a very distinguished officer of the marines, Gen. John J. Lejeune, and with the discrimination which the Senate should exercise in performing its constitutional function of advice and consent to nominations made by the President of the United States it seems to me that some recognition ought to be given to the war services rendered by this officer.

As I am informed, Gen. Lejeune is a purely military man and is immersed in his profession. He rendered brilliant service in the war at the front in command of one of the divisions of the American Army. He ought not to be subjected to the humiliation of having a nomination for an important post defeated merely because of some general policy which has been adopted by the majority in the Senate.

From July 29, 1918, to August 9, 1919, he commanded the Second Division of the American Expeditionary Forces, which included the marines. During August, 1918, his division held the front-line sector south of Metz. In September, 1918, he participated in the battle of St. Mihiel, Thiaucourt, Jaulny, and Vannes, capturing 3,300 prisoners, 120 cannon, 2 railroad trains loaded with supplies, and vast quantities of military stores.

In October, 1918, he participated in battle with the Fourth French Army in the Champagne, broke the Hindenberg line, captured Blanc Mont Ridge, Medeah Farm, St. Etienne, 2,300 prisoners, and 40 cannon. This victory caused the retreat of the German Army to the Aisne, 12 miles. He was commended by Gen. Gourand and awarded the croix de guerre. All regiments were cited in the orders.

November 1 to 11, 1918, he participated in the battle of Meuse-Argonne, broke the Hindenberg line, led the advance to the Meuse, cross the Meuse, captured seven fortified towns, 1,800 prisoners, and 100 cannon. He was commended by Gens. Liggett and Summerall, of the United States Army. He marched to the Rhine, crossed the Rhine, and occupied the bridgehead at Coblenz until July 15, 1919. He was awarded the Army distinguished service medal, the Navy distinguished service medal, and the insignia of Commander of the Legion of Honor, a French decoration.

I wish to read an extract from a letter of the commander in chief of the American Expeditionary Forces published in the Second Division General Orders, No. 31, March 30, 1919:

[Excerpts from letter from commander in chief, American Expeditionary Forces, to commanding general Second Division, American Expeditionary Forces. Published in Second Division General Orders, No. 31, Mar. 30, 1919.]

It was with great satisfaction that I observe the splendid condition of the officers and men of the Second Division upon the occasion of the review at Vallendar, Germany, March 14. Nothing revealed more clearly the high morale of the troops under your command than the pride in their personal appearance which was evident at that time. The transportation and artillery of the division also showed careful and intelligent attention.

During the march into Germany and the subsequent occupation of the bridgehead, the conduct of the Second Division has been most praiseworthy. I desire every member of the division to know the pride with which it is regarded by the entire expeditionary force and to feel assured of my personal thanks and gratitude.

I read now from order No. 12059D, as it is designated, where Gen. Lejeune was cited, as follows:

CITATION.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE FRENCH ARMIES OF THE EAST.

GENERAL STAFF,
BUREAU OF PERSONNEL (DECORATIONS).

Order No. 12059D. (Extract.)

With the approval of the commander in chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, the Marshal of France, commander in chief of the French Armies of the East, cites in the order of the Army:

Maj. Gen. John A. Lejeune, United States Marine Corps, commanding the Second Division.

He commanded his division with great ability in the attack on Blanc Mont (3-7 October, 1918), seizing in a few hours a position of vital importance and capturing 1,800 prisoners and a large quantity of military material.

At general headquarters, 30 November, 1918.

PETAIN,

Marshal of France,

Commander in Chief of the French Armies of the East.

As to the award of the distinguished Army service medal, the following extract is made from the RECORD:

Maj. Gen. John A. Lejeune.

For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He commanded the Second Division in the successful operations of Thiaucourt, Massif Blanc Mont, St. Mihiel, and on the west bank of the Meuse. In the Argonne-Meuse offensive his division was directed with such sound military judgment and ability that it broke and held by the vigor and rapidity of execution of its attack enemy lines which had hitherto been considered impregnable.

I ask to include in the RECORD as a part of my remarks, without reading, a letter from the commanding general of the First Army to the commander in chief American Expeditionary Forces, recommending the Second Division for citation in general orders American Expeditionary Forces for excellent work in attack on November 1-11, 1918, Meuse-Argonne operations; also a letter from Maj. Gen. C. P. Summerall, headquarters Fifth Army Corps, American Expeditionary Forces, to the commanding general of the Second Division, in which he characterizes and compliments the conduct of that division.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WILLIS in the chair). Without objection, permission is granted.

The matter referred to is as follows:

JANUARY 16, 1919.

From: Commanding General First Army.

To: Commander in Chief, G. H. Q., A. E. F.

Subject: Citation for Second Division.

1. It is recommended that the Second Division be cited in G. H. Q. orders for its excellent work in the attack of November 1-11, 1918, Meuse-Argonne operations.

2. After the St. Mihiel operation the Second Division participated in the attacks of the Fourth French Army during the period October 2-7. The remarkable success achieved by this division in these operations has already been referred to in French communications.

3. After a short rest the Second Division was again placed in battle, for the purpose of taking part in the First Army attack of November 1.

4. In the First Army attack of November 1, the Second Division was selected and so placed in the battle line that its known ability might be used to overcome the critical part of the enemy's defense. The salient feature of the plan of attack was to drive a wedge through Landres et St. Georges to the vicinity of Fosse. It was realized that if the foregoing could be accomplished the backbone of the hostile resistance west of the Meuse would be broken and the enemy would have to retreat to the east of the Meuse. Success in this plan would immediately loosen the flanks of the First Army. The Second Division was selected to carry out this main blow.

5. The Second Division accomplished the results desired in every particular on the first day of the attack, not only clearing the hostile defenses of Landres et St. Georges and the Bois de Hazois but continuing its advance to the vicinity of Fosse, i. e., about 9 kilometers. This decisive blow broke the enemy's defense and opened the way for the rapid advance of the Army.

6. Attached hereto is a copy of a letter furnished the Second Division by the commanding general Fifth Corps, which is self-explanatory.

7. In view of the excellent results achieved by this division and the decisiveness of the attack on November 1 it is recommended that the division be mentioned in orders by the commander in chief.

H. LIGGETT,

Lieutenant General, United States Army.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
France, November 2, 1918.

From: Commanding general Fifth Army Corps.

To: Commanding general Second Division.

Subject: Commendation.

I desire to add to my telephone message the assurance of my deep appreciation and profound admiration for the manner in which the Second Division executed the missions allotted to it on November 1.

The division's brilliant advance of more than 9 kilometers, destroying the last stronghold on the Hindenberg line, capturing the Freya Stellung, and going more than 9 kilometers against not only the permanent but the relieving forces in their front, may justly be regarded as one of the most remarkable achievements made by any troops in this war. For the first time, perhaps, in our experience the losses inflicted

by your division upon the enemy in the offensive greatly exceeded the casualties of the division. The reports indicate, moreover, that in a single day the division has captured more artillery and machine guns than usually falls to the lot of a command during several days of hard fighting. These results must be attributed to the great dash and speed of the troops and to the irresistible force with which they struck and overcame the enemy.

The division has more than justified the distinguished confidence placed in it by the Commander in Chief when it was selected to take the lead in the advance, from which such great results are expected. It is an honor to command such troops, and they have richly deserved a place in history and in the affection of their countrymen which is not exceeded or perhaps paralleled in the life of our Nation.

I desire that you convey these sentiments to the officers and soldiers of the Second Division and that you assure them of my abiding wishes for their continued success in the campaigns that lie before it.

C. P. SUMMERALL,
Major General, Commanding.

Mr. POINDEXTER. On account of this record, at some appropriate time I shall make a motion, if some one else does not do so, that the nomination be excepted from the general order of nominations and be confirmed in executive session.

WATER-POWER DEVELOPMENT.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, I had hoped that during the morning hour I might be able to call up the bill (S. 4554) to amend an act entitled "An act to create a Federal power commission; to provide for the improvement of navigation; the development of water power; the use of the public lands in relation thereto; and to repeal section 18 of the river and harbor appropriation act, approved August 8, 1917, and for other purposes," approved June 10, 1920.

I had no opportunity to do that. I wish to give notice that at the first opportunity I shall call up the bill, and I hope to have it considered by the Senate.

ARCHIVES BUILDING.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Mr. President, I ask leave to have printed in the *RECORD* a brief editorial from this morning's Washington Post, in which there is a very good statement of the importance and necessity of the building of an archives building in this city. In connection with that I desire to print a brief statement with reference to an advertisement which shows that the public records of the Government are being hawked about the country and sold to libraries and collectors for whatever may be paid for them, having been, I suppose, abandoned in times past and picked up by collectors and now being distributed in this way, particular reference in this connection being made to a collection of port papers, relative to shipping, revenue-cutter service, list of vessels built, letters from S. D. Ingham, Secretary of the Treasury, and other papers, covering the years 1830 to 1831; also port papers covering the years 1795-1800, 1801-1889, 1824-1873, 1845, and various other years.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, permission is granted.

The matter referred to is as follows:

AN ARCHIVES BUILDING.

If Congress really wants an archives building, an archives building can be had in the shortest possible time. The location has been fixed by a committee of Congress. The Secretary of the Treasury has the land under option at the valuation which the District of Columbia assesses it for purposes of taxation. Both the location and the plans have been approved by a commission created by Congress.

The Secretary of the Treasury has repeatedly recommended to the Appropriations Committee the inclusion in the sundry civil bill of an item covering the cost of the site and working drawings. All these preparations have been made in pursuance of an act of Congress passed 13 years ago. The act specifically gives authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase the land necessary for the site and to report a deficiency item to Congress.

A short time ago a fire burned up 50 years of lighthouse records. To-day the records of various departments are being hustled about from one temporary building to another. Even if all the employees of the Government were to cut out smoking in office hours, there would still be danger from fire. Congress seems wedded to the theory, "Happy is the country that has no history." So the sources of United States history as well as the documents on which the Government relies as a defense against all sorts and conditions of claims continue to be destroyed from time to time. Such "economy" is sheer waste.

The American Art Association, Madison Square South, New York City, advertises an unrestricted public sale on February 1 and 2, 1921, of documents, among which are shipping papers of John Lasher, surveyor of the port of New York, and other papers, covering the years 1781 to 1905.

Port papers, being a collection of papers relative to shipping, Revenue-Cutter Service, lists of vessels built, letters from S. D. Ingham, Secretary of the Treasury, and other papers, covering the years 1830-31.

Also port papers covering the years 1795-1800, 1801-1880, 1824-1873, 1845, and various other papers.

In all, these papers cover about a century of Federal history and are of high value to all students of American history and especially of the economic history of this country.

All of these papers are public records of the United States and probably they could be recovered by the Department of Justice, instead of which they are offered for sale to private collectors and to Government depositories. This traffic in Government documents is going on continually, and many libraries in this country are bidding against

each other for documents which should be in a Government archives building in the city of Washington, accessible to all students and to Government officials as well.

Mr. POINDEXTER. In connection with the proposed amendment that has been offered, I again call attention to the fact that the building, the necessity for which is emphasized by the fact which I have just cited, has been authorized. In 1913 Congress passed an act in which the building was authorized, and the authorization was made clear and more definite in a subsequent amendment to the act, and preparation of the plans was authorized and the preliminary appropriation made. A commission was designated, consisting of the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and several members of the Cabinet, who were authorized to approve the plans and to approve the selection of the site. The Secretary of the Treasury was directed to acquire the site when the selection of the site was approved by the commission. The commission have performed the functions which devolved upon them under the act. They have approved the plans which were presented to them by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury has selected the site and the commission to which I have referred, which was created by the act, have approved the site.

The obligation of the Government, it seems, now is complete under the law to appropriate the money for the consummation of the purposes cited in the act. It is for that reason that I have introduced the amendment to the pending sundry civil bill.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, I wish to inquire if the site has been reserved for the archives building or has it been reserved for some other purpose?

Mr. POINDEXTER. It has not been actually purchased. It has been selected and an option has been taken on it, and that option is now held. I understand the price at which they have obtained the option is approximately the amount at which the property is assessed for purposes of taxation, being evidently a very reasonable price. The approval of the selection designated of the particular piece of ground, part of which is already owned by the Government by reason of the vacation of a certain street, is all set out in the official papers acted upon by the commission.

Mr. FLETCHER. May I ask the Senator the specific building to which he has reference?

Mr. POINDEXTER. The archives building authorized by act of Congress of 1913.

LOANS TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, some days ago I made some remarks on the collection of interest on our loans to foreign Governments. In that connection I ask unanimous consent to print in the *RECORD* an editorial from the Washington Post of January 9, 1921, and several shorter ones from other papers bearing on the subject.

These articles all suggest the great public interest in this question, and some of them indicate that Great Britain will in all probability continue to delay settlement, and probably will maneuver to keep from paying her debt altogether. It is unfortunate that the visit of her financial agent to confer and settle this business has been postponed. She should settle and settle speedily, and hereafter pay her interest promptly.

There being no objection, the matter referred to was ordered to be printed in the record, as follows:

"THE WAR DEBTS."

"Before the administration concludes any arrangement with British or other foreign Government agents regarding the terms for refunding the war debts due the United States, it would be well to give the proposals publicity and obtain the opinion of the people concerning them.

"The people are entitled to know what is proposed by foreign Governments, and what is proposed by the United States Government in regard to the disposition of the enormous debt due this country. The chief debtor nation, Great Britain, is about to engage in negotiations with the United States, and it is reported that efforts will be made to have the negotiations closed before the expiration of the present administration, so that President Harding's administration will not be able to set aside any agreements reached. It is said that the British Government believes it can obtain more liberal concessions from the Wilson than from the Harding administration.

"The United States went into the war with a debt of less than \$1,000,000,000, and came out of the war owing a debt of over \$24,000,000,000. About \$10,000,000,000 of this debt represents money loaned to allied Governments. Not one dollar of principal or interest on these loans has been paid. The United States, however, has not defaulted in interest payments upon its Liberty bonds, and it is therefore in the position of as-

suming the burden of its debtors. It has been able to do this by imposing heavy taxes upon the people.

"If the United States had expended all of the money raised by bonds, the people would ungrudgingly pay their taxes and recoup a portion of them by collecting interest on their Liberty bonds. But two-fifths of the debt ought to be lifted off the people and placed where it belongs, upon the shoulders of the borrowers. There is no fair play in requiring Americans to pay taxes upon \$10,000,000,000 to make up for the default of interest payments by foreign borrowers. This is equivalent to compelling American taxpayers to contribute to the support of Great Britain, France, Italy, and the other allied countries. Americans are quite willing to be patient in collecting the loan, but they can not be expected to waive all interest and assume the burden themselves.

"When foreign Governments owing money to the United States are in the attitude of defaulting in their interest payments while at the same time spending large sums for armies, navies, air fleets, forts, oil fields, commercial enterprises, etc., it is inevitable that Americans should question the wisdom of postponing indefinitely the adjustment of the loans. Time works to the disadvantage of the lender when there is a lack of clear agreements. In some allied countries there is a suggestion that 'the slate should be wiped clean,' meaning that all debts owed among and between allied nations should be canceled, including debts owed to the United States. Behind this agitation stands the League of Nations, which has been manipulated already into a position adverse to American interests. If the League of Nations is not to become a powerful advocate of universal repudiation, it will not be the fault of the astute politicians who are controlling it.

"One of the skillful maneuvers of British economists who seek to relieve their country of the heavy burden of debt to the United States is the proposal for an issue of 'League of Nations bonds.' Briefly, the plan contemplates the issuance of bonds under the authority of the League of Nations, to take up all outstanding debts. The league bonds are to be underwritten by the league, and the league is to be secured by the German indemnity, when and if paid.

"This is only one of several schemes having for their central idea the hope that the United States can somehow be persuaded to turn from the allied nations and look to Germany for repayment of the sums advanced during the war. Inasmuch as the nations at Germany's door have not collected a dollar of indemnity, there does not appear to be any reason why the United States should take up the work of squeezing blood out of a turnip. If Germany can wriggle out of the agreement to pay for havoc wrought in France she can avoid paying money to the United States, up to the point of physical compulsion. Does the United States care to go to war for the collection of the war debts? If so, it will agree to look to Germany for the payment of the debts.

"The public debt of the United States should be refunded, to cover a period of 50 years, with a low interest rate and a moderate annual amortization fund. The debt owed to the United States by the allied Governments should be adjusted on the same basis of long-term bonds. All the people of all countries lately at war should have time in which to pay off their debts—but the debts should be paid."

"THE 'MOVEMENT ON FOOT.'"

"Sir Robert Horne, president of the British Board of Trade, is making the suggestion in a published interview that the United States cancel its war loans to Great Britain on condition that that country shall cancel its loans to France and other European allies. He would have a 'forgiveness of debts all around.'

"This seems to give to the proposition the sanction of the British Government and the fact is of interest at this end of the line of forgiveness. But even more interesting is Sir Robert's further statement in the London Daily Graphic that 'the attitude of America is strictly self-contained, but there is a movement on foot which I hope may lead to something.'

"There is evidently such a movement on foot and it is located in America, as indicated. It began with the Home Market Club some months ago, and it maintained a lively if whispered existence in high-tariff circles all through the presidential campaign. It is now finding expression in concrete forms. These are first the farmers' emergency tariff or bunco bill, and next Senator PENROSE's sudden conversion to its support, which implies the striking of a pious bargain as old as the sacred schedules themselves—farm support in turn for the application of real and liberal doses of tariff protection to the manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania and the East.

"These European war debts to the United States must be paid, if at all, mostly in goods which would compete with those of the manufacturing interests aforesaid and keep down their prices to the American people. Their cancellation is, therefore, as imperative a protective necessity for monopoly to these interests as high tariff itself. Sir Robert Horne is clearly well advised in seeing a 'movement on foot' which 'may lead to something.'"

"WOULD SHIFT BRITAIN'S EUROPEAN DEBT HERE—ECONOMIST SUGGESTS SQUARING ACCOUNTS BY ALLIES' NOTES TO RESTORE EXCHANGE.

"[Copyright, 1921, by the Chicago Tribune Co.]

"LONDON, January 6.

"Sir J. C. Stamp, a famous British economist and formerly chief of the inland revenue service, writing in the Times to-day suggests a plan for stabilizing world finance by which America would take over Europe's debts to Great Britain.

"He pointed out that Great Britain owes the United States \$867,000,000 (normally about \$4,395,000,000), while the allied European nations owe Great Britain £1,731,000,000 (about \$8,655,000,000). In other words, Great Britain borrowed from the United States to lend to the Allies before America entered the war, partly because England was better security than the others. The British economist believes that if America had entered the war earlier she would probably have lent direct.

"He also declares that America would have a better chance in getting collections than Great Britain, because she would be less amenable to political and other considerations affecting Europe. He says such an arrangement would also restore dollar-pound exchange, thus reestablishing trade on a sound and permanent basis."

"FRANCE'S INCOME INCREASES—RECEIVES 16 PER CENT ABOVE THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1920.

"PARIS, January 12.

"Taxation and monopolies in France yielded in 1920 a little more than 12,059,000,000 francs, which was 16 per cent above the budget estimates and more than 4,000,000 francs, or 52 per cent, above the yield in 1919.

"Registration duties were the chief contributions to the increase, especially those on the sale of houses and taxes on transports and amusements. The sale of matches and tobacco showed a strong advance.

"The customs receipts were 10,000,000 francs below the estimates, but 7 per cent above those of 1919. This increase was due to new taxation, imports having slightly decreased, as compared with 1919. The new tax on the business turnover in December yielded the same as in November, 203,000,000 francs. This was under the estimates, but over the monthly average realized since the tax was created, which was 184,000,000 francs."

[From the Washington Post, Jan. 18, 1921. By the Associated Press.]

"LONDON, January 17.

"Government officials are displaying unusual reticence concerning both the visit of Sir Auckland Geddes, the British ambassador at Washington, and Lord Chalmers's mission to the United States, which has been postponed. The coincidence of the ambassador's return with the postponement points to the likelihood that the question of the Anglo-American debt will be the chief subject of his conferences with the Government."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 15130) making appropriations for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, and for other purposes.

Mr. CURTIS. I should like to have the amendment reported which was passed over yesterday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY. The pending amendment passed over will be found on page 53 of the bill where, after line 8, the committee propose to insert:

For payment of necessary expenses connected with the organization and conducting of community forums and civic centers in school buildings, including equipment, fixtures, and supplies for lighting and equipping the buildings, payment of janitor service, secretaries, teachers, organizers, and clerks, and employees of the day schools may also be employees of the community forums and civic centers, including maintenance of automobile, \$25,000: *Provided*, That not more than 60 per cent of this sum shall be expended for payment of secretaries, teachers, organizers, and clerks.

Mr. FLETCHER. I will say merely a word or two in reference to the pending amendment. I am in favor of the amendment as it is, although I did not quite understand the purpose of the provision which it contains in regard to an automobile.

I do not know for what automobiles are to be used; but I do sympathize with the effort to establish civic centers. I know that such meeting places are for the purpose of providing accommodations for civic organizations and various societies, social in their character, which really accomplish very much of good, which are useful institutions, and ought to have accommodations for their meetings.

Mr. CURTIS. I desire to say to the Senator from Florida that the automobile referred to is a small Ford, which is used to go from one center to another.

Mr. FLETCHER. I suppose it could not have been a very extravagant machine, since \$25,000 is to cover the whole expense connected with the organization and conduct of the community forums. I know something of the work that is provided for in the amendment, and I am cordially in favor of taking care of the situation and making the appropriation.

Now, in reference to a matter which was not quite finished this morning. The motion to refer the resolution which I had offered, of course, shut off debate, and I was unable to make any statement with reference to it, and I shall not now indulge in any extended observations on the subject other than to give an idea about what the situation is. Of course, I realized that there would be brought up to some extent the precedent established by the Democrats in 1913. I believe at that time the Democrats did prevent the confirmation of postmasters, with the single exception of those who were appointed from the cities and towns where Senators, respectively, may have resided. In those instances there were no objections to confirmation and such appointments were confirmed. There may have been a few other exceptions; I do not recall as to that; but, generally speaking, with those exceptions the postmasters appointed by President Taft were not confirmed. That situation, however, did not obtain as to numerous other appointments, such as I have recently mentioned, in the Consular Service, in the Public Health Service, in the Treasury Department, for instance, and also in the Army and the Navy. There were confirmations, especially in the Army and Navy and Public Health Service and Consular Service, up to March 1, 1913, and the RECORD so shows, not merely incidental or unobjected to appointments, but practically all such appointments, as I gather from the RECORD.

The situation as to postmasters to-day is quite different from what it was in 1913. Under Executive orders and under rules and regulations now in existence such appointments are founded upon civil-service examinations, and the regulation provides that preference in such appointments shall be given to ex-service men and to the widows of ex-service men. That is a very laudable preference, I think, and that is a matter upon which, it seems to me, we should not draw any partisan line.

As I have said, under the present existing law and regulations appointments to postmasterships are based upon competitive examinations, those receiving the highest mark receiving the recommendation of the Postmaster General to the President and the President's nomination to the Senate. I repeat, that preference is given in the grading of applicants for such positions to ex-service men and to the widows of ex-service men. There is no politics in a situation of that kind; there is no ground and no room for any partisanship. So there ought to be a perfect willingness on the part of political opponents with respect to other matters to agree that action shall be taken in respect of the appointments which have been made of men who have served the country in its great crisis and who have returned to their homes again to resume civil duties, and the same preference should be accorded to the nominations of the widows of men who have lost their lives in the service of their country.

All told, 1,867 nominations for postmasterships in all classes have been submitted to the Senate, and are yet lying on the Secretary's desk, not having been referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads at all. Among this number are the nominations of ex-service men and widows of ex-service men, upon whose confirmation I am sure the Senate, without regard to any political differences or any other question, ought at once eagerly to insist.

It is for that purpose that I have offered the resolution which has been referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and which will sleep there; that is the end of that resolution; I realize that, perfectly well; but I say the information called for by the resolution is necessary to enable the Senate to act upon these exceptions to the rule which, in my judgment, ought to be made and which I believe the Senate is willing to make in favor of the ex-service men and the widows of ex-service men whose nominations have been sent to the Senate. We must secure the information so as to separate them from all others nominated to be postmasters. I believe they can be separated and that if the list of them is submitted the Senate will, by unanimous consent, have those nominations re-

ferred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads for a report. I am not able to say out of the 1,867 nominations for postmaster in all classes how many are ex-service men or are the widows of ex-service men. That is the information we ought to have, but we will not get it, because the resolution has gone to the committee with the purpose unquestionably of not reporting it back to the Senate for action. However, I am going to ask the Senate to have that information furnished with a view eventually of asking unanimous consent to have the nominations of ex-service men and the widows of ex-service men referred to the committee as in open executive session, if we can not have a closed executive session. I believe that the promptings of the Senate would incline them in favor of making this exception to any rule that the majority may lay down as governing the general situation.

If the committee does not promptly report as the resolution requires, then I shall offer another resolution in the effort to obtain the desired information, and then lay it before the Senate and ascertain whether they are willing to draw party lines against the men who have served their country in its desperation and need, and against the widows of the soldiers who gave their lives in the hour of their country's peril.

I conclude simply by saying that I am in favor of the amendment offered by the committee to this bill and hope that it will be adopted.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SHERMAN] served notice some days ago that he intended to discuss a very important question this afternoon. Before he proceeds I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll.

The reading clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Hale	Moses	Smith, Ariz.
Beckham	Harris	Myers	Spencer
Borah	Harrison	Nelson	Stanley
Brandegee	Heflin	Norris	Sterling
Calder	Johnson, Calif.	Overman	Swanson
Capper	Jones, Wash.	Page	Townsend
Curtis	Kellogg	Phelan	Underwood
Dial	Keyes	Phipps	Wadsworth
Dillingham	King	Poindexter	Walsh, Mass.
Fletcher	Kirby	Pomerene	Walsh, Mont.
Frelinghuysen	Knox	Robinson	Warren
Gerry	McKellar	Sheppard	Willis
Glass	McNary	Sherman	

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I have been requested to announce the absence of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. NEW] on official business. I ask that this announcement may stand for the afternoon.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I desire to announce that the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. JONES], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. KENYON], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. GRONNA] are in attendance upon the Senate Committee on Manufactures.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Fifty-one Senators having answered to their names, a quorum of the Senate is present.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. President, I do not wish to delay the District appropriation bill. I had given notice that to-day, in the morning hour, I should talk on the packers' bill; but the course of affairs was such that no time could be devoted to that purpose. I now postpone until to-morrow the remarks I have to submit on the bill, hoping that conditions then will be more favorable, in order that the District bill may be expedited.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment of the committee.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, the other day, when this bill was first presented to the Senate, I submitted a few observations with respect to some of its provisions. I was called from the Chamber before concluding what I desired to state, in a general way, with respect to some of the features of the bill. I may say, in passing, that the amendment which I purposed offering, based upon the letter to which I referred and other information obtained, would not be in order under the rule of procedure until the amendments offered by the committee have been disposed of. I shall, therefore, be compelled to pretermitt some of the observations I was about to make until after the committee amendments have been disposed of.

As I understand, the amendment now before the Senate is the one found on page 53, and embraced within lines 9 to 18, inclusive.

Mr. CURTIS. That is correct.

Mr. KING. I offer a substitute for the committee amendment, and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the proposed substitute.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I understand that the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN] desires to offer an amendment, and I yield the floor to him for that purpose.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, we very properly have in this District a drastic law about the carrying of firearms, and we have a permit provided for that can be obtained, but it must be renewed once a month. The National Rifle Association of America, which has a large membership, which is in training, and makes a very good showing, has asked us to have the law amended so that its members may have six months' permission instead of one month's permission. Therefore I am offering the amendment which I send to the desk, and which I hope may be adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The READING CLERK. On page 93, after line 7, it is proposed to insert as a separate paragraph the following:

For the purpose of facilitating small-arm target practice by reputable persons who are members of national or local associations for the encouragement of such practice, or who are engaged in scientific investigation for the Government, any judge of the police court of the District of Columbia issuing permits to such persons under section 855 of the Code of Law for said District may hereafter, in his discretion, and with the approval of the superintendent of police, issue such permits to such persons for periods of not to exceed six months, without bond therefor, but subject to revocation at any time by such judge.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, that amendment was proposed to the committee, but so late that the subcommittee did not have time to look into it. If the only purpose of the amendment is, as suggested by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, to provide that this permit may be issued for six months instead of one, so far as I am personally concerned I have no objection to it, at least to taking it to conference.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, will not the Senator from Wyoming explain his amendment briefly, so that we can catch just what it is?

Mr. WARREN. I might read a few lines from the law as it stands now. It is rather long:

Any person who shall within the District of Columbia have concealed about his person any deadly or dangerous weapon, or who shall carry openly any such weapon, with the intent to unlawfully use the same—

Shall be punished as provided in the act. Then it follows along down and says:

Provided further, That nothing contained in this section shall be so construed as to prevent any person from keeping or carrying about his place of business, dwelling house, or premises any such deadly or dangerous weapon, or from carrying the same from place of purchase to his dwelling house or place of business, or from his dwelling house or place of business to any place where repairing is done to have the same repaired and back again: *Provided further*, That nothing contained in this section shall be so construed as to apply to any person who shall have been granted a written permit to carry such weapon or weapons by any judge of the police court of the District of Columbia; and authority is hereby given to any such judge to grant such permit for a period of not more than one month at any one time, upon satisfactory proof to him of the necessity for the granting thereof—

And so forth. This makes the time six months instead of one month.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question? As I understand the Senator's statement, this amendment is intended to cover the case of the organization here that is engaged in target practice. Its members want to be relieved from the duty of requesting a permit every 30 days, and have the permit run for 6 months instead of 30 days?

Mr. WARREN. Washington is the headquarters of the National Rifle Association of America. I happen to be a life member of it. The only purpose of that association or club is to instill the knowledge of correct rifle firing amongst young men, for purposes, incidentally, of course, of sport, but more particularly in case they are called into the service of the Army. Those men who went into the Army in the World War and who were members of this association were able not only to do close firing themselves but to instruct others, and it was considered of great consequence to the Army.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, I want to ask the Senator if his understanding of the amendment is the same as mine. As I understand the amendment from hearing it read at the desk, a person applying for this six months' permit must show not only that he is a member of this organization but that he is asking the permit to carry these arms for the purposes of the organization.

Mr. WARREN. That is the intention.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, may I inquire of the Senator whether he regards it as quite logical to amend a general law of the District of Columbia—and I understand there is a general law here on the subject—in the manner proposed by this amendment?

Mr. WARREN. It is hardly a general law. It is a special law relating to this particular matter, and is a law which is called into action here in the District, and before the police justice. It struck me as being entirely pertinent.

Mr. KING. Let me make a further inquiry of the Senator. There is a law, independent of some appropriation bill, which deals with this subject, as I understand; and this amendment seeks, by incorporating the amendment upon the appropriation bill, to amend a general statute of the District—not general in the sense that it applies to the entire United States, but general in the sense that it applies to the District?

Mr. WARREN. It applies to the District only.

Mr. KING. We are so in the habit of legislating, indeed, generally upon appropriation bills that I shall make no objection to the consideration of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MYERS in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I ask the Secretary to state the amendment which I sent to the desk a few moments ago, and to which I ask the attention of the chairman of the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The READING CLERK. It is proposed to strike out, on page 53, all of lines 9 to 18, inclusive, and to insert in lieu thereof the following:

For payment of necessary expenses in conducting community forums and civic centers in school buildings, including equipment, fixtures, and supplies for lighting and equipping the buildings, paying for the cost of light and heat, payment of janitor service and employees to aid in the work of said forums and centers, \$15,000: *Provided*, That the work of said forums and centers shall be of an entirely educational character, and such as shall be prescribed by the board of education: *And provided further*, That not more than 50 per cent of the same shall be expended for payment of teachers and employees.

Mr. KING. May I inquire of the chairman of the subcommittee whether he will accept that amendment?

Mr. CURTIS. I could not accept it, because the item, as it appears here, was reported from the House committee and went out in the House on a point of order, and the subcommittee, after a full and complete hearing, which is reported in our hearings, adopted the amendment. Of course, I shall have to oppose the substitute. I may state in this connection that I am afraid if we make the amount only \$15,000 it would be a waste of money. We might as well not appropriate anything as to appropriate \$15,000.

Mr. KING. May I inquire of the Senator why the appropriation of that amount would be a waste of money?

Mr. CURTIS. The estimate sent in was for \$35,000, and your committee, after thoroughly going into the situation, thought that \$25,000 would be sufficient. But they did not feel that they could cut the amount any lower, if the service is to be carried on at all. The House committee, the Senator will remember, for I know the Senator has read the report of the hearings, recommended \$35,000. There are some 19 community centers, 10 of them for white and 9 for colored, and in some of them there is a daily attendance. Others are open twice a week and others every other day. I think it would be a very serious mistake to reduce the amount to \$15,000.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, the contrariety of opinion upon the part of the residents of Washington respecting the propriety of continuing community centers makes it difficult for Senators to determine what course should be pursued. I am always sympathetic in behalf of movements that call for higher education and aim at moral development. I have always been a strong advocate of the public-school system, and have earnestly sought to give to teachers in our schools adequate compensation. I have believed that public funds expended for educational purposes would bring rich rewards to the State. Too little attention has been paid to educational development and the adoption of rational and progressive educational policies. In too many instances faddists have obtained control of schools within municipalities or States. The intellectual crotchets and intellectual idiosyncrasies of individuals have often marred school systems and impaired the educational work which came within the limit of their authority and activity. Herbert Spencer and other writers who have given to the world profound thoughts upon the subject of education have been wholly disregarded, and oftentimes irrational and hysterical policies have been adopted.

I do not mean to argue that the views of Spencer, or Locke, or Rousseau, or the great German writers upon education should be blindly followed. Education, of course, is progressive, and the policies of one generation may not prove sound for succeeding ones, and yet there are certain fundamental principles which are available for application in all ages. There are certain moral and spiritual principles that are immortal, and the hand of time and the mutations of life do not mar or impair them. Education is a science, and to apply it is a most difficult undertaking. We need not only the profound scholars, the scientists, and the philosophers to open before the minds of the

young men and women of our land the treasure houses of knowledge and the rich inheritance of nature, but it is indispensable that there shall be employed in our schools and colleges and universities men and women of culture and refinement, of broad and comprehensive views respecting life and its duties and responsibilities, and who understand, in part at least, the practical concerns of life and the steps necessary to be taken to equip them for useful service and to develop within their hearts a love of law and order and growth and progress and an appreciation of the responsibilities of citizenship and the obligations imposed by the social organism.

There must be sanity and good common sense employed in our schools and in the development of our educational system. There has been too much hysteria and frippery and dilettantism in some of our schools, and there have been educators who lacked proper perspective and were unable to adjust themselves to what might be called the elementary problems of life and the certitudes which are ever before us.

It is conceded that imagination is an important factor in human development. Thousands who dream dreams and have visions have an important place in this materialistic world of ours; but in projecting an educational system that is adequate to meet the needs of the people there must be a large stock of common sense and sound philosophy employed, as well as a proper appreciation of the things in life which have value and which will endure. These general observations are related, perhaps only remotely, to the question now before the Senate.

It has been urged that the community centers in this city are ancillary to and, indeed, a part of the accepted or adopted educational plan approved by the board of education; in other words, the contention is made that this appropriation is sought for educational purposes. Support has been urged by proponents of appropriations to the community centers upon the theory that the work of the schoolroom proper was being supplemented and that the activities of these organizations proper could be comprised within the subject of education and tied to the public school system.

As I have indicated, the conflicting views respecting the propriety of appropriations for use by the community centers are not reassuring to those upon whom the responsibility rests of expending moneys wrung from the people by taxation. I have been solicited by a number of residents of the District to oppose any appropriation to be expended by the community center organizations.

A number of persons, many of whom are men and women of standing, have urged that I support the demands of the community centers for Federal appropriations. The opponents of these organizations greatly outnumber the supporters of the plan, if I am to judge from those who have addressed me in regard to the subject, and I might say that the majority of those who have supported the movement have either been beneficiaries, that is, have been the recipients of salaries and compensation, or persons who have been requested by the former to intercede with Congress for the purpose of obtaining congressional aid. Those who have opposed the plan have insisted that much of the work done was of no value, that some was possibly harmful, and that none was educational. It is true that a number of clubs and Boy Scout organizations have been drawn under the mantle of the community center organizations, and they have assumed that such clubs and other organizations and activities were directly the result of the community center work. My information is that such a claim is unfounded and that the work of organizations conducted by public-spirited men and women, and which have been in existence for many years, would be continued regardless of whether the community centers continued or were abolished; in other words, the claim is made that useful and wholesome organizations which have done fine work in the community and which would continue to function are taken over in a bodily fashion by the community centers, and the latter assume a sort of overlordship or proprietary interest in the same and ascribe the work and achievement of such organizations to the community centers themselves.

Other citizens of the District have complained to me that in some instances faddists and persons who have rather quixotic and erratic views have either controlled the community centers or greatly influenced them, as a result of which their work has been uncertain, irregular, rather "neurotic," if I am permitted the term, and devoid of educational and social value. Still others have insisted that radical and revolutionary views were expounded and that encouragement was given to attacks upon the Constitution and upon our form of government.

Some time ago a number of committees waited upon me and charged that these organizations at that time were seeking to

become commercial bodies and trade centers. They sought to establish markets and organize to purchase agricultural and other products and to dispose of them to the residents of the District. I made some investigation and reached the conclusion that there were persons connected with the organizations who had rather wild and visionary views and who were seeking to try all sorts of experiments concerning municipal activities and socialistic programs. I called attention to some of those who were connected with the community centers, and they conceded that they were extending the work of these organizations far beyond any legitimate or proper scope and that some of the work which had been done was calculated to bring upon the system the condemnation of an overwhelming majority of the people of the District. I feel sure that some of those practices have been abandoned and the evils eliminated.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I hate to interrupt the Senator, but as I understand, the organization now is carried on for the purpose of gathering together the boys and girls in the summer time, and the young men and women while school is in session, so that they may have entertainments. I do not understand they are engaged in business of any kind. There was a good deal of complaint at first, as the Senator has suggested, with reference to dances they had lasting so long, carried on late at night. But that has been changed, I understand, and now dances are closed at half past 10. They have musical programs and regular entertainments for the younger people, and I understand, of course, they are also attended by the parents and others of the older people.

Mr. KING. Did the Senator make any investigation among the parents and among the people generally with reference to determining whether this was a proper movement?

Mr. CURTIS. I will say frankly to the Senator, yes; and some have spoken very highly of it, and some agree with what the Senator has said and are very strongly opposed to it. I will frankly state that, and if I stated the numbers, I think I should have to say that more had appealed to me as chairman of the subcommittee in behalf of the amendment than had appealed to me against the amendment. But there has been very strong protest; there is no doubt about that. But the subcommittee had an investigation which lasted all one morning. We went into the question very thoroughly, and, in addition to that, the hearings which were taken on the House side were read by your subcommittee, and after the hearings on the House side and after the hearings on this side your subcommittee recommended \$25,000 instead of \$35,000.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I believe that reforms have been adopted by this organization. My information is that many of the evils complained of have been eliminated and that a higher grade of service has been rendered of late, and that some of those connected with the work of these organizations are sincerely desirous of making them of benefit to the young men and women of Washington. Let me say to the Senator that I have read the hearings, and the testimony submitted comes almost entirely, if not wholly, from interested parties, parties who desire the perpetuation of the organization, parties who receive salaries, or will receive salaries if the organization shall be continued.

In nearly every instance those who have asked me to support this appropriation have stated, when I interrogated them, that they came at the request of some person who was drawing a salary or they were themselves receiving compensation for their work in the community centers. There are perhaps 100 persons who are paid for their work in that organization, and all are eloquent advocates of appropriations which will continue, if they do not increase, their compensation.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I do not want to interrupt the Senator, but I will state that the committee took into consideration the salaries that were paid, and thought that the salaries were too large, and for that reason the amount was reduced from \$35,000 to \$25,000. If the Senator will recall what he read in the hearings, he will remember that they asked for a greater amount than \$35,000 in order that they could increase the salaries. They asked for \$35,000 so that they could maintain the present salaries. Your committee was satisfied that they were paying salaries which were too high; did not believe it was necessary to keep secretaries on full pay for full time at these centers, and therefore reduced the amount so that the salaries would have to be reduced.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, there has been a very active propaganda by persons who were receiving compensation for community center work in favor of an appropriation of \$35,000. That propaganda was carried to the House, and it has been active for the purpose of securing affirmative action by the Senate.

Mr. President, if the work of the community centers is as important as its champions assert, I am somewhat at a loss to understand the reason for the violent opposition to it which manifests itself not intermittently or in a sectional manner in the District but is constant and universal, so far as the extent or area is concerned. Of course, I appreciate that there will be criticism of the most meritorious undertakings and achievements the value of which can not fairly be denied. I would not expect this movement, even if it were free from fault or were attended with benefits, to absolutely escape opposition; but the nature of the opposition indicates that there must be something inherently wrong in some parts of the work of this organization or that its purposes are wholly misapprehended.

I have not had an opportunity to make personal investigation as to its present operations or its policies and accomplishments within the past year.

The complaint is still made that there are those connected with the work, directly or indirectly, who do not have those ideals which are entertained by genuine Americans and by those who believe in the moral and spiritual values of Christianity. I do not wish to be understood as arguing that the work of the community centers should be the propagation or the protection of the Christian religion; but the complaint is that the influences which have concerned these organizations, at least at times, have been not only rationalistic, but have been a negation of the spiritual and moral forces which must persist if civilization endures. Still others assert that the organizations seek to supplant parental authority, to take the place of the home and to assume duties and responsibilities which among a free and independent people must be discharged by the individuals themselves or by the families as distinct and separate units.

One individual who visited me insisted that some of the centers were doing that which the churches, social organizations, and clubs of various kinds were not only willing to do, but were actually doing, and that these centers were expanding because of the ambitions of some connected with them, so as to usurp the field occupied, and which legitimately should be occupied by organizations and individuals and citizens themselves.

Of course, I need not direct the attention of the Senate to the fact that we daily encounter the efforts of officials of the Government, and of employees in bureaus and executive agencies, who encourage the people to appeal for and to accept governmental aid in the discharge of responsibilities and duties which the individuals and local communities had been in the habit of performing, and, until they were led to believe that the Government could and would help, they would have been perfectly willing to continue to perform. It is unfortunate, but it is nevertheless true, that thousands of employees of the Government become missionaries to convert the people to a belief in their own impotency and incompetency and to the false faith, one which is destructive of individuality and true American character, that the National Government is their parent and in its generosity and omnipotence will extend its power to relieve them of duties which they should perform.

It is contended by some that these community centers in Washington are exponents of this modern cult, which is pernicious and deadly, which seeks to devitalize the people, sap their individualism, wither and destroy those virtues and independence and courage which have resulted in the upbuilding of great Commonwealths and the establishment of a Nation which carries the flag of progress and freedom throughout the world. There are thousands in our midst who believe that the State should assert greater power and assume complete guardianship over the individuals. It should educate the children, care for them when they have reached their majority, determine their occupations, prescribe limitations upon their conduct and activities, fix their wages, supply pensions, provide them with amusements and recreation, minister to all of their wants, and indeed exercise the powers of a guardian and a complete supervision of their lives. Those of this faith insist that the State should not only assume the control over and guardianship of children from and after birth, but they would have the State assert authority over the mothers and control prenatal conditions, fix the environment of the home life, and assert a paternalistic control in all things.

But recently a bill was before the Senate which sought to have the Federal Government go into the States and furnish nurses, doctors, and medical supplies in all maternity cases. Hospitals were also to be provided, and the Government, in connection with the State, was to assume control over the hygiene of the mother and the child and extend aid along the lines to which I have just referred.

Unfortunately we are accepting this unsound view that the people are incapable of looking after their own affairs, that they have become so enervated and devitalized that Government officials and Government flunkies and Government bureaus are needed for their guidance and protection. There is an effort to apotheosize the Federal Government, to degrade the States, and to destroy the confidence of the people in themselves, in their own powers, and in their capacity for self-government. Individuals under this meretricious doctrine lose their identity in the general mass. There is to be a compounding of the people and the formation of a huge and protoplasmic mass, in which individual activity is impossible, and which can only be controlled by a powerful and ever-present Government.

The picture is not overdrawn. It is before us, and it is painted in such attractive colors as to allure from the paths of safety many of the people of our land.

We need, Mr. President, apostles who will preach the doctrine that animated the founders of this Republic, that inspired the Declaration of Independence and fired the hearts of the men and women who crossed the Atlantic and battled with powerful forces and menacing foes to establish liberty and the right of conscience and local self-government and self-determination in the New World. It is time that the American people should awaken to the fact that it is not coddling by the Federal Government that is needed, but that the future rests with the people themselves. The future will be glorious if the genius of the fathers and the spirit which guided their mighty achievements inspires this generation and those who shall follow. This Republic will continue to guide the world if the American people shall maintain those high qualities and that spirit of manhood and womanhood that makes of each a leader and a teacher and a powerful factor in the great world movement. Theodore Roosevelt preached the doctrine of the strenuous life as against the sloth and ease and lassitude which will result from the substitution of the Government for the individual. It were well if his stirring words and virile example were remembered by the people and that the qualities of self-reliance and energy and courage were more vigorously asserted by the people everywhere.

There is nothing that so enervates the people as persistent governmental interposition in their individual affairs. We find a multitude of very intelligent men and women who clamor at the doors of State legislatures, and particularly at the doors of Congress, demanding that the Federal Government shall assume those responsibilities and duties which belong to individuals or to the family or to the State. I am not sure that the measure before us is not founded upon the theory that it is the duty of the Federal Government to care for the individuals beyond the school life or beyond the school age, and to furnish them amusements, to indicate the character of education, if they shall pursue any educative course, which shall be adopted by them in their mature years, and to become an overlord to direct them in those concerns which relate to their individual lives.

I had occasion a few days ago to advert to the fact that character was weakened just in proportion to Government surveillance and control of the lives of the people. If the Federal Government may dictate what men shall think and do, control by sumptuary and other legislation their appetites and domestic relations, and direct the manner in which they shall work out the problems of life, then it will only be a short time when the splendid qualities and the genius which have made this the greatest Nation in the world and has given it primacy in morality, in religion, in finance, and in all the elements of greatness and progress, will be lost, and individual and national decadence will follow. Our greatness depends upon the assertion of a true and rational individualism, upon the recognition of the fact that the people themselves have the capacity for self-government and for evolutionary development.

Individual and national growth will not result from Federal rules and regulations and "cut-and-dried" policies based upon bureaucratic formula.

No attempt must be made to place the American people upon a Procrustean bed, built by national authority, and to commit to Federal officials the right to determine whether we are too long or too short, whether our views conform to a uniform plan and a fixed and inexorable scheme, prepared by governmental authority. A static situation usually is the desire of officialdom.

Uniformity is regarded as the goal of excellence and perfection by some, and they would rejoice to see all individuals and nations cast in the same mold. To those of this mind peace and harmony and placidity and stagnation are the objects of life. The mountains and the crested waves mean motion, action,

storm, and, perchance, revolution; they are therefore evils to be avoided. There are too many educators and teachers who want to throttle our educational growth by forcing a system of uniformity; and we encounter the narrow and dogmatic who seek unanimity and harmony in political thought and in the social and all other relations of life. They want uniform laws and customs and practices; uniformity in our system of education, uniformity in our lives and thoughts and purposes.

The idea seems to be that uniformity is an evidence of progress and growth. Growth is the result of differentiation, not uniformity. It is heterogeneity not homogeneity that is needed in the social organism. What is wanted among the American people to-day is not uniformity; but dissimilarity, those minute differentiations which are the basis of progress and mark in their progressive manifestations the upward march of society. In the biological field a departure from protoplasmic or cellular uniformity foreshadows the growth of higher forms of life. We find some of our citizens insisting that we shall have a uniform standard of education in all parts of the United States; that the schools of Maine shall be conducted exactly as the schools of California are conducted; that the same curriculum shall be adopted in the schools of Massachusetts and Florida. I was pleased to note a few days ago that a great educator had raised his voice in protest against this fallacy.

He adverted to the fact that the progress of the people educationally as well as in every other department of mental and human activity rests upon dissimilarity, upon a lack of uniformity, upon an appreciation of the value of those differences, and Buckle in his great work seeks to establish a relationship between man and his physical environments. Nature's variations find expression in the thoughts and lives of men, and their characters are in part determined by the somber shadows or the sunshine in which they live.

Mr. President, nature furnishes us a rather safe guide, and her voice should be heeded and her lessons applied. Darwin has pointed out in his exhaustive researches that by reason of differentiation nature, seizing upon a physical difference, develops a superior physical organism. A few hundred thousand years ago the ancestors of the majestic animal that has won the Derby race were small and unsightly things roaming over the steppes of Asia, but nature seized upon the differentiations, upon a slightly exaggerated characteristic in one animal, and added to that in its immediate progeny, and that was accentuated and exaggerated until the perfected and superb horse has been evolved.

I said nature is a good guide. We want not uniformity in our schools, in our social organism, in our political institutions. We want opportunity for change, for differences of opinion, for strenuous rivalry, in a word, for success. It is true all will not succeed, but, what is more important, all will have a chance to succeed. The iconoclasts and thinkers, those who broke shackles, have held the world in their hands and have carried the torch that has guided the world. Breaking away from uniformity resulted in discoveries, inventions, education, and enlightened nations. We are making this the golden age of the world, because we have not been shackled by chains forged in the darkness of superstition and oppression.

I am very glad to see rivalries among the States and between sections and cities. There should be rivalry among schools and communities and States, each in a firm and chivalrous manner striving to reach the higher standards and contribute most to the cause of liberty and enlightenment. I oppose the persistent efforts to bring the Federal Government into the lives and activities of the States and the people, to the end that there may be uniformity in everything which we shall do.

We are to-day witnessing a nation-wide propaganda, having for its object the bringing of the schools of the States and our educational system under the control of officials who hold Federal commissions. Washington is to be another Rome, and it is to send out to all the provinces—and the States are to be mere provinces—the edicts, the orders, the commands of Federal officials and bureaus and executive departments and the myriad agencies of the Federal organization. Already in some of our States the Federal officials are almost as numerous as the State officials. They are there to direct the people in the minutiae of life, to tell them how to farm, how to plow the land, how to build their barns, how to make cottage cheese. They are there to teach them how to educate their children, how to care for the sick, and, as one of the Senators *sotto voce* says, how "to kill bugs." The people of the United States are becoming so incompetent, so enervated, so devitalized, by the persistent efforts of the Federal Government that Senators' mail is burdened with petitions and demands and complaints and prayers for Federal aid and Federal interposition in almost every concern of life.

I marvel when we are talking so much about self-determination and the right of peoples to govern themselves and are preaching so much about the divine right of small peoples to govern themselves and to determine their own destinies how we can support measures, which are constantly before us, which destroy the right of self-determination and deny to the States of the Union the control of their own domestic affairs.

During the debates on the Versailles treaty we exhibited much concern about Egypt. We loudly proclaimed that the Egyptians must have independence and the unlimited right of local self-government. We declared it to be an international crime for Great Britain to participate in the control of that nation and insisted that Egypt should be free. And yet, while these eloquent appeals for local self-government for Egypt were being made, we did not hesitate to countenance measures which strike at the rights of the States and restrict the exercise of the powers reserved by the people to the States and to themselves, respectively.

Mr. President, these generalizations may not be deemed relevant to the question now before the Senate, but if the complaints which are made to me by a multitude of good men and women in this city are founded in fact this appropriation seeks for its object the accomplishment of some of the evils of which I have been speaking. The theory seems to be that the people can not take care of themselves. There must be some Federal official at every door, whether we are sleeping or waking. The form of the Government meets our waking eyes when the sun of day arises, and its shadow hovers over us when our eyes close in nightly slumber. We do not see any longer the individual as the dominant force of the Nation. It is the Government that is the dominant and paramount force.

Mr. President, the important thing in this world is the individual. In him are the forces which determine the future. The devout Novalis said that he who lays his hand upon the human body lays his hand upon God. What he sought to emphasize was that the individual had the potentialities of majesty and the godhood within him; that he was the important factor in the world which made for advancement, for growth, and development. Subdue the individual, compress him into the regulation box of uniformity provided by Government, and his progress is arrested; in the end he becomes an inert and helpless form, and his tragic end is reflected in the political and social life of which he constitutes a part.

Mr. President, the power of growth is from within rather than from without. Of course, there must be the proper environment. The State has its duties, but the important thing is to afford the individual a free field in the great race of life. Senators will remember the statement of President Garfield when somebody asked him which was the greatest university in the world. His reply was "To sit upon one end of a log with Dr. Hopkins sitting upon the other end."

The provision which has been offered by the committee seeks, according to the view of its proponents, rather to supplement, as I understand, the activities of the churches and the activities of the individuals in furnishing amusement and recreation, and possibly to supplement the work of the schools in an educative way. If it is for educational purposes, as a proper adjunct to the schools, then I have no objection to it; but if it goes further, if it is to be controlled by fads and faddists, by a number of hysterical people and these who are more interested in drawing salary than in promoting the welfare of the people, then I am opposed to it.

I am not able to determine whether or not it is absolutely devoid of merit. I am inclined to think that it does have some merit and that there are a number of men and women connected with these organizations who are sincerely desirous of rendering service to the community and are willing to give their services for this legitimate and praiseworthy end.

I am not satisfied, however, that all who pretend to evince so much interest in this scheme are actuated by the same high motives. I find that those who have been most insistent upon the measure are the beneficiaries of it. There are too many salaried individuals and too great a proportion of the appropriation is given to those who profess great loyalty to education and a consuming desire to benefit the people.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. KING. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. MYERS. If, as the Senator from Utah says, one of the objects of the provision may be to bring about improvement in the people by those who are bent upon making that improvement, why not let those who are so actuated and those who are to be improved pay for it themselves? Why should the taxpayers of the United States pay for it? Why not let them im-

prove themselves at their own expense and not at the expense of the people of the United States?

Mr. KING. Mr. President, the observations of the Senator are very pertinent, and I shall not undertake an adequate reply.

Mr. MYERS. I agree substantially with all the Senator has said, but I can not see, after his able argument, why he should waver as to how he shall vote on the pending amendment—as to whether he shall vote for it or against it. I can not see, in view of his argument, how he could consider for an instant voting for the amendment.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I shall vote against the amendment. I have offered a substitute which seeks to limit it; but if my substitute is adopted, I shall not vote for it, unless there are further limitations upon the use of the appropriation.

Mr. MYERS. Has the Senator's substitute been acted upon?

Mr. KING. No; it is pending now. I pass the substitute to the Senator from Montana, and ask that he shall do me the honor to read it.

Mr. MYERS. I shall be pleased to do so.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I have read the testimony which was taken before the Senate committee, and, as I recall, there were some 15 or 18 secretaries, so called, who were to receive compensation of a thousand dollars each under the provision as it was presented. My experience is that the people of the United States are willing and ready to do the work, which it is claimed by those who are advocating this provision and who seem to desire the public welfare without making it a charge upon the Government. There are thousands of good men and women in the United States interested in social welfare of their communities. Our churches are filled with splendid men and women, and those churches are doing—and could do much more—a great deal of good along the line of social welfare and proper and rational recreation and amusement. Much of the work which is to be performed by the community center is being performed by the churches, and substantially all of it could be performed by the churches and private organizations, clubs, education and other societies, and social organizations.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, is not part of the money called for by the amendment proposed by the Senator from Utah to be used in providing dances for the people in the District?

Mr. KING. I think that is correct.

Mr. MYERS. I have had the honor of reading the Senator's proposed substitute, and I think it is only less objectionable in degree than the original provision. I think the substitute is objectionable to some extent; the original amendment is even more objectionable; and I do not think we ought to adopt either.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, the criticism of the Senator as directed to the amendment which I have offered is pertinent and well founded. It modifies the original amendment offered by the committee and reduces the appropriation, but in principle it rests upon the same basis as the committee amendment, and therefore would be subject to the same objection.

I hope, Mr. President, that the Senator having in charge the bill will accept the amendment, and that the board of education having this matter in charge will investigate the entire situation and obtain such data as will enable the next Congress to act intelligently upon the matter. I do not wish to do an injustice. If the work of these organizations is educational and within the proper province of governmental authority, I shall abate my opposition to a reasonable appropriation. But with the information now in my possession I can not approve the committee amendment.

Mr. GERRY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Capper	Heflin	Nelson	Smith, Ariz.
Curtis	Johnson, Calif.	New	Sterling
Dial	Jones, Wash.	Norris	Swanson
Dillingham	Kellogg	Overman	Trammell
Fletcher	Keyes	Page	Underwood
Frelinghuysen	King	Phipps	Wadsworth
Gerry	Knox	Pittman	Walsh, Mass.
Gronna	McKellar	Polindexter	Willis
Hale	McNary	Pomerene	
Harris	Moses	Robinson	
Harrison	Myers	Sheppard	

Mr. GRONNA. I desire to announce that the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED], and the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. JONES] are engaged on important business of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Forty-one Senators have answered to the roll call. There is not a quorum present. The Secretary will call the names of the absentees.

The reading clerk called the names of the absent Senators, and Mr. GLASS, Mr. KIRBY, Mr. SPENCER, Mr. STANLEY, and Mr. TOWNSEND answered to their names when called.

Mr. CALDER, Mr. PENROSE, Mr. FRANCE, Mr. WALSH of Montana, and Mr. GOODING entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Fifty-one Senators have answered to the roll call. There is a quorum present. The pending amendment is the substitute offered by the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] for the committee amendment.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, with some of the suggestions made by the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] I am in hearty sympathy. I think it is of the very greatest importance that the activities conducted at these community centers be carefully and properly supervised. With that in mind, however, I believe with the Committee on Appropriations that they should be continued and adequately provided for.

Notwithstanding the fact that in the experimental stages of this subject occasion has been found by some good citizens to criticize the work of these community centers, on the whole they have accomplished good. Let me bring to the attention of the Senate some of the things that are or have been conducted at these centers.

During last year, for instance, meetings were held that were attended by 500,000 persons, in round numbers. That is, the total number of persons attending meetings held at community centers under the provisions of the act then in force aggregated 500,000. There was an average weekly attendance in the city of Washington—for all the centers provided for in this bill are in the city of Washington, and the meetings are held here—of 11,000, or over, for the 11 months that the centers were open. Over 270 clubs and other organizations met regularly every week in the 20 white and colored schools. That is the total number of centers that have been opened.

Mr. KING. Mr. President—

Mr. ROBINSON. I yield to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. KING. Do the clubs to which the Senator refers belong to the civic centers, or might they not function independently of them?

Mr. ROBINSON. Some of the clubs might function, but they have no meeting places, and some of them have no supervision, as I shall proceed to explain a little more in detail.

Aside from the civic, educational, social, and recreational activities of the adults, the boys' and girls' clubs for athletic work form a very important phase of this work.

At the present time there are meeting regularly each week in the centers 15 boy scout troops, 23 boys' athletic clubs, and a total of 38 boys' clubs. Including girl scout troops and athletic clubs, there are in all 59 scout troops and athletic clubs for boys and girls.

Mr. President, in the hearings before the committee at the other end of the Capitol the subject was discussed at very great length. A statement was furnished that committee by Miss Norton, showing where these centers are kept open, and the regular and special activities conducted at the various centers, and it occurs to me, from a cursory examination of that statement, that it might be very well to place some limitation upon the activities which are to be conducted at these various centers.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] has offered a substitute for the committee amendment, and the substitute is the pending question before the Senate. The limitation of \$15,000 carried in the amendment offered by the Senator from Utah is an inadequate sum to meet the proper requirements of this work. As stated before, I do not believe that the work should be abandoned or discontinued. It is being conducted not alone in the city of Washington, but in various cities of the United States. There, of course, the expenses of the work are provided by local authority; but since the Congress of the United States is the local authority that must provide for activities of this nature in the District of Columbia, Congress is the only governmental authority which can provide the necessary appropriations.

I have referred to the fact that community centers are maintained at public expense in various cities. I want to mention just a few of them.

In Salt Lake City, which is in the Senator's own State, it has been found necessary to appropriate public funds for community work. This work embraces orchestral service and dancing. Over 50 cities in this country are now developing this work. Large appropriations are made for it in many of the important and larger cities. It is apparently true that in the city of Washington such work is justified quite as strongly as in any city of the Union.

A committee of the United States Senate investigating the schools of Washington, I believe a year ago, of which the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON] was a member, went into the subject very fully. It looked into what was being done, what activities were being carried on at these centers, and it made a report, which I wish to bring to the attention of the Senate, and which, I think, is very pertinent in this connection. The Senate committee said:

The use of school property as community centers for entertainments, meetings, and educational movements is approved. Your committee believes, however, that the use of such property ought to be under strict supervision, both as to the care of the same and the character of the entertainments and proceedings conducted therein. * * * The committee found that many of the school buildings were being used for community activities many of which were highly educational and recreational * * * in all instances the very strictest supervision and regulation should be observed.

I think perhaps if the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] would modify his substitute so as to provide the sum carried in the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations, \$25,000, and further modify it with reference to the limitation on the activities which shall be carried on, so as to provide that educational and reasonable recreational activities, other than dancing but including athletic sports, may be conducted, and that other work shall not be done; that dancing, for instance, shall be eliminated, I see no objection to the substitute offered by the Senator from Utah with those amendments. I do not believe, after a brief conference with the chairman of the subcommittee in charge of the bill, the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CURTIS], that he would object to the acceptance of the substitute in that form.

It is very gravely doubtful whether these activities should be continued as broad as they are. The people of the United States ought not to be expected to pay for dancing or instruction in dancing. There is quite a broad field which can be occupied by those engaged in this work, which will develop particularly the young people of the District of Columbia, tend to make them better men and better women, stronger men and stronger women, and the Government will be conserving its strength and its resources when it expends reasonable amounts for that purpose. But the Government ought not to be asked to expend funds for the conduct of schools in socialism or in bolshevism.

A statement was made by the Senator from Utah that charges have been submitted to him to the effect that in the past bolshevism has been taught at these meetings. That ought not to be permitted. This entire matter must be conducted under the board of education, and if the board of education sees fit to expend Government funds, provided for a necessary and justifiable purpose, to permit assaults on this Government itself, then I would be the last man in this Chamber to ask the Senate of the United States to appropriate a dollar for those community centers.

Some language ought to be written into this amendment, language broader than that comprehended by the terms of the amendment offered by the Senator from Utah, which will give those in charge of this work to understand that the Government does not propose to pay for the conduct of propaganda against the Government. In making this statement, I do not know, of course, whether the charge made to the Senator from Utah is correct or not. I know that the statement was made to him; otherwise he would not have repeated it in the Senate of the United States.

Mr. KING. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. ROBINSON. I yield with pleasure to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. KING. I have a letter here, which reached me within the past week, which repeats charges as to the broad radical and socialistic teachings which have quite recently been made. I do not know anything about the character of the teachings, and I am dependent entirely upon the information furnished me by residents of the District.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, the language of the report of the Senate committee which investigated this, with other subjects connected with the schools of Washington, justifies the inference that at sometimes since these community centers have been open something has been occurring there which ought not to have occurred, and that these centers have lacked proper and necessary supervision. What I want to do is to give Washington City, and the people whom these community centers are designed to benefit, the advantages of reasonable opportunities for recreation and for education; but I am unwilling to leave the matter open so that the money of this Government may be expended in the conduct of questionable propaganda, and in

making that statement I again say that I do not assume the charges made by the Senator from Utah to be true. I merely say it is the duty of Congress to see that the money of the Government of the United States is not spent for such purposes.

Mr. CURTIS. I will state to the Senator that so far as I am concerned, as chairman of the subcommittee, and I know I speak the sentiments of the members of the subcommittee, we believe the activities of these centers should be limited. The complaints that have come to us have been more about dances which were being carried on in the centers than about other activities. I will state to the Senator, so that we may save time, that so far as I am individually concerned I am perfectly willing to accept the amendment if the amount is fixed at \$25,000, and the other words are added, so that athletics and recreational exercises may be carried on.

Mr. ROBINSON. That suggestion meets with my approval, and I would also suggest to the Senator from Utah that, in addition to the amendments made, in order that there may be no misunderstanding about it, a proviso be added to the effect that no portion of this fund shall be expended for instruction in connection with dancing. If the Senator from Utah sees fit to modify his amendment in that particular, I shall be very glad to have him do so.

Mr. KING. May I say to the chairman of the subcommittee that I think if the chairman of the subcommittee and myself could get together we could phrase the amendment in such a manner as to meet the suggestion of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON].

Mr. CURTIS. I want to get through with this bill to-day if possible. I will state to the Senator that if the amendment goes into the bill, it will be considered in conference, and perhaps the conferees can, without enlarging it and going beyond our jurisdiction, fix the bill so that it will be satisfactory to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. KING. I ask unanimous consent that we may pass over the amendment for the present.

Mr. CURTIS. Temporarily?

Mr. KING. Temporarily.

Mr. CURTIS. This is the last committee amendment. Of course, if we could take up other amendments, I am perfectly willing to pass it over for the time being, until the Senator can perfect his amendment. We can then take up amendments which may be offered by individual Senators.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, I ask the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CURTIS], who is in charge of the bill, how long it has been the practice of Congress to put in the annual appropriation bill for the District of Columbia such an item as this amendment provides for?

Mr. CURTIS. It is my recollection that four years ago it was provided for. It was stricken out once by the Senate and reinserted in conference. At the next session of Congress the item was put in by the House and very materially reduced in the Senate. I think this is the fourth time the item has appeared, but I would not be sure about that. It is the third or fourth time the item has appeared in an appropriation bill.

Mr. MYERS. I know it is comparatively a new departure. I ask the Senator for what purpose the appropriation of \$25,000 provided in the amendment, or any other sum that may be appropriated by the amendment, is to be used? For what is the money to be paid? To whom does it go and for what service?

Mr. CURTIS. Last year there was paid to secretaries, organizers, teachers, and clerks, a total of 30—10 full time and 20 part time—covering the central office and 18 community centers, \$20,770. There was paid to janitors, including engineers, foremen, and laborers, \$10,770; \$1,000 for supplies, \$1,800 for repairs of buildings and lighting, and \$600 for automobile; making a total of \$35,000.

Mr. MYERS. Who uses the automobile and for what purpose?

Mr. CURTIS. The secretaries who go from one community center to the other. The centers are in different parts of the city, scattered all over the city, and the Ford is used in going from one part of the city to another. In addition to the paid people there are 523 volunteers. These were supervisors, who received no pay, 104; chaperons, who received no pay, 219; clerks and accountants, 16; teachers, 26; leaders, 83; purchasing agents, 14; and musicians, 61.

Mr. MYERS. What services do the secretaries, organizers, and others who draw the \$20,000 perform? What work do they do for the money?

Mr. CURTIS. They direct the activities of the different centers, send out the notices, arrange for entertainments, and so forth. Some of them are teachers in swimming and some are teachers in dancing; others are music teachers. There are

various things they do, and many of them are paid for whatever they do, except those who, as I have stated, have volunteered their services.

Mr. MYERS. I thank the Senator from Kansas.

Now, Mr. President, I am opposed to the pending committee amendment, and also opposed to the substitute for it offered by the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING]. From the illuminating information given me by the Senator in charge of the bill in answer to my inquiries, from what I have learned from other sources on the floor during the debate, from what I have learned from the newspapers and other reports that have come to me, it seems that the schoolhouses are used in this connection for dances and concerts and singing societies, social meetings and gatherings, for debating societies and open forums, where everybody with any peculiar idea about how the Government should be conducted, about social reforms and social uplift and the betterment of mankind, the conduct of Congress and the conduct of all departments of the Government and the conduct of mankind in every relation to life, may have opportunity to exploit their ideas and to discuss them. People who hold peculiar views, it appears, utilize these occasions and places and opportunities for giving vent to the public of their ideas about how the world should be conducted and how the District of Columbia should be governed and what Congress should do and what it should not do. It has even been indicated here that it is reported that some of the utterances tend to teach socialism and even bolshevism and are very radical and extreme.

Mr. CURTIS. I may state to the Senator that nothing of that kind was brought to the attention of the committee. We have had no charges of that kind whatever.

Mr. MYERS. I am judging from what the Senator from Utah said.

Mr. CURTIS. The only thing we have heard about it is what has occurred here to-day.

Mr. MYERS. I do not charge the committee with knowledge of those things or sympathy with them, if they exist, but I have heard such rumors and I think I have gleaned some of them from newspaper articles. I have had some complaints about these meetings brought to my attention by residents of the District. It seems that a very large proportion of the people, if not quite half the people, at least a very large and respectable proportion of the people, of the District are opposed to these appropriations and vigorously opposed to the use of the schoolhouses for these purposes.

So far as these various and multifarious objects are concerned, and so far as are concerned the ideas of the people of the District who think they know how the universe should be conducted, and how the Government should be conducted, and how Congress should be conducted, and how mankind should be uplifted, and how society should be reconstructed and renovated—so far as all that is concerned, it is all right, except any possible utterances made in defense of bolshevism, if there have been any. I believe in free speech. I believe in the right of free speech. I believe in people with ideas being allowed to impart their wisdom to an eager and expectant world. But let them go and hire a hall and pay the rent for it, and impart their wisdom to an expectant and eagerly waiting public at their own expense. If we are to furnish free halls and free meeting places for every extremist and every radical who thinks he knows how to run the universe better than everyone else, and some of them better even than God Almighty—just furnish a hall at the expense of the people of the United States, let Congress appropriate the money to foot the bills, and we will find plenty of speakers, plenty of people who will be there to teach an expectant and eager world about all that should be done, and we will find plenty of listeners and plenty of sympathizers with them who think that everything that is done is wrong and ought to be torn down and done over.

I believe in allowing that privilege within constitutional limits. I would not curtail any such privilege. I believe in allowing people the right to express their views. But why encourage them to do it, why provide for their doing it at the expense of the taxpayers of the United States. Let them go and hire halls at their own expense and talk all they want to every night in the week if they can get people to listen to them; but I am opposed to taking the money of the taxpayers of the country and devoting it to that purpose and to the holding of dances and singing bees and social meetings and such as that for the people of the District of Columbia.

There is much amusement and benefit in some of these things. I believe in dancing, under proper conditions and within proper limits, and in singing societies and in social gatherings, but I think the people who indulge in these things should pay for them and not expect the taxpayers of the United States to pay

for them. I think that is radically wrong. Let those who dance pay the fiddler.

I am opposed to the amendment; I am opposed to the substitute offered by the Senator from Utah; and I am opposed to any other substitute that can be gotten up or agreed upon or offered on the subject. I am opposed to the whole thing, root and branch. I think the principle is wrong. It is a fact that in recent years there has crept into the Congress an idea that we should provide such facilities and make such appropriations, and Congress has been doing it, but it is wrong. It is a modern theory in legislation that everybody ought to have everything they want. If a certain class or element of people want something, the idea is to get up a propaganda for it and bombard Congress for it. They ought to have it because they want it, is the idea. Congress ought to give everybody everything they want. If we do not give it to them, then the people will organize a propaganda and assail Members of Congress and communicate with their constituents back at home and publish their records and oppose them for reelection. That seems to be the modern tendency. If anybody wants anything, give it to him; it is a free country, and he ought to have whatever he wants.

I do not believe it is a common practice in a majority of the States to provide dances and community meetings for people at public expense. As the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON] has said, it appears to be indulged in in some of the larger cities of the country and in some, judging from one instance he cited, that are not so large. That is all right, in a way. If the board of aldermen of a city wants to take tax money paid in by the people of that particular city and devote some part of it to community recreation and amusement, it is their business; but I do not believe the people of a whole State should pay for such amusement for the people of a particular city, and I do not believe the people of the whole United States ought to be required to foot the bill for that sort of thing for the people of the District of Columbia.

I do not believe the practice prevails in the large majority of the States of the Union.

The Legislature of Montana does not appropriate money for the people of Montana to hold dances and singing societies and debating clubs in the schoolhouses of the State of Montana, and I doubt if it is done in Arkansas; I doubt if it is done in Mississippi; I doubt if it is done in Kansas. I do not believe we ought to treat the people of the District of Columbia better than the people of our own States are treated. I do not believe they are entitled to any more consideration. The people of the District of Columbia are not poverty stricken. Most of them are fairly well to do and seem to be comfortable and get a good living; and if they want to hire halls to have dances, I say all right, let them hire the halls and have their dances. If they want to have instruction in dancing and have dancing masters teach their children how to dance, all right; that is their business, and I say let them do it. If they want to have concerts and singing societies and debating clubs, all right; those things are to some extent beneficial. But I say let them put up the money for those things. They get the benefit. It is for their benefit, their diversion, their amusement, their instruction, and so I say let them furnish the money. I believe it is wrong to call upon the people of the United States to foot the bills for these things.

I think, from what I have learned here on the floor of the Senate during the debate, and from what I have learned from some other sources, that a good part of the time spent at these meeting places is spent in advancing all sorts of vagaries and ideas by people having peculiar views about every conceivable subject under the sun. It seems it is reported that there have been some whose utterances have broadened the teaching of socialism and even bolshevism. It has been stated here that anything of that kind should be prohibited. I think we all agree on prohibiting the teaching of bolshevism at the expense of the public at any time or place.

It has been said that the conduct of these meetings should be put under the school board of the District. That depends very much on who constitutes the membership of the school board. If the school board of the District of Columbia were constituted like it was about a year ago I do not think any teaching of socialism or bolshevism would be likely to receive a very severe rebuke or check at the hands of the school board.

I am not at all in accord with the principle of this sort of an appropriation, which appropriates public money for private enjoyment. I believe in public education. I believe in adequately maintaining the schools of the District of Columbia in the regular way, but when that is done, I think, in an educational way Congress does its full duty to the District. To furnish amusement at public expense would be going too far. So far as is con-

cerned the furnishing of amusement and opportunity for social gatherings and diversion and recreation, I think it is carrying the functions of government entirely too far to ask the Federal Government to furnish the money for those purposes for the people of the District of Columbia, whether the sum involved be \$25,000 or 25 cents. It is carrying the functions of the Government to an unwarranted extreme; it is carrying out an extremely socialistic idea to furnish the people of a part of the country a little section of the country, living in the District of Columbia, with those things at the expense of all the people of the United States. I think that is socialism run riot. It seems there is a very sharp division of sentiment about this matter amongst the people of the District, and it looks to me as though, if we adopt the amendment, we shall be forcing on the people of the District of Columbia something which about one-half of them do not want at all and to which they are actually opposed. Therefore I am utterly opposed to the whole innovation.

We hear a great deal of talk about economy and retrenchment of expenses and cutting down appropriations, and I was highly gratified when I learned that the House of Representatives had failed to incorporate in the bill any item appropriating money for this purpose.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, the Senator from Montana, I know, wishes to be fair. The committee of the other House recommended the appropriation and it was reported to the House, but it went out in the House on a point of order.

Mr. MYERS. Certainly I want the facts; I do not wish to be unfair to anyone. I did not know why the provision was not put in the bill by the House. Has it been estimated for?

Mr. CURTIS. Yes; the estimate was for \$35,000; an item was reported by the committee in the House carrying \$35,000; and the committee of the Senate has reduced it to \$25,000.

Mr. MYERS. I did not know how it came about, but I was gratified when I learned the bill passed the House without this item in it, and I was disappointed when the Senate committee recommended that the item be inserted. I believe we can well get along without this item of expense. I think the amendment is radically wrong in principle; I think it is violative of the true functions of Government; I think it is productive of more harm than good; I think it is totally unfair in principle and in fact to the taxpayers of the country; and I believe it would be altogether an unwise and unjustifiable act to adopt it. Therefore, I shall oppose the amendment or any substitute for it. It might be all right to allow the use of the schoolhouses for those purposes, provided the people enjoying them would pay the expense. To that I would make no objection, but I do object most emphatically to taking money from the taxpayers of the whole United States with which to pay for dances, lectures, and social enjoyment for the people of the District of Columbia. It is radically wrong. Let them pay for their own enjoyment.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, there has been considerable discussion in regard to the bolshevistic ideas which are propagated in the community forums. If those forums are hotbeds of bolshevism we do not want them, but I have never seen any evidence to show that they are. Senators have been making allusions to such practices, but I should like to have some proof of the assertion that anything of the kind has been carried on in these forums. So far as I know, they are conducted by earnest, high-minded citizens, who should be encouraged.

Mr. MYERS. If the Senator will yield, I will merely say that the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING], who has just left the Chamber, claims that he has the proof in reference to the matter. The Senator from Maine was not present when the Senator from Utah spoke quite at length on the subject.

Mr. HALE. I beg the Senator's pardon. I was here, but I did not hear any such proof presented.

Mr. MYERS. I am sorry the Senator from Utah is not present. I can not produce the proof which that Senator from Utah claims to have in letters on the subject.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, when the select committee of the Senate investigated the school affairs of this District last year they went into the matter pretty fully, and I do not think it ever appeared that in any of the community centers bolshevism was preached or taught or advocated. As the Senator from Montana [Mr. MYERS] will probably remember, one of the teachers of the public schools here was alleged to have taught bolshevism. I never thought that she was properly reprimanded, and the school board in the end practically exonerated her, for that is what the action of the board amounted to.

However, getting back to the matter of the community-center work, I wish to read to the Senate, since this discussion has gone thus far, the act of Congress which was passed

March 4, 1915, touching community-center work. It is as follows:

That the control of the public schools in the District of Columbia by the board of education shall extend to, include, and comprise the use of the public-school buildings and grounds by pupils of the public schools, other children and adults, for supplementary educational purposes, civic meetings for the free discussion of public questions, social centers, centers of recreation, playgrounds. The privilege of using said buildings and grounds for any of said purposes may be granted by the board upon such terms and conditions and under such rules and regulations as the board may prescribe.

SEC. 2. That the board of education is authorized to accept, upon written recommendation of the superintendent of schools, free and voluntary services of the teachers of the public schools, other educators, lecturers, and social workers and public officers of the United States and the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That teachers of the public schools shall not be required or compelled to perform any such services or solicited to make any contribution for such purposes: *Provided further*, That the public-school buildings and grounds of the District of Columbia shall be used for no purpose whatsoever other than those directly connected with the public-school system and as further provided for in this act.

SEC. 3. That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

So since 1915 the community centers have been operated and appropriations have been made for them.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, no appropriation was made until 1918.

Mr. HARRISON. As I understand, they obtained part of their running expenses from private sources and voluntary contributions.

In reference to the cities which have community centers, I notice in the hearings that the following cities are mentioned:

New York; Boston; Chicago; Milwaukee; Kansas City, Mo.; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Akron, Ohio; Detroit; Grand Rapids; Lincoln, Nebr.; Omaha; Kenosha, Wis.; Indianapolis; South Bend; Minneapolis; Duluth, Minn.; New Bedford, Conn.; Jersey City; Bayonne, N. J.; Bridgeport; Berkeley, Calif.; Los Angeles; Oakland, Calif.; San Francisco; New Haven, Conn.; St. Paul, Minn.; St. Louis; Rochester; Newark, N. J.; Portland, Oreg.; Philadelphia; Paterson, N. J.; Dayton, Ohio; Sacramento; Pueblo, Colo.; Meriden, Conn.; Peoria, Ill.; Des Moines, Iowa; Elmira, N. Y.; Jamestown, N. Y.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Yonkers, N. Y.; Hamilton, Ohio; Allentown, Pa.; Alameda, Calif.; Alton, Ill.; Evanston, Ill.; Burlington, Iowa; Ottumwa, Iowa; Leavenworth, Kans.; Battle Creek, Mich.; Virginia, Minn.; Montclair, N. J.; Newburgh, N. Y.; Burlington, Vt.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a moment?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes.

Mr. MYERS. I presume it will be conceded that in each instance referred to, if there has been any expense connected with the community forum, it has been paid out of the taxes of the particular city for the benefit of whose people the community forum is conducted?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes.

Mr. MYERS. And that the people of an entire State are not taxed to provide amusement for the people of one particular city, whereas in this instance it would be taxing the people of the entire United States for the benefit of the people of the city of Washington?

Mr. HARRISON. I think the Senator is absolutely correct about that.

Mr. MYERS. I should like to say in that connection, if the Senator will permit me, it seems to me that if Congress would grant the use of the schoolhouses for community centers in the District of Columbia to the people who desire to use them that would be doing enough, and that any expenses connected with them ought to be borne by the people who participate in the meetings.

Mr. HARRISON. Here is what Commissioner Claxton, of the Bureau of Education, says about community-center work:

The value of community centers may be briefly stated as acquaintance, education, discussion, entertainment, cooperation.

There is a letter in the hearings from the Secretary of War, Mr. Baker, who indorses community-center work. Mr. Baker addressed a letter to the superintendent of schools February 9, 1918, in which he said:

Hon. ERNEST L. THURSTON,
Superintendent of Schools, District of Columbia,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have been keenly alive to the lack of wholesome recreation facilities for the thousands of Government clerks who have come here for war work. I am informed, moreover, that on account of this and the difficulty the clerks have had in securing suitable housing accommodations, many have refused appointments here, or after having come have returned home.

As far as the provision of suitable recreation is concerned, it has seemed to me that the schoolhouses offer facilities of the very finest sort, especially inasmuch as they are already in a limited way being used as community centers.

You may rest assured that any program to open them up in a larger way as recreation centers for these war workers meets with my hearty approval.

Very respectfully,

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

So the Secretary of War in part, as I judge from his letter, based his approval on the fact that community centers should be maintained in the city of Washington because of the great army of war workers here who needed some place for recreation, some center where they might have educational discussions and where civic improvement could be advanced. I do not find it in the hearings, but I think that the President of the United States has indorsed the community centers.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me further, I would rather take the opinion of the Secretary of War as to what should be the size of the Army rather than as to amusements and diversions. He is Secretary of War and not secretary of amusements for the people of the country.

Mr. HARRISON. I agree with the Senator, but the trouble about the Senator and myself is that we do not always take the opinion of the Secretary of War as to the size of the Army, and I am glad that we did not do so in connection with the joint resolution which was recently before us. However, as I was going to remark, I had a prejudice against community centers when I first began the investigation of the subject, and such prejudice naturally arises in the breast of anyone against the use of school buildings for dancing purposes. I can not grow enthusiastic about that proposition, although I know that in some sections certain conditions are prevalent which are not found in other sections; people do certain things in cities that are not done in the country. Some things are perfectly proper in certain parts of the United States that would in another part of the United States meet the condemnation of the people. On that account, as to community centers in the Senator's State and my State and no doubt in the State of Kansas and in every other State in the Union, if they should try to have dances in the public schools in a particular community the people would rise up and hold an indignation meeting; they would not stand for it; but the people in Washington do not think just as they do down in Skull Fork in Kansas, or at Pleasant Hill in Montana, or at Meadow Ridge in Maine. They have different ideas about such matters. A large percentage of the people of this city believe in dancing in public places. A great many of them believe in dancing in the schoolhouses, and evidently the board of education here believe in dancing in the schoolhouses, as do the Secretary of War and various others. I will say to the Senator from Montana, however, that I am not very enthusiastic about that proposition.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I do not object to dancing in schoolhouses if those who dance will pay the fiddler and not ask the people of the United States to pay the bill. Let them dance all they want to if they will pay for it.

Mr. KING. And let them also pay for the wear and tear on the buildings.

Mr. HARRISON. And so these initial appropriations were made, and they have been augmented by voluntary subscriptions and contributions. The way the proposition works, as I understand, is that each one of these communities organizes a center. It elects a president, a vice president, and a board of directors. It is a great honor that is thrust upon the citizens in these various localities to be elected president or vice president of a community center.

The VICE PRESIDENT. What does the vice president do?

Mr. HARRISON. I notice in the hearings at one place that at the Dunbar High School they had "The Crushers," an organization that gave a dance on one particular occasion. I do not know who "The Crushers" are. We never found out. They got out a very elaborate program and invitation. I think they did say that these people were called "Crushers" because of the fact that they crushed their hats in some particular way; but one of the members of the school board to which tribute was just paid by the Senator from Montana [Mr. MYERS], one J. Hayden Johnson—who is still a member of the school board, I think, and who ought to be fired—I do not think he held the office of vice president of the school board, but he was a member of the board of education of the District of Columbia, and he chaperoned this particular dance of "Crushers." I will say, however, that that was the only instance where the committee—which went into this matter pretty fully and investigated it—thought the dancing was not held properly. That is, they did have the "jazz," I think, on that particular occasion; they probably had the "bunny hug," or the various new-fangled dances the names of which I do not know; but ordinarily the dances are under the supervision of the various secretaries and the parents of the younger people who attend these community centers.

It is argued by the proponents of this movement that it is much better for children, boys and girls, to go to a dance in a community center, where they are chaperoned by parents, than

to go to some public dance hall where there are no chaperons, and where they indulge in any kind of dancing that they want to. And so the proponents of the community centers who advocate dancing in them believe that dancing ought to be held there because of the strict supervision of the parents and the secretaries of these various communities.

That, however, is the least part of the work that these community centers do. They organize, not for dancing—that is the recreational feature—but they organize these community centers to let the people in the community centers hear a discussion of great educational questions, great scientific questions, questions of every kind. I had the pleasure last Saturday night of attending the meeting of the Mississippi Society. It was held, I think, in the Franklin School. They had a very elaborate program there. One of the distinguished scientists of the city of Washington for an hour discussed great scientific questions, and I understand that various State societies have their meetings under the supervision of the community centers. They sometimes have motion pictures, educational work, in these centers.

Here are the rules of the board of education governing the use of public-school buildings and community centers. I want to read these rules so that the Senate may be thoroughly advised about them, and then, if there are enough Members of the Senate who want to knock out this appropriation, let it go. I think that the community centers here are run on as high a plane as they are run in any city in the United States. The supervisor of the centers is a person of splendid character and understands her work. Everybody compliments her. And so I think, if they are going to be held anywhere, they are held here on as high a plane as anywhere else. Whether or not it is right for the Government to appropriate \$25,000 to maintain them here because of the great army of clerks who are here from all over the United States is another question; but I want to read the rules.

These are the rules of the board of education governing the use of public-school buildings as community centers. They were promulgated June 29, 1917:

1. The use of buildings for community or civic center purposes shall be granted as required under the general statutes by the board of education on the written recommendation of the superintendent of schools.
2. The forum and civic center organizations to which the use of buildings is granted shall be held responsible for loss or damage to school buildings and property from such use other than ordinary wear and tear.
3. The general regulation of the board forbidding smoking shall be considered as in force in these special organizations.
- So they do not allow smoking in these centers.
4. The use of special equipment within the buildings shall be determined by agreement with the principal of the building, except in the case of cooking and manual-training centers. The use of cooking and manual-training center equipment shall be granted only by the superintendent on recommendation of the director of the special subjects.
5. Routine activities of the community centers shall be planned to close not later than 10.30 p. m.

I do not know whether the Senator from Kansas is aware that these community centers must close at 10.30.

Mr. CURTIS. I made a statement to that effect about half an hour ago.

Mr. HARRISON. I did not know. Of course, they make exceptions from the rules sometimes, because I know the other night they kept open later than 10.30. There are exceptions, then, to that rule.

6. The board of education shall not attempt to regulate the activities carried on in civic centers, except in so far as may be necessary to protect school property and to safeguard the use of the buildings for their proper educational functions in connection with the children of the community.

7. So far as possible the civic center activities shall be conducted in rooms other than regular classrooms. The use of classrooms shall be a matter of agreement between the principal of the building and the secretary of the civic center.

8. Appeals in all matters affecting the use of buildings coming from the principal of the building and from the community through its local secretary shall be through the general secretary to the superintendent of schools.

9. Local secretaries shall be nominated annually, by vote, by the civic center or forum to the superintendent of schools, who shall present such nominations with his recommendation to the board of education, after conference with the general secretary and the principal of the building. The terms of secretaries shall coincide with the school year.

That is about the only instance I know where any part of the people of the District of Columbia have a right to vote. They have a right to select the secretaries of these community centers.

Mr. MYERS rose.

Mr. HARRISON. Does the Senator from Montana want to ask me a question?

Mr. MYERS. Is the Senator through reading the rules?

Mr. HARRISON. No; not quite. I will answer any question the Senator desires to ask, however.

Mr. MYERS. I just want to say that I think the rules are all right. I have no objection to them, if you will just add one more

rule—that those who participate in these meetings shall pay the expenses involved and not ask the people of the United States to pay for their amusement. With that rule added, the meetings would be all right.

Mr. HARRISON. This is such an important point that I really think these rules should be incorporated in the Record, so that posterity may see them.

Mr. MYERS. The Senator may be reading for posterity. I have no objection to the rules at all.

Mr. HARRISON. I was reading partly for the benefit of posterity.

Mr. MYERS. I ask to be exculpated from that. I am satisfied with the rules. It is the expense to which I object.

Mr. HARRISON. The Senator knew that the secretary was elected in a democratic way at these community centers—the only instance I know of, as I was saying, where that is the case in this District?

Mr. MYERS. I have made no objection to anything about the whole thing except the money; that is all—the people paying the money.

Mr. HARRISON (reading)—

Assistant secretaries where needed shall be nominated by the superintendent of schools after conference with the local secretary, the general secretary, and the principal of the building.

10. Local secretaries of the civic centers or forums shall not be nominated for appointment by the board of education and for payment from public funds until the organizations they are to represent are established on a firm basis satisfactory to the superintendent and to the board of education.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I suggest to the Senator that if he just wants to get the rules in the Record, I should be perfectly willing to have them printed in the Record.

Mr. HARRISON. No; the senior Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT], if he were here, would object. I do not want to take advantage of him in his absence.

11. The general secretary who shall be appointed shall serve as an officer under the superintendent of schools to handle matters involving the use of school plants and questions growing out of the schools in their relations to the centers which may be established. He shall act as the general officer to whom the local secretary shall report. He shall be at the service of any individual community as an adviser in connection with the organization and development of civic centers and forums, and shall have such other duties with relation to his general field of activity as may be assigned to him from time to time by the superintendent of schools.

The Senator from Montana was inquiring about the salaries of these secretaries:

14. The salary of local secretaries of civic centers and forums shall not exceed \$420 per year, and where arranged for a specific number of nights shall not exceed \$4 per night. The salary of assistant secretaries of local centers shall not exceed \$210 per year, or \$2 per night.

There is a note to these rules in that connection, which says that—

Because of the greatly extended work, secretaries in several of the large centers have been appointed at salaries as high as \$1,200 a year for full-time service.

15. The salary of janitors shall be fixed by special recommendation of the superintendent, based upon the size of the plant and on the amount of work the janitor is required to do.

Again:

The board of education authorizes the following regulations governing community centers in the public schools—

This is the board of education speaking on the question—

1. The granting of a permit for the use of a public-school building for community-center purposes shall carry with it, without charge, heat and light, and so far as public appropriation shall permit, regular janitor and engineer service, the service of the community secretaries, and the service of such other assistants as may be specifically approved by the board of education.

2. Extra or unusual services required of the janitor or engineer force shall be paid for by the community center concerned.

3. Admission fees for entrance to public schools when used as community centers shall not be permitted.

4. Club dues or the equivalent for the expense of specific clubs or organizations within a community center or for the support of proper community activities the expense of which is not met from public funds are permitted to be charged, provided the local community center exercises proper control over rates, receipts, and expenditures, and provided further, that private funds are not handled by paid school employees. The board of education shall not be responsible for these funds nor for the disbursement thereof.

5. Rates of club dues or the equivalent shall be kept as low as is consistent with the proper support of the community activity.

6. Organizations which meet under the auspices of a community center and which are not directly a part of it shall limit any specific assessment for a particular meeting to the approximate amount necessary for the legitimate expense of the meeting.

7. The appointment of employees by the local community centers paid from private funds shall be subject to the approval of the general community secretary and the superintendent of schools. So far as possible the private rates of payment for similar services shall be uniform in the various centers.

8. The Central High School is recognized as a general civic and community center under the immediate supervision of the general community secretary. Club dues or the equivalent are authorized, as in the case of local centers.

9. For the control of private funds at this center and as an advisory council for community activities, the board of education will recognize an organization consisting of delegates from the regularly established

local white community centers and of delegates from each organized class or club in the Central High School community and civic center in connection with which charges or dues are established.

I wanted to read to the Senator from Montana [Mr. MYERS] some of the programs showing the work in these community centers. They are very interesting programs. But the Senator is not here. So I will place it where the Senator can read it—in the Record. Take the Thompson School as an example to show the activities of these centers:

Monday, Criterion Club, dancing, 8 p. m.

Tuesday, Spanish, advanced, 7.30 p. m.

Wednesday, Big Sisters, dances first, third, fourth, and fifth Wednesdays, 8 p. m.

Then the program continues:

Second Tuesday, West Virginia State Society.

Second Wednesday, Spanish Dramatic Club play.

Third Wednesday, Oklahoma State Society.

First Thursday, Washington State and Alaska Society.

Second Thursday, California State Society.

Third Thursday, Colorado State Society.

It may be that the Senator from Colorado [Mr. PHIPPS] has spoken on some occasion when his State society held sway under the supervision of the community center.

Fourth Thursday, Kentucky State Society.

Then the following State societies hold their meetings under the supervision of the community-center work: The Alabama State Society—I have no doubt but that the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN] has spoken at the meetings of not only the Alabama State Society, but at the meetings of many other State societies, and of course he always speaks well.

Mr. PHIPPS. Mr. President, having looked over my engagement record I regret to find that I have a date for the third Thursday of this month, and I hope that the Senator will conclude in sufficient time to enable me to keep it.

Mr. HARRISON. It is not the Colorado State Society meeting?

Mr. PHIPPS. No; not for this particular third Thursday.

Mr. HARRISON. The Arkansas State Society has its meetings under the supervision of this community center, the California State Society, the Delaware State Society, the Florida State Society, the Illinois State Society, the Iowa State Society, the Kentucky State Society, the Maryland State Society, the Massachusetts State Society, the Michigan State Society, the Mississippi State Society, the Nebraska State Society, and the Ohio Girls Club.

Then follow the Oklahoma State Society, the Pennsylvania State Society, the Washington State and Alaska Society, the Utah State Society, the Wisconsin State Society, and the South Dakota State Society.

Mr. McKELLAR. I wonder why Tennessee was left out?

Mr. HARRISON. I do not think Tennessee has a State society here.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, yes; it has.

Mr. HARRISON. I have read this merely for the purpose of having the Record show the activities of the community centers and that Senators might be informed before they vote on this appropriation.

I believe that the community centers, when they permit dancing in the public schools, should supervise them rigidly. I can not grow enthusiastic about having dances in the public schools; but so far as the educational features carried on by the community center are concerned, it is doing wonderful good, large numbers of people attend, and during the war it gave great amusement for the boys of the Army and the Navy who were stationed here and the great army of war workers who were here.

I do not care whether the substitute, which I understand has been agreed upon, or the original proposition is adopted.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] in the nature of a substitute for the amendment of the committee.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to, as follows:

Strike out on page 53 all of lines 9 to 18, inclusive, and insert the following:

"For payment of necessary expenses in conducting community forums and civic centers in school buildings, including equipment, fixtures, and supplies for lighting and equipping the buildings, paying for the cost of light and heat, payment of janitor services and employees, to aid in the work of said forums and centers, \$15,000: *Provided*, That the work of said forums and centers shall be of an entirely educational character and such as shall be prescribed by the board of education: *And provided further*, That not more than 50 per cent of this appropriation shall be expended for payment of teachers and employees."

RECESS.

Mr. CURTIS. I understand the Senator from Mississippi has some amendments to offer but does not care to offer them

to-day. I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until to-morrow, Wednesday, January 19, 1921, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 18, 1921.
REAPPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

To be colonel with rank from July 1, 1920.

Col. James Taggart Kerr, United States Army, retired.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

To be captains with rank from July 1, 1920.

Clifford Michael Ollivetti, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

Franklin Prague Shaw, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

To be majors with rank from July 1, 1920.

Maj. John Henry Mellow, Philippine Scouts.

Capt. John Albert Paegelow, Philippine Scouts, retired.

Alfred McCalmont Wilson, late lieutenant colonel, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

To be second lieutenant with rank from July 1, 1920.

Second Lieut. Charles William Dietz, Philippine Scouts.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

To be captain with rank from July 1, 1920.

Maj. Harry F. Wilson, Philippine Scouts, retired.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

To be major with rank from July 1, 1920.

Charles Macon Wesson, late colonel, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

SIGNAL CORPS.

To be lieutenant colonel with rank from July 1, 1920.

Maj. Consuelo Andrew Seoane, Signal Corps, United States Army.

To be major with rank from July 1, 1920.

Consuelo Andrew Seoane, late captain, Cavalry, United States Army.

AIR SERVICE.

To be majors with rank from July 1, 1920.

Maj. Jenner Young Chisum, Philippine Scouts.

Capt. Raymond Sidney Bamberger, United States Army, retired.

To be major with rank from January 18, 1921.

Fred Hughes Coleman, late first lieutenant of Cavalry, Regular Army, with rank from date of nomination.

To be captain with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Archie Wright Barry, Philippine Scouts, retired.

To be first lieutenant with rank from July 1, 1920.

Oliver Grant Brush, late first lieutenant, Field Artillery, Regular Army.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

To be first lieutenant with rank from July 1, 1920.

Edward Hayward Raymond, late first lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, Regular Army.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

To be first lieutenant with rank from July 1, 1920.

Crawford McMann Kellogg, late first lieutenant (temporary captain), Cavalry, Regular Army.

CAVALRY.

To be majors with rank from July 1, 1920.

Elkin Leland Franklin, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.

Cuthbert Powell Stearns, late captain, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel, Air Service), United States Army.

To be captain with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Frederic Waldo Whitney, Philippine Scouts.

To be first lieutenants with rank from July 1, 1920.

Vance Whiting Batchelor, late first lieutenant, Cavalry (temporary captain), United States Army.

Erle Fletcher Cress, late second lieutenant, Cavalry (temporary first lieutenant), United States Army.

William Tecumseh Haldeman, late first lieutenant, Cavalry (temporary captain), United States Army.

Joseph Idus Lambert, late first lieutenant, Cavalry (temporary captain), United States Army.

Charlie Campbell McCall, late second lieutenant, Cavalry (temporary first lieutenant), United States Army.

Woodbury Freeman Pride, late first lieutenant, Cavalry (temporary captain), United States Army.

Robert Oney Wright, late second lieutenant, Cavalry (temporary first lieutenant), United States Army.

Loren Francis Parmley, late second lieutenant (temporary first lieutenant), Cavalry, Regular Army.

To be second lieutenants with rank from July 1, 1920.

Second Lieut. Arthur Burton Clark, Philippine Scouts.

Second Lieut. Robert Lowry Freeman, Philippine Scouts.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

To be majors with rank from July 1, 1920.

Maj. Benjamin Lafayette Carroll, Philippine Scouts.

Maj. Clifford Mitchell Tuteur, Philippine Scouts.

Edmund Louis Gruber, late captain (temporary lieutenant colonel), Field Artillery, Regular Army.

To be captain with rank from July 1, 1920.

Solomon Foote Clark, late captain, Field Artillery, United States Army.

George Peterson Winton, late first lieutenant (temporary captain), Field Artillery, Regular Army.

To be first lieutenants with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. Dover Bell, Philippine Scouts.

First Lieut. Charles Allen Easterbrook, Philippine Scouts.

First Lieut. Grant Heniger, Philippine Scouts.

Fred Bidwell Lyle, late first lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.

First Lieut. Ray Locke McDonald, Philippine Scouts.

First Lieut. Earle Starr Neilond, Philippine Scouts.

First Lieut. Calvin Sutton Richards, Philippine Scouts.

Kenneth Smith Wallace, late first lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Irvin Henry Zelfiff, late first lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Paul Clarence Boylan, late second lieutenant (temporary first lieutenant), Cavalry, Regular Army.

Stewart Franklin Miller, late second lieutenant (temporary first lieutenant), Field Artillery, Regular Army.

To be second lieutenants with rank from July 1, 1920.

Second Lieut. Chester Arthur Horne, Philippine Scouts.

Paul Robert Menzies Miller, late second lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, Regular Army.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

To be majors with rank from July 1, 1920.

Raymond Hope Fenner, late captain, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.

Graham Parker, late captain, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major), United States Army.

Robert Ross Welshimer, late captain, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.

To be first lieutenants with rank from July 1, 1920.

Lloyd William Goepfert, late first lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain), United States Army.

Charles Sydney Hammond, late first lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.

George Curtis McFarland, late second lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant), United States Army.

John Wesley Orcutt, late first lieutenant (temporary captain), Coast Artillery Corps, Regular Army.

To be second lieutenant with rank from July 1, 1920.

Second Lieut. Lynn Packard Vane, Philippine Scouts.

INFANTRY.

To be lieutenant colonel with rank from November 27, 1920.

Wilson Bryant Burt, late major, Infantry, Regular Army.

To be majors with rank from July 1, 1920.

Maj. Frederick Martin Armstrong, Philippine Scouts.

Capt. Alfred Ballin, Philippine Scouts, retired.

Maj. Lloyd Baxter Bennett, Philippine Scouts.

Maj. Burton Ebenezer Bowen, Philippine Scouts.

Maj. Boltos Elder Brewer, Philippine Scouts.

Maj. William Buerkle, Philippine Scouts, retired.

Maj. Harry Jackson Castles, Philippine Scouts.

Louis Bernard Chandler, late major, Tank Corps, United States Army.

Maj. William Patrick Kelleher, Philippine Scouts.
 Maj. Frank Theodore McCabe, Philippine Scouts.
 Max S. Murray, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Isaac Joshua Nichol, Philippine Scouts.
 Maj. Frank Leslie Pyle, Philippine Scouts.
 Maj. Per Ramee, Philippine Scouts.
 Maj. Chester Cordwell Staples, Philippine Scouts.
 Maj. Joseph Cumming Thomas, Philippine Scouts.
 Maj. James Henry Tierney, Philippine Scouts.
 Maj. Albert Tucker, Philippine Scouts.
 Maj. Seth Lathrop Weld, Philippine Scouts.
 Maj. James Madison White, Philippine Scouts.
 Charles Lawrence Byrne, late captain (temporary major), Field Artillery, Regular Army.
 Bradford Grethen Chynoweth, late captain, Corps of Engineers, Regular Army.
 William McCleave, late captain (temporary colonel), Field Artillery, Regular Army.
 Frederick Willis Manley, late captain, Infantry, Regular Army.
 Maj. Albert Tucker, Philippine Scouts.

To be captains with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Marvin Randolph Baer, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Carl Archibald Bishop, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. John Lloyd Burg, Philippine Scouts.
 Maj. Sidney Erickson, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Mahlen Augustus Joyce, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Robert Louis Moseley, Philippine Scouts, retired.
 Capt. John Harry Neft, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. George Washington Price, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. George Lamberton Smith, Philippine Scouts.
 Capt. Benjamin Seymour Stocker, Philippine Scouts.

To be captains with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. George Cornelius Charlton, Philippine Scouts, United States Army, retired.
 Charles Harrison Corlett, late captain, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel, Signal Corps), Regular Army.
 Capt. Edson Irwin Small, Philippine Scouts, United States Army, retired.
 Norman Paul Williams, late first lieutenant (temporary captain), Infantry, Regular Army.

To be first lieutenants with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. Lewis Russel Armstrong, Philippine Scouts.
 First Lieut. Ernest Clifford Ayer, Philippine Scouts.
 First Lieut. Roy Judson Caperton, Philippine Scouts.
 First Lieut. Ernst Esser, Philippine Scouts.
 First Lieut. Charles Campbell Holliday, Philippine Scouts.
 First Lieut. Paul Kellam, Philippine Scouts.
 First Lieut. Joseph William McIntyre, Philippine Scouts.
 First Lieut. John Francis Pahlke, Philippine Scouts.
 First Lieut. Walter Raymond Peck, Philippine Scouts.
 First Lieut. Peter Paul Salgado, Philippine Scouts.
 First Lieut. Joseph Ware Whitney, Philippine Scouts.
 Joseph Bartholomew Conny, late first lieutenant, Infantry, Regular Army.
 Eugene Joseph Minarelli FitzGerald, late first lieutenant, Infantry, Regular Army.
 William Frederick Gent, late first lieutenant (temporary captain), Infantry, Regular Army.
 Clarence Ronald Peck, late first lieutenant, Infantry, Regular Army.
 First Lieut. Michael Al Quinn, Philippine Scouts.
 Francis Dundas Ross, late first lieutenant, Infantry, Regular Army.
 First Lieut. Frank Emil Stoner, Philippine Scouts.
 Lester Austin Webb, late first lieutenant, Infantry, Regular Army.
 Norris Adron Wimberley, late first lieutenant (temporary captain), Infantry, Regular Army.
 William Burbridge Yancey, late first lieutenant, Infantry, Regular Army.
 George Francis Wooley, jr., late first lieutenant (temporary captain), Infantry, Regular Army.
 Sterling Clifton Robertson, late first lieutenant of Infantry, Regular Army.
 Edward Watson Kelley, late second lieutenant of Infantry, Regular Army.

To be second lieutenants with rank from July 1, 1920.

Second Lieut. Homer Bobo Battenberg, Philippine Scouts.
 Second Lieut. Henry William Brandhorst, Philippine Scouts.
 Second Lieut. William Ernest Donegan, Philippine Scouts.
 Second Lieut. Hugh Tom Edwards, Philippine Scouts.
 Second Lieut. Harold Lester Egan, Philippine Scouts.
 Second Lieut. Frederick Brodie Forbes, Philippine Scouts.

Second Lieut. Carley Lawrence Marshall, Philippine Scouts.
 Second Lieut. William Augustus Weinberger, Philippine Scouts.
 Second Lieut. Carl Cooley Burgess, Philippine Scouts.
 Charles Ream Jackson, late second lieutenant, Infantry, Regular Army.
 Albert Smith Rice, late second lieutenant, Infantry, Regular Army.
 Robert Robinson, late first lieutenant, Infantry, Regular Army.
 Charles Linton Williams, late second lieutenant, Infantry, Regular Army.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

To be colonels with rank from July 1, 1920.

Lieut. Col. Frederick Melvin Brown, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.
 Lieut. Col. Nathan Dana Ely, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.
 Col. William Oscar Gilbert, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.
 Lieut. Col. Sherman Moreland, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.

To be lieutenant colonels with rank from July 1, 1920.

Lieut. Col. William Alexander Graham, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.
 Charles Loring, late major, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.
 Lieut. Col. George Lemuel McKeeby, Infantry, United States Army.
 Lieut. Col. William Burton Pistole, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.
 Lieut. Col. William Catron Rigby, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.
 Hugh Carnes Smith, late major, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.
 Lieut. Col. Amos Robert Stallings, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.
 Grant Taylor Trent, late lieutenant colonel, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.

To be majors with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. Albert Charles Arnold, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Harry Anton Auer, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.
 Henry Roy Bitzing, late lieutenant colonel, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.
 Col. Edward James Boughton, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.
 Russell Henry Brennan, late major, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. William Foster Burns, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.
 Maj. Walter Dew Cline, Ordnance Department, United States Army.
 Lieut. Col. William Mellard Connor, jr., Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.
 Myron Cady Cramer, late lieutenant colonel, Infantry, United States Army.
 Lieut. Col. Charles Clement Cresson, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.
 Maj. Jason Fremont Defendorf, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.
 Lieut. Col. John Putman Dinsmore, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Albert Francis Drake, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Joseph Marcus Dreyer, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.
 Maj. Gordon Louis Finley, Infantry, United States Army.
 Lieut. Col. Mark Emmet Guerin, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.
 Maj. Frank Wade Halliday, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.
 Lieut. Col. Lawrence Hyskell Hedrick, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Maj. George Place Hill, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Lester Seneca Hill, jr., Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.
 Maj. Elza Charles Johnson, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Archibald King, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.

Maj. Walter Michael Krimbill, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. William Walter Lemmond, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. Charles Milton McCorkle, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.

Charles Henry McDonald, late major, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.

Maj. John Marshall Markley, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.

Maj. Frederic Granville Munson, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.

John Archibald Parker, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.

Maj. LeRoy Reeves, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.

Maj. John Abdiel Smith, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.

Maj. Lucius Meriwether Smith, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. James Howard Stansfield, Infantry, United States Army.

Maj. William Arthur Turnbull, Infantry, United States Army.

Maj. Rembert Gary Watson, Infantry, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. George Pentzer Whitsett, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.

Charles Redding Williams, late major, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. James Arthur Willis, Infantry, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. Frederic Gilbert Bauer, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.

Maj. Felix Edward Blackburn, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.

Capt. Theodore Hall, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Roland Martin Hollock, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.

Maj. Louis Lehman Korn, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.

To be captains with rank from July 1, 1920.

Louis Eugene Appleby, late captain, Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. William Johnston Bacon, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. Charles Arthur Barnard, United States Army.

Humphrey Biddle, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. Henry Clyde Clark, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Thurman Alden DeBolt, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.

Capt. George Augustine Frazer, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Arthur Henry Garland, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Maj. Perrett Franklin Gault, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.

Maj. William Langley Granbery, jr., Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.

Capt. Robert Edwards Hannay, jr., Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.

Henry Harmeling, late captain, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.

First Lieut. Thomas Leo Heffernan, Infantry, United States Army.

Burritt Havilah Hinman, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.

Maj. Hurbert Don Hoover, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.

Capt. William Joseph Hughes, jr., Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. Terry A. Lyon, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.

Hollie Lee Mason, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. Louis Bolduc Montfort, Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. William Penn Montgomery, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. Fannin Adkin Morgan, Infantry, United States Army.

James Edward Morrisette, late captain, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.

Maj. Homer Cling Parker, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.

Emanuel Rabin Parnass, late second lieutenant, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Capt. Emil Charles Rawitser, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. Logan Norman Rock, Infantry, United States Army.

First Lieut. William Aloysius Rounds, Infantry, United States Army.

First Lieut. Edward Bernard Schlant, Infantry, United States Army.

Maj. Frank Eckel Taylor, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Thomas Tidball Trapnell, Infantry, United States Army.

First Lieut. John Rowe Wheeler, Air Service, United States Army.

Gilbert Sylvester Woolworth, late captain, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Maj. George Nathaniel Beakley, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.

Capt. Arthur William Beer, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.

Maj. Chester Arthur Bennett, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Rowan Adams Greer, Air Service, United States Army.

Philip Henry Marcum, late second lieutenant, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

To be majors with rank from July 1, 1920.

Maj. John Henry Adams, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Neill Edwards Bailey, late major, United States Army.

Maj. Henry Bailey Barry, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Samuel Roland Dishman, late major, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Col. Reginald Love Foster, Infantry, United States Army.

Maj. Henry Lincoln Green, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. William Wickware Griffin, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. James Merrill Hutchinson, Infantry, United States Army.

Maj. John Douglas Kilpatrick, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. George Luberoff, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. John McClintock, Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. Joseph Dennis McKeany, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Drury Kemp Mitchell, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Harry Thornton Moore, Transportation Corps, United States Army.

Maj. John Milton Ritchie, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Clarence Herbert Tingle, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Rigby Dewoody Valliant, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. Henry Lloyd Ward, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. Francis Bradford Wheaton, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. Louis Clarence Wilson, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Edgar Wilson Mumford, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

To be captains with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. George Edwin Adamson, The Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.

Maj. George Marshall Alden, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Richard Allen, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. William James Allen, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. James Laban Alverson, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Alston Bertram Ames, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Emile Peter Antonovich, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. George Washington Armitage, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

John Robert Bailey, late captain, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Thomas Otis Baker, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Archibald Lamonte Barber, late captain, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Harold Arthur Barnes, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Frank Barr, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Edmund Joseph Barry, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Capt. Ralph John Bauereisen, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Charles Isidor Bazire, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Robert Stanley Beard, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Edward Berg, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Elenius Berg, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Fred Van Antwerp Berger, late lieutenant colonel, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Edward Henry Besse, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.

Capt. John Biggar, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Emil Herbert Block, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Ralph Hibbler Bogle, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Roland Capel Bower, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Richard Pegram Boykin, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Edward Joseph Brady, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Walter Sutherland Bramble, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Albert Jordan Brandon, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Charles Alexander Brinkley, late captain, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

John Aloysius Broderick, late lieutenant colonel, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Abram Vedder Brower, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Charles Conrad Brown, Infantry, United States Army.

Egbert Jansen Buckbee, late major, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Lewis Merrill Bullock, late major, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Ora Bundy, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Charles Frederic Burkhardt, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Warren Atherton Butler, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. William Daniel Candler, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Daniel Joseph Canty, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Charles Otway Carter, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Noble Carter, late lieutenant colonel, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.

William Edward Cashman, late major, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. William Cassidy, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. George Moseley Chandler, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Albert Jamerson Chappell, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Charles Leonard Charlebois, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Harry Harrison Cheal, late major, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. James Stewart Clarke, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.

Maj. John Matthew Clarke, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. James Douglas Cleary, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Capt. Elbert Cock, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Lawrence Dennis Collins, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Q. M. Sergt. William Thomas Connatser, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Lorenzo Irvin Cooke, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

John Wallace Cooper, late major, Infantry, United States Army.

John Leland Corbett, late major, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.

Maj. Joseph Spencer Crane, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Chalmers Dale, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. Ezra Davis, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. John James Denning, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Joseph Henry Dent, late major, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Joseph Wade Denton, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Alexander Forest Dersheimer, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Harry Dittenbaugh, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Leonard Smith Doten, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. John North Douglas, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Lewis Bradley Douglas, late major, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Alexander Calhoun Doyle, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Edward Peter Doyle, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Harrison Mortimer Duffill, late major, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Wallace Edwin Durst, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Nelson Hammond Duval, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Maj. Carroll Edgar, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.

Maj. LeRoy Murray Edwards, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Charles Edward Ehle, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Earl Eikenberry, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Clifford Maul Elwell, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. James Benjamin Ettridge, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Henry Spencer Evans, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.

William Shipp Everts, late major, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Hugh Franklin Ewing, late major, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Reuben Lee Fain, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

John Fawcett, late lieutenant colonel, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Frederick Felix, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Ocea LeRoy Ferris, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Robert Baxter Field, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. James Jacob Firestone, Provost Marshal General's Department, United States Army.

Romeo Henry Freer, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.

Maj. John Newton Gage, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Harry Franklin Gardner, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Edward Marion George, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Louis Bronson Gerow, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Douglas Arthur Gillespie, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. John Alfred Gilman, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Capt. Michael Joseph Gilmore, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Harold Ogier Godwin, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Carey Edwin Goodwyn, late colonel, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Meade Montgomery Goodwyn, Infantry, United States Army.

Maj. Patrick John Gorman, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. Michael Nolan Greeley, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.

Maj. Clarence Henry Greene, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Q. M. Sergt. David Grove, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Eugene Edwin Hagan, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Frederick Eugene Hagen, late major, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. George Henry Hahn, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Joseph Dixon Hahn, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Cyrus Wilson Haney, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Paul Bronsart Harm, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.

Harry Keller Harmon, late major, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. George Harrison Harrell, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Eugene John Heller, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Fred Charles Henke, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Randolph James Hernandez, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Frederick Louis Herron, Transportation Corps, United States Army.

Joseph Howard Hickey, late major, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

George Foster Hobson, late major, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Maj. Paul August Hodapp, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Thomas Leroy Holland, late major, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Percival Simon Holmes, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Charles Walter Hoover, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Wilson Tyler Howe, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Paul Frederick Huber, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. John Anderson Hughes, Infantry, United States Army.

Maj. Henry John Hunker, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. John Van Ness Ingram, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Asa Irwin, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Charles Julius Isley, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Carl Hugo Jabelonsky, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Orville Jackson, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Wallace J. Jaka, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. August Christian Jensen, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Hans Christopher Johansen, late captain, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.

Floyd Duren Jones, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Capt. Matthew Hall Jones, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Albert Kalb, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. John Kasper, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.

Daniel Kearns, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Capt. Charles Garfield Keene, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Francis Joseph Kelly, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Patrick Kelly, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Thomas Kenny, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Edward Allen Keys, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Maj. Herbert Lee Kidwell, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Charles Jacob Kindler, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.

Maj. Robert William King, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Q. M. Sergt. Herman Christopher Kliber, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Henry Bert Knowles, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Arthur Louis Koch, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Gus Smith Kopple, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

William Korst, late major, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Charles Adolph Kraus, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. George Eugene Lamb, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Otto James Langtry, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. William Mathew Larner, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

William Herbert Lee, late captain, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Clements William Legge, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Arthur Leslie Lemon, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Alonzo Lincoln Littell, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Frank Ely Locke, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. Clarence Longacre, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Daniel William MacCormack, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. James Thomas MacDonald, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

John Arthur McDonald, late lieutenant colonel, Transportation Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Murdock Allen McFadden, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Graves Barney McGary, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Thomas Bayton McGill, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Thomas Jefferson McGrath, late major, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Bernard Edward McKeever, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. John Joseph McManus, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. William Cone Mahoney, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.

Capt. William Henry Mallon, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Phillip Henry Mallory, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Sergt. Samuel Joseph Davis Marshall, United States Army.

Maj. Lincoln Martin, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Francis Irwin Maslin, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Stephen Burdette Massey, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Lewis Bernard Massie, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Theodore Russell Maul, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. John William Mayben, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Peter Francis Meade, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Edward Augustus Mechling, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Jack Lester Meyer, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Clarence Lloyd Middleton, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. William Henry Moore, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Charles Jerrold Morelle, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Charles A. Morrow, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. John Amos Nelson, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Halbert H. Noyes, late major, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Daniel O'Connell, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.

Maj. John Clayton O'Dell, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Charles De Witt O'Neal, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Jacob Herman Osterman, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Oliver Louis Overmyer, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Alexander Mitchell Owens, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Arthur Parker, late lieutenant colonel, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Mortlock Stratton Pettit, late major, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Allen William Pollitt, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.

Maj. John Andrew Porter, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Milo Cooper Pratt, late captain, Transportation Corps, United States Army.

Q. M. Sergt. George Hebard Pryor, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Walter Kenneth Quigley, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Capt. Charles Alexander Radcliffe, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. William Hickman Radcliffe, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. George Walker Rees, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Edward Joseph Riordan, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Capt. William Fred Riter, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Ethel Alvin Robbins, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.

Maj. Albert Clifford Roberts, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Barton Potter Root, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Earl Harrison Rosemere, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Edmund D. Russ, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Paul Gerhardt Rutten, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.

Capt. William Henry Sadler, Infantry, United States Army.

Maj. John Thomas Sallee, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Leon Ewart Savage, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.

Q. M. Sergt. John Smith Scally, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Edward Oscar Schairer, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Joseph Edward Schillo, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.

Maj. John Schocklin, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. George Herbert Schumacher, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Simeon Jackson Seals, late lieutenant colonel, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

John Louis Shanley, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.

Maj. Robert Emmett Shannon, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Franklin Denwood Shawn, late major, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. French Cameron Simpson, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Eugene Hiram Sleeper, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. James Eugene Smith, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Joseph Evan Smith, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. William Wolff Smith, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Harvey Monroe Snyder, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

David McGoodwin Speed, late major, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Arthur Walter Stanley, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Frank Charles Starr, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. George Horton Steel, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Q. M. Sergt. John Henning Stern, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Harry Morse Thatcher, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Elmer Gwyn Thomas, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

George Ernest Thompson, late captain, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Maj. Gilbert Livingston Thompson, Transportation Corps, United States Army.

Capt. John William Thompson, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.

Capt. William Otis Thornton, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Nels Johnson Thorud, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Harry Thurber, late major, Transportation Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Frank Palmer Tingley, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. James Howard Todd, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Gerald Howe Totten, late major, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Ernest Leonard Paul Treuthardt, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Wallace Augustus Trumbull, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. John Moody Tuther, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Hiram Edwin Tuttle, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Amos Tyree, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. George Frederick Unmacht, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Harry A. Vacquerie, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. Charles Van Buren, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Rufus Walter, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Samuel Houston Ware, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Maj. William Elliott Ramsden Warner, Transportation Corps, United States Army.

Maj. David Andrew Watt, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Peter William Wey, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Ira J. Wharton, Transportation Corps, United States Army.

Maj. John Champlin Whitaker, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Will Rainwater White, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Capt. Charles Bertrand Wickins, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Hugh Williams, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Lewis Barksdale Willis, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. William Arthur Worley, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. George Young, Infantry, United States Army.

George Henry Zautner, late major, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Samuel Israel Zeidner, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Lewis Conway Baird, late captain, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Thomas Banbury, late captain, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. J. Leland Bass, Field Artillery, United States Army.

George Albert Bentley, late major, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Carl Louis Bernau, late major, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Walter Board, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. William Robert Buckley, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. John Thompson Conover, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Edwin Vivian Dunstan, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

William Edward Chase-Elkington, late major, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.

Samuel Thomas Griffith, late captain, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Thomas Courtenay Locke, late major, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.

Capt. Charles Newton Neal, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. Edgar Fries Nickum, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Maj. Leroy Henry Palmer, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Edward Raeder, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. William McKendree Scott, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Hubert Albert Stecker, late captain, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Thayer Dawson Sterling, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Maj. Walter Ambrose Swallow, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Malhon Kirkbride Taylor, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Rufus G. Vaughan, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. John Moultrie Ward, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. William Hammond Waugh, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Maj. Charles David Weirbach, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Brom Ridley Whitthorne, jr., Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. George Watson Womack, jr., Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Thomas Washington Woodyard, late major, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Herman Carl C. Zimmermann, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

To be captain with rank from December 28, 1920.

Q. M. Sergt. Charles August Bader, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, retired.

To be first lieutenants with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. Mortimer Clark Addoms, jr., Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Earle Raymond Adlington, late first lieutenant, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.

Harry Martin Andrews, late first lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Walter Andrewsen, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Simon David Archer, late first lieutenant, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.

John Henry Balnat, jr., late captain, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Capt. Frank Marion Barrell, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Homer H. Beall, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Paul Lindsay Beard, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.

First Lieut. Arthur Lewis Benedict, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. Hubert Ward Beyette, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Mortimer Buell Birdseye, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. Frederick LeRoy Black, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. Robert Andrew Blair, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Frank H. Booth, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. James Elmer Boush, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. Levin Arthur Bowland, Cavalry, United States Army.

First Lieut. John T. Boyle, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. Bruno William Brooks, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Walter Floyd Brown, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. Birnie Lee Brunson, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Mark Vinton Brunson, late first lieutenant, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.

Q. M. Sergt. Charles Thomas Burk, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. Richard August Burkle, Cavalry, United States Army.

Q. M. Sergt. Charles Walton Cameron, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. Joseph Branson Canfield, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.

Charles Louis Carpenter, late captain, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. John Joseph Cassidy, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.

Francis Saylor Challenger, late first lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. Charles Challice, jr., Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.

Capt. John Conrad Christophel, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Charles Matthew Clancy, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. William Mathew Cline, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.

James Hugh Conlin, late major, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Henry James Conner, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Daniel David Coons, late first lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Maj. Bert Emory Cooper, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. Charles Allen Cotton, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Edgar Gersham Coursen, jr., late captain, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

First Sergt. Thomas Francis Crapan, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.

Willis Dodge Cronkhite, late captain, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Alexander Hill Cummings, late first lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Raymond Dailey, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Freeman Bozeman Daniel, late first lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. Arthur Edwin Danielson, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.

Fred Ernest Davis, late major, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. William Day, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Dorey Le Roy Decker, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Joseph De Garmo, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.

Leo Joseph Dillon, late first lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Capt. John Thomas Dollard, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Martin Burtis Dunbar, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Q. M. Sergt. Frank Dunn, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

James William Dye, late captain, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Capt. Lemuel Edwin Edwards, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Richard Thomas Edwards, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Joseph Lawrence Erickson, late captain, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Fred William Fallin, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.

Capt. Howard Farmer, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. Frank Strong Ferguson, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. George King Ferguson, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.

Bernard Joseph Finan, late first lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

- Maj. Francis Valentine FitzGerald, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- Capt. Ralph Eli Fleischer, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
- Q. M. Sergt. John Thomas Fleming, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- Charles Franklin Fletter, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
- Capt. Wilmer Micajah Flinn, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- Capt. Frederick Matthew Fogle, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- Capt. George Ray Ford, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- Capt. George Franklin Foss, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- First Lieut. Albert Jamison Fox, United States Army.
- First Lieut. John Brandon Franks, Field Artillery, United States Army.
- First Lieut. Frank Scott Frickelton, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- First Lieut. Harry Samuel Fuller, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- Capt. Claude Leslie Gamble, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- Herbert Allen Gardner, late captain, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- Capt. Lloyd Milton Garner, Field Artillery, United States Army.
- Capt. George Bury Garrett, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- Thomas Simons Garrett, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
- Charles Hugh Gibbon, late captain, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- Maj. Melvin Reginald Ginn, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- Joseph Pemberton Glandon, late captain, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- Sergt. Edward Joseph Glynn, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- John Dillard Goodrich, late captain, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- First Lieut. Enoch Graf, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- Maj. Ray Harrison Green, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.
- William Henry Green, late captain, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- First Lieut. George Mitchell Grimes, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- Malcolm Douglas Grimes, late captain, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- First Lieut. Ernest August Guillemet, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- Capt. Irwin Wilson Guth, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.
- Paul Roy Guthrie, late first lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- First Lieut. Harry Edgar Hagan, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- Herman Goodwin Halverson, late captain, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- First Lieut. James Morris Hammond, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- Maj. Dorris Aby Hanes, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- First Lieut. Harvey Edward Hanna, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.
- Peter Hanses, late major, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- James Joseph Harris, late captain, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- First Lieut. Augustus Spencer Harrison, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- First Lieut. Ellis Wiswell Hartford, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.
- William King Harvey, late captain, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- Otto Harwood, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
- Capt. John Alfred Hatfield, Field Artillery, United States Army.
- Bradford Nelson Headley, late first lieutenant, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.
- Maj. Elisha Kenneth Henson, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- Roy William Hern, late major, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- Capt. Floy Lyle Hester, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- Capt. Harry Price Higgins, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- First Lieut. Chester David Hilton, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- First Lieut. August Hermes Hoch, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- Capt. Maurice Allen Hockman, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- Capt. Henry Hockwald, Infantry, United States Army.
- John Roscoe Holt, late major, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- Maj. Elmer Hostetter, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- Capt. John Robert Hubbard, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- Maj. Arthur Drummond Hughes, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- First Lieut. Seward William Hulse, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
- Lewis Edward Hunt, late captain, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
- Capt. Harry Bassett Huston, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- John Conrad Hutcheson, late first lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- Capt. Charles Ferdinand Itzen, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.
- Capt. Arthur Alva Jackson, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- Capt. William Joshua Jackson, Infantry, United States Army.
- Maj. Simon Jacobson, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- First Lieut. Clarence Olaf Jensen, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- First Lieut. Irwin Harold Joffe, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- Clarence Edward Jones, late first lieutenant, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.
- Capt. Franz Joseph Jonitz, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- John Barthell Joseph, late first lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- Capt. Charles John Kalberer, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.
- Capt. William Pincus Katz, Chemical Warfare Service, United States Army.
- First Lieut. Martin Luther Kelley, Infantry, United States Army.
- Capt. Joseph Patrick Kelly, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- Capt. William Thombs Kilborn, jr., Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.
- Pvt. John Archie King, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- Harry Kirsner, late first lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- Arthur Theodore Kreh, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
- Master Electrician Ernest Kuehn, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
- Capt. Edward William Lachmiller, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- Capt. Leander Larson, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
- Richard Laird Lawrence, late first lieutenant, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.
- Franklin B. Lees, late captain, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.
- Arthur Shelby Levinsohn, late captain, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- First Lieut. George Thomas Liles, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.
- Capt. Clarence Lineberger, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- Capt. Albert Lobitz, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
- Capt. Doc Elwood Lowry, jr., Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
- First Lieut. James Henry Lyman, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Frank Joseph McCormack, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Harvey Watson McHenry, late first lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Shirley Wiggins McIlwain, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.
 William Ross Mackinnon, late first lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Arthur Joseph McShane, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Charles Jesse Mabbutt, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.
 Q. M. Sergt. George Maginn, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Benedict Leo Maloney, late captain, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Justice William Martin, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Eugene Gordon Mathews, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Joseph Mathew Matson, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. George Milroy Mayer, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Barney Leland Meeden, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Stanleigh Megargee, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Frank Arthur Mertz, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. William Herschel Middleswart, Ordnance Department, United States Army.
 Capt. Robert Lake Miller, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Thomas Henry Mills, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Herbert Cossitt Mitchell, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Frank Edward Monville, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Capt. Frank Morell, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Edward John Morris, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Lawrence Benedict Morris, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. John Peter Neu, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Francis Norton Neville, late first lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Fred Tenderholm Neville, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Raglan Inkerman Nicoll, late captain, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Howard Burdette Nurse, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Philip Joseph O'Brien, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Maurice Paul O'Connor, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Charles Wilshire Older, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Sergt. Franklin Overheiser, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. LeRoy F. Pape, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Joseph Noll Parrott, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Harry Tolman Partridge, late first lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 William Henry Payne, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Charles Perfect, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Frank Charles Peters, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Talmage Phillips, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. William Minnis Pierce, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Ralph Pollock, jr., Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Frank Egerton Powell, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. William G. Preston, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Wesley Wright Price, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Arthur Bothwell Proctor, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. George Elmer Pruit, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Arnold Melville Reeve, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Leo Aloysius Regan, late first lieutenant, Provost Marshal General's Department, United States Army.
 Wilbert Vernon Renner, late captain, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Q. M. Sergt. Ernest Andrew Reynolds, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 John Marion Rhodes, late captain, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Charles Edward Richardson, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Sergt. William Hunt Roach, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 First Sergt. John Myres Rooks, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Glenn A. Ross, Infantry, United States Army.
 Sergt. John Vincent Rowan, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Daniel Augustus Rupp, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. John Alexander Russell, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Sergt. Howard Sallee, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Nels Gustaf Sandelin, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 James A. Sanders, late captain, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Frank Harry Scheiner, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. William Henry Schnackenberg, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Ralph Reynolds Seger, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Turner Ransom Sharp, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Walter Lane Shearman, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Sergt. Peter Shemonsky, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Garrison Francis Shields, late first lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Earl Francis Shriver, late first lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Kinsley Wilcox Slauson, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.
 Harry Burgie Smith, late major, Infantry, United States Army.
 Raymond Donaldson Smith, late captain, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Robert Stuart Smith, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Harry Coleman Snyder, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.
 George Frederick Spann, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Holden Spear, late first lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Harold Spigelmyre, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.
 Manning Wilfred Spotswood, late first lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Charles Emile Stafford, late captain, Air Service, United States Army.
 Capt. Charles Stalsburg, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Gordon Hall Steele, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. George Stetekluh, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Arthur Milroy Stork, late major, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Edward Flagg Sweeney, late first lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Laurence Daly Talbot, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. George Frederick Robert Taylor, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. James Francis Taylor, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. Cecil Oliver Temple, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. Robert Van Thomas, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.

Charles Orval Thrasher, late captain, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. Abraham Bernard Thumel, Air Service, United States Army.

First Lieut. John Robert Tighe, Infantry, United States Army.

John Paul Tillman, late captain, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Sergt. George Peter Toft, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Sergt. Edward James Turgeon, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.

Cyril Wilhelm Van Cortlandt, late first lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Benjamin Franklin Vandervoort, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

First Lieut. Isaac Devaus Van Meter, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Hal Tanner Vigor, Signal Corps, United States Army.

John Summerfield Vincent, late first lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Harry Lauman Waggoner, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

George Wald, late first lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. Elsmere Joe Walters, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Master Sergt. Tom Ward, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. Harold Jesse Warlick, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Joel Franklin Watson, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Louis Clifford Webster, late captain, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Thomas Judson Weed, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. James Weir, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

John Patrick Welch, late first lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Joseph Rudolph Wessely, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. George William West, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Frank Dennison Wheeler, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Ernest Klein White, late first lieutenant, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Hugh Whitt, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Herbert Foster Wilkinson, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. James Wesley Willford, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Hartwell Newton Williams, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Robert Smith Williams, late captain, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Robert Trisch Willkie, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Charles Frederick Wilson, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. David Ransom Wolverton, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. Charles Wesley Wood, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Theodore Tyler Barnett, late first lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

William Thomas Doran, late first lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. George Darryll Gamble, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Russell William Goodyear, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Letcher Ogle Grice, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Thomas Hope McCreery, late first lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

William Van Dillen Newbegin, late first lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Thomas Jeff Powell, late major, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

First Lieut. John Jacob Raezer, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Cecil Claude Ray, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Harry Ray Springer, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. Frederic Robert Whipple, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Leslie Shaw Williams, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. Lawrence Stanley Woods, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. Ralph Harry Woolsey, Transportation Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Leighton Coleman Worthington, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Q. M. Sergt. Fred Tobias Yount, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Harry Leo Zeller, late first lieutenant, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Capt. Anton Zeman, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

To be second lieutenants with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. John Francis Alcure, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.

Wallace Marmaduke Allison, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Claude Bertram Avera, late second lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. Samuel Howes Baker, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.

John Augustus Barksdale, late first lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. George Thomas Barnes, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. Herbert Barr, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Albert Joseph Beale, late first lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Clarence John Blake, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. George Cocke Bland, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Leslie Eugene Bowman, late first lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Albin Nace Caldwell, Infantry, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Harry Lincoln Calvin, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieut. John Fant Carraway, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Charles Simpson Carroll, late second lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Frank Teeter Caulkins, late second lieutenant, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. Gustavus Franzle Chapman, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

First Lieut. Thomas Herbert Chapman, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. Newman Hall Cherry, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

John Fidelis Connell, late second lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Oliver Edward Cound, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Fred Ross Cowan, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.

John Bigham Crandell, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

Samuel Clifton Cratch, late captain, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. Orville Ervin Davis, Infantry, United States Army.

Louis de Jussewicz, late second lieutenant, Cavalry, United States Army.

Capt. Laurence Delmore, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.

Arthur Ellis Dewey, late second lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Housan Wayne Duncan, Infantry, United States Army.

James Albert Durnford, late second lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. Hartwell Matthew Elder, Transportation Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. Harry Van Horn Ellis, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.

Humphrey Swygart Evans, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. James Thomas Falin, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Ora Edward Fately, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Claude Weaver Feagin, late captain, Tank Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Oscar George Fegan, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Leonard Francis Fello, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Roland Thorpe Fenton, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Edward Vincent Freeman, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Ralph Willerton French, late second lieutenant, Signal Corps, United States Army.
 William Joseph Gainey, late first lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Chester Wright Gates, late second lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. John Cyrus Gates, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Will Gillett Gooch, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. James Michael Grey, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. James Bayard Haley, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Hugh Sydney Harpole, late first lieutenant, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Howell Harrell, late second lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Oscar Harmon Harris, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. George Eitle Hartman, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 John Thomas Heins, late second lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Frank Austin Heywood, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. John Hancock Holder, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. William James Horrigan, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Stanley Hunsicker Hunsicker, late second lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. John Augustus Hunt, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Warren Crouse Hurst, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Carroll Ray Hutchins, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. William Chauncey Hutt, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Sergt. Day Jewell, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Homer William Jones, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Julius Paul Kahibaum, Infantry, United States Army.
 Luther Earl Keithly, late first lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Gaylord Burnam Kidwell, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Francis Hill Kuhn, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Austin Webb Lee, late second lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Paul Harter Leech, late second lieutenant, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.
 Arthur John Lodge, late second lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Otto Montrose Low, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. John Bicknell Luscombe, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.
 Alva Edison McConnell, late second lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Frazier Earl McIntosh, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 John Thomas McKay, late second lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Neal Henry McKay, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Edward Brigham McKinley, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.

Frank Griffin Marchman, late second lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Albert Earle Matlack, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.
 Clifford James Moore, late second lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Werner Watson Moore, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. William Harry Mosby, Infantry, United States Army.
 Rudolph Bror Nelson, late second lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Halbert Eli Norton, late first lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Carl Herbert Odeen, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Roger Frederic O'Leary, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Mitchell Franklin Orr, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Vere Painter, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Q. M. Sergt. (Senior Grade) Elmer Karl Pettibone, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Wayne McVeigh Pickels, late second lieutenant, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. John Joseph Powers, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Charles Wingate Reed, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Ralph Gordon Richards, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Victor Lafayette Robinson, late first lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Lynn Rogers, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Richard Geter Rogers, late second lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Harry Isaac Rosen, late first lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Edward John Lewis Russell, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Kenneth Howe Sanford, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.
 Q. M. Sergt. Lawrence Brownlee Savage, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Louis Bernard Saxe, Infantry, United States Army.
 Rudolph George Schmidt, late first lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Charles Eugene Schwarz, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Neil Brown Simms, late captain, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Lawrence Lee Simpson, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. John Lawrence Slade, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Clifford Smith, late second lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. McGregor Snodgrass, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.
 Harold DeLancey Stetson, late first lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Laurel Eugene Stone, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Gerard Swarthout, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Samuel De Witt Tallmadge, late second lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Nathan William Thomas, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. George Richard Thompson, Signal Corps, United States Army.
 Robert Grant Thorp, late first lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Joe Shurlock Underwood, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Robert Johnson Van Epps, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 William Edwin Vecqueray, late second lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Leonard Vezina, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Andre Leonard Violante, Infantry, United States Army.

Duval Crump Watkins, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Lester Frank Watson, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. Edmund Graham West, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Q. M. Sergt. Robert Oliver White, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Walter Talcott Wilsey, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. Milton Edward Wilson, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. Russell Calvert Worthington, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

George Cobb Wynne, late second lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

James Wellington Younger, late first lieutenant, Transportation Corps, United States Army.

George De Vere Barnes, late second lieutenant, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Daniel J. Dunn, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Elden Quincy Faust, late second lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Ernest A. Fischer, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. William Burl Johnson, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Robert Franklin Jones, late second lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Eugene Walter Lewis, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

John Daniel O'Connell, late first lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Charles John Wynne, late captain, Graves Registration Service, United States Army.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

To be majors with rank from July 1, 1920.

Maj. Austin Henry Brown, Inspector General's Department, United States Army.

Maj. Frederick William Browne, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Thomas Leroy Clear, late major, Inspector General's Department, United States Army.

Maj. Frank Wright Duryea, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Frank M. Holmes, late major, Inspector General's Department, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. Benjamin Lester Jacobson, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Egbert Jansen, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Maj. William Harden Keith, United States Army.

Arthur Leon Webb, late lieutenant colonel, Army Service Corps, United States Army.

Col. George Morgan Newell, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

To be captains with rank from July 1, 1920.

Maj. Herbert Baldwin, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Biglow Beaver Barbee, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.

Field Clerk Francis Camillus Beebe, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Ben Batre Boon, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Thomas Harry Chambers, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. George Warren Cooke, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Henry Mahoney Denning, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Chester Jerome Dick, late major, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Charles Gilpin Dobbins, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Harry Stockton Farish, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Maj. Eugene Martin Foster, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Claude Evan Gray, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Adel Curry Harden, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Remi Paul Hueper, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Royal Granville Jenks, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Melvin Jones, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Frank James Keelty, late major, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Robert Joseph Kennedy, late first lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Maj. Thomas Brown Kennedy, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Harry Borden Lovell, late captain, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Edmund Waring McLarren, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Jacob Ramser McNeil, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Theodore Ferry Powell, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Louis Hartwell Price, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Arthur Estcourt Sawyer, late captain, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. Philip Augustin Scholl, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Lyman Leon Simms, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Oliver Tillman Simpson, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Maj. William Nycum Skyles, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Francis Paul Sullivan, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Maj. Irvin Vorus Todd, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Jacob J. Van Putten, jr., late captain, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Voler V. Viles, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Ernest Walter Wilson, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Maj. Walter Orr Woods, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Lawrence Peter Worrall, late major, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Walter Harold Sutherland, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.

To be first lieutenants with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. Nicholas Hamner Cobbs, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. John May Connor, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

First Lieut. Oliver Williams DeGruchy, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. John Henry Doherty, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. Chester Russell Fouts, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Frank Fremont Fulton, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. Paul Jacob Guinther, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Waldo Sebastian Ickes, late captain, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Everett Foster Rea, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

First Lieut. John Liggat Tunstall, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.

To be second lieutenants with rank from July 1, 1920.

Second Lieut. Francis Paul Connelly, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieut. John Harold McFall, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Joseph Felix Routhier, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

William Joseph Sharp, late second lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Cola Edgar Stone, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

To be lieutenant colonel with rank from July 1, 1920.

Lieut. Col. William Charles Weeks, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

To be majors with rank from July 1, 1920.

John Soule Butler, late lieutenant colonel, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Maj. Harry Frank Cameron, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Malcolm Elliott, late lieutenant colonel, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Maj. William Henry Lanagan, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Leon Elie Lyon, late lieutenant colonel, Transportation Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Paul Reisinger, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Elihu Harrison Ropes, late colonel, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Harry Montague Trippe, late colonel, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Maj. Frank Russell Weeks, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Maj. Herbert Joseph Wild, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Maj. James Warren Bagley, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 William Burr Harrison, late major, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Wallace Whitney Kirby, late lieutenant colonel, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 William Caswell Lemen, late lieutenant colonel, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Maj. Charles Edwards Perry, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Maj. Clay Anderson, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Capt. James David Andrews, jr., Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Capt. Fred Thomson Bass, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Maj. Edward North Chisolm, jr., Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Philip Thayer Coffey, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Capt. Robert Morris Copeland, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Capt. William Henry Crosson, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Capt. Samuel Lyman Damon, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Capt. John Gardiner Drinkwater, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Capt. Adolphe St. Armand Fairbanks, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Maj. Charles Brackett Falley, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 George Albert Geib, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Lewis Coleman Gordon, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Schenk Henry Griffin, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 William Eldon Harris, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Robert Charles Hunter, late captain, Chemical Warfare Service, United States Army.
 Capt. Clarence Sylvester Jarvis, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Samuel Nairn Karrick, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Capt. William Sawtelle Kilmer, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 John Goulding Little, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Leonard Lundgren, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Harold Chandos Lyons, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Capt. Hugh Miller, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Frank Winder Moore, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Maj. Everett Bodman Murray, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Hugh Pigott Oram, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Theodore Bissell Parker, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Alva Harold Perkins, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Capt. Albert Woodbridge Pioda, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Robert Armstrong Radford, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Maj. Harrie Dean W. Riley, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Capt. Chester Abhram Rothwell, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Capt. David McDougald Shearer, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Roland Henry Stock, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Harry Ogle Tunis, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Elliott Vandevanter, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Capt. Harry Briggs Vaughan, jr., Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Maj. Theodore Wyman, jr., Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Maj. Howard McClymonds Yost, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Maj. John Frank Zajicek, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

To be captains with rank from July 1, 1920.

Alexander Seymour Ackerman, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Leroy Webster Cummings, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Capt. Edward Henry Dignowity, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Pier Luigi Focardi, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 George William Gillette, late major, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Harold Samuel Gillette, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 William Vilas Hill, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Maj. Kenneth Swank Jones, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 John Edward Langley, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Capt. Thomas Harold Messer, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Henry Bolton Post, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Richard Landrum Smith, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Charles Humphrey Swick, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Stephen Carson Whipple, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Maj. Herbert Clinton Whitehurst, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

To be first lieutenants with rank from July 1, 1920.

Clinton William Ball, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Gordon Cushing Day, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Paul Miller Ellman, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Edwin Paul Ketchum, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Robert Harry Tompkins, late first lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 William Hamelton Wheeler, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Reading Wilkinson, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Roy Prentice Bishop, late first lieutenant, Transportation Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Charles William Burlin, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Heston Rarick Cole, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Robert Francis Gill, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Roy William Grower, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Ellis Edward Haring, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Bruce Craighill Hill, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Capt. Harry Wright Hill, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

First Lieut. Ole Gunnar Hoaas, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

James Francis Clark Hyde, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Albert Barnett Jones, late first lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Capt. Albert Lossen Lane, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. Merrifield Graham Martling, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Capt. Albertis Montgomery, Transportation Corps, United States Army.

Lewis Andrew Pick, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Capt. Bernard Smith, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Capt. Willson Young Stamper, jr., Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

First Lieut. Joseph Hemsley Stevenson, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

First Lieut. John Canning Wade, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

First Lieut. Maybin Homes Wilson, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Walter Alexander Wood, jr., late first lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

To be second lieutenants with rank from July 1, 1920.

Second Lieut. Philip Gilstrap Bruton, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Robert Emmet Coughlin, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Clifton Tredway Hunt, late second lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Horace Leland Porter, late second lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Homer B. Pettit, late second lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

To be lieutenant colonel with rank from July 1, 1920.

George Lloyd Wall, late lieutenant colonel, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

To be majors with rank from July 1, 1920.

Keith Frazee Adamson, late major, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. John Kay Clement, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. Richard Hays Hawkins, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

George Wellington Graham, late major, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Albert Emile Guy, late major, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Maj. John Herbert Hunter, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Maj. George Francis Lemon, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. John Quincy MacDonald, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Maj. Watson Moses Myers, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. Patrick Joe O'Shaughnessy, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Oliver Hyde Presbrey, late major, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. Henry Lawson Rice, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Henry Hunter Kimball Sheridan, late major, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Maj. Roger Taylor, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Maj. Charles Henry Traeger, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Maj. Sidney Smith Underwood, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Maj. Edwin Hyde Chase, jr., Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Capt. Mervyn Paul Randolph, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Charles Mason Roberts, late captain, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

To be captains with rank from July 1, 1920.

Maj. John Edward Brown, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Capt. Harold Witter Churchill, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Capt. Stuart Cooper, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Capt. James Stevenson Crawford, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Lemuel Paul Crim, late captain, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Capt. Stewart Hancock Elliott, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Maj. David St. Pierre Gaillard, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

James Anderson Beirne Gibson, late captain, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Maj. Elmer Conrad Goebert, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Capt. Walter Thomas Gorton, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Capt. Samuel Gordon Green, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Maj. Dale Clarence Hall, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Maj. Walter Clarence Hamilton, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

James Briggs Haney, late captain, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

John Palmer Harris, late captain, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Guy Russell Hartrick, late captain, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

First Lieut. William James Henry, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Capt. Thomas Wyatt Holmes, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Capt. John Lee Hughes, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Maj. Joseph Alvis Long, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Fred Anthony McMahon, late major, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Capt. Reynold Ferdinand Melin, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Norris Whitlock Osborn, late captain, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Capt. Dwight Partridge, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Maj. William Vincent Randall, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Capt. Charles Summer Reed, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Capt. Claudius Henry Mastin Roberts, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Capt. Asa Herman Skinner, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Maj. Newton Harrell Strickland, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

John Aubrey Wheeler, late lieutenant colonel, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Frank Blakeslee Wallace, late captain, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Capt. Harold Street Wilkins, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

James Brayshaw Arthur, late captain, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Capt. Clarence Barnard, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Gregory Sumner Lavin, late captain, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

John Allen Root, late captain, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Charles Allen Watkins, late captain, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

To be first lieutenants with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Joseph Lawrence Aman, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

George Raymond Ensminger, late first lieutenant, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

First Lieut. Fred Ivan Gilbert, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

First Lieut. David Nathaniel Hauseman, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

First Lieut. Charles Edwin Lex, jr., Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Capt. Royal Barton Libby, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Capt. Henry Earl Minton, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Joseph Worthen Proctor, late first lieutenant, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Maj. Charles Earl Whitney, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

First Lieut. Heman Bangs Wilson, jr., Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Arthur Dana Elliot, late first lieutenant, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Capt. Harold Alfred Willis, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

To be second lieutenants with rank from July 1, 1920.

Marshall Eugene Darby, late second lieutenant, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Richard Law Hubbell, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

To be majors with rank from July 1, 1920.

Benjamin Almond Brackenbury, late major, Chemical Warfare Service, United States Army.

Maj. Arthur Milton Heritage, Chemical Warfare Service, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. Charles Leveque Joly, Chemical Warfare Service, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. Henry Hubert Stickney, jr., Chemical Warfare Service, United States Army.

To be captains with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Edward Bates Blanchard, Chemical Warfare Service, United States Army.

Capt. James Helmus Bogart, Chemical Warfare Service, United States Army.

Capt. Arthur Cobb, Chemical Warfare Service, United States Army.

Capt. Lewis Spann Latimer, Chemical Warfare Service, United States Army.

Capt. Lewis Mitchell McBride, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Capt. John Gibbon McCoy, Chemical Warfare Service, United States Army.

John Andrews MacLaughlin, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.

Maj. Ovid Eli Roberts, jr., Chemical Warfare Service, United States Army.

Capt. Edward Cyrus Thompson, Chemical Warfare Service, United States Army.

Maj. William Ward Wise, Chemical Warfare Service, United States Army.

Edward Wolesensky, late captain, Chemical Warfare Service, United States Army.

To be first lieutenants with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. Joseph Franklin Battley, Chemical Warfare Service, United States Army.

First Lieut. Hubert Butler Bramlet, Chemical Warfare Service, United States Army.

First Lieut. Guy Louis Chamberlin, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

First Lieut. Patrick Francis Craig, Chemical Warfare Service, United States Army.

First Lieut. Lowell Allison Elliott, Chemical Warfare Service, United States Army.

First Lieut. Harry Albert Kuhn, Chemical Warfare Service, United States Army.

First Lieut. Harry Ruhl Ledkicher, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

First Lieut. George Alfred Mackay, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

First Lieut. Charles Samuel Moyer, Infantry, United States Army.

Hugh Williamson Rowan, late captain, Chemical Warfare Service, United States Army.

Howard Stokes, late first lieutenant, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Murray Charles Wilson, late captain, Chemical Warfare Service, United States Army.

John Harvey Becque, late second lieutenant, Chemical Warfare Service, United States Army.

Edmund Gerald Steis, late first lieutenant, Chemical Warfare Service, United States Army.

Frederick John Swanson, late first lieutenant, Chemical Warfare Service, United States Army.

Alden Harry Waitt, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

To be second lieutenants with rank from July 1, 1920.

Second Lieut. Shelby Newton Griffith, Chemical Warfare Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Fred Murdoch Henley, Chemical Warfare Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Harold Albert Pelton, Chemical Warfare Service, United States Army.

John George Shannonhouse, late second lieutenant, Chemical Warfare Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Paul Revere Smith, Chemical Warfare Service, United States Army.

Ralph Hamilton Tate, late second lieutenant, Chemical Warfare Service, United States Army.

Matthew Ebbert Webber, late second lieutenant, Chemical Warfare Service, United States Army.

Maurice Edgar Jennings, late second lieutenant, Chemical Warfare Service, United States Army.

SIGNAL CORPS.

To be lieutenant colonel with rank from July 1, 1920.

Lieut. Col. Frank Joseph Griffin, Signal Corps, United States Army.

To be major with rank from July 1, 1920.

Lieut. Col. William Richards Blair, Signal Corps, United States Army.

To be captains with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Addis Bliss Albro, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Maj. James Gilbert Anthony, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Edwin Owen Baker, late lieutenant colonel, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Fred Guy Borden, late captain, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Thomas Denton Bowman, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Frank Warren Brown, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Albert Sawyer Bullens, late major, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.

Master Signal Electrician Charles Warren Chadbourne, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Thomas Lawrence Clark, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Murray Benjamin Dilley, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Robert Graham Forsythe, late captain, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Edward Frederick French, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Hamilton Hall Treager Glessner, late captain, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Ralph Richard Guthrie, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Edwin Chamberlayne Hall, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Raymond Clair Hildreth, late captain, Signal Corps, United States Army.

George Everett Hill, jr., late captain, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Guy Hill, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Maj. John Andrew Malterer, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. Fred George Miller, Signal Corps, United States Army.

George Willis Morris, late captain, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Will Vermilya Parker, late captain, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Leon Henry Richmond, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Bertram John Sherry, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Livingston Swentzel, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Hugh Hartwell Temple, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Capt. James Wight Van Osten, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Staff Sergt. Robert Canada Vickers, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Harold William Webbe, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Alexander Effray Whitworth, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Clifford Debray Cuny, late captain, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Clay I. Hoppough, late captain, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Tom Christopher Rives, late captain, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Alfred Henry Thiessen, late captain, Signal Corps, United States Army.

David Emery Washburn, late major, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Charles Robert Welsh, late major, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Robert Burdette Woolverton, late captain, Signal Corps, United States Army.

To be first lieutenants with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. George Irving Back, Signal Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. Frank Willard Bullock, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Calvin Halcombe Burkhead, Signal Corps, United States Army.

George Pollock Bush, late captain, Signal Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. John James Downing, Signal Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. Frank Ernest Eldredge, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Byron Adrian Falk, late first lieutenant, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Elwin Stewart Ferrand, Signal Corps, United States Army.

John Patrick Ferriter, late first lieutenant, Signal Corps, United States Army.

John Murphey Heath, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Hjalmar Bernhardt Hovde, late first lieutenant, Signal Corps, United States Army.

James Lawrence, late captain, Signal Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. Edwin Rudolph Petzing, Signal Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. Albert Milton Pigg, Signal Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. Charles Maze Simpson, jr., Signal Corps, United States Army.

Chester Harvey Smith, late first lieutenant, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Clarence LeRoy Strike, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Ernest Andrew Thompson, late captain, Signal Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. George Lincoln Townsend, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Ira Harry Treest, Signal Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. Harry Louis Vitzthum, Signal Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. Everett Roy Wells, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Fred Page Andrews, late captain, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Hardy Pate Browning, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Rolland Edward Stafford, late captain, Signal Corps, United States Army.

To be second lieutenants with rank from July 1, 1920.

Second Lieut. Carter Weldon Clarke, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Eugene Vincent Elder, Signal Corps, United States Army.

John Thomas Filgate, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Albert Joseph Lubbe, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Herbert Glendon Messer, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Paul LaRue Neal, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Howard Samuel Paddock, Infantry, United States Army.

Sergt. Reis Joseph Ryland, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Theodore Thomas Teague, late second lieutenant, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Harold Farnsworth Hubbell, late second lieutenant, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Don McNeal, Signal Corps, United States Army.

AIR SERVICE.

To be captains with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Elmer Adler, Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. Truman Wike Allen, Air Service, United States Army.

First Lieut. William Alfred Bevan, Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. Thomas Boland, Air Service, United States Army.

First Lieut. Arthur Wellington Brock, jr., Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. Arthur Raymond Brooks, Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. Norbert Carolin, Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. Frederick Foster Christine, Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. Charles Palmer Clark, Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. Ernest Clark, Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. John Graham Colgan, Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. John Joseph Devery, jr., Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. Howard Thomas Douglas, Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. Harry Coleman Drayton, Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. Aubrey Irl Eagle, Air Service, United States Army.

Roscoe Fawcett, late captain, Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. Reuben Hollis Fleet, Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. Harrison William Flickinger, Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. Christopher William Ford, Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. Calvin Earl Giffin, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Capt. George Eustace Amyot Hallett, Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. Harold Evans Hartney, Air Service, United States Army.

Horace Nevil Heisen, late captain, Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. Lynwood Benjamin Jacobs, Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. George Churchill Kenney, Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. Louis Rodney Knight, Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. Edward Laughlin, Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. Eugene Lazar, Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. Francis Beatty Longley, Air Service, United States Army.

Allan Parker McFarland, late captain, Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. Dale Mabry, Air Service, United States Army.

Roy Louis Noggle, late first lieutenant, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Capt. William Charles Ocker, Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. Charles Thomas Phillips, Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. Edward Joseph Ralph, Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. Clearton Howard Reynolds, Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. Charles Merrill Savage, Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. David Sidney Seaton, Air Service, United States Army.

Floyd Newman Shumaker, late major, Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. Albert Daniel Smith, Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. Harry Marcy Smith, Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. Lowell Herbert Smith, Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. Albert William Stevens, Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. William Frederick Vollandt, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Harold Eastman Weeks, Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. Chilion Farrar Wheeler, Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. Henry Capron White, Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. John Garrett Whitesides, Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. Burdette Shields Wright, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Frank Wilbur Wright, Air Service, United States Army.
 Byrne Virchow Baucom, late captain, Air Service, United States Army.
 Harvey Weir Cook, late captain, Air Service, United States Army.
 Capt. James Francis Doherty, Air Service, United States Army.
 Charles George Eidson, late captain, Air Service, United States Army.
 Oliver Stevenson Ferson, late captain, Air Service, United States Army.
 Maj. Melvin Adams Hall, Air Service, United States Army.
To be first lieutenants with rank from July 1, 1920.
 First Lieut. Richard Thomas Aldworth, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. William Valery Andrews, Air Service, United States Army.
 Capt. Dogan Humphries Arthur, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Charles Bernard Austin, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Fred Austin, Air Service, United States Army.
 Karl Shaffner Axtater, late first lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Eugene Hoy Barksdale, Air Service, United States Army.
 Capt. Frank Merrill Bartlett, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Eugene Benjamin Bayley, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Walter Bender, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Edward Crews Black, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Thomas Welch Blackburn, Air Service, United States Army.
 Capt. Shiras Alexander Blair, Air Service, United States Army.
 William Henry Bleakley, late first lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Rowland Charles William Blessley, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Fred Sidney Borum, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Ulric Louis Bouquet, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Robert James Brown, jr., Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Wallace Cole Burns, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Byron Turner Burt, jr., Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Franklin Otis Carroll, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. James Bernard Carroll, Air Service, United States Army.
 Capt. William Henry Carthy, Air Service, United States Army.
 Claire Lee Chennault, late first lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 Capt. John Martin Clark, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Ross Franklin Cole, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Carl William Connell, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Benedict Arthur Coyle, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Neal Creighton, Air Service, United States Army.
 Capt. Isaiah Davies, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Raymond Ellis Davis, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Robin Alexander Day, Air Service, United States Army.
 Charles Burton De Shields, late first lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Harry Arden Dinger, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Benton Arthur Doyle, Air Service, United States Army.
 Capt. Alonzo Maning Drake, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Donald George Duke, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Asa North Duncan, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Claude Edward Duncan, Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. Frederick Irving Eglin, Air Service, United States Army.
 Merrick Gay Estabrook, jr., late first lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 Capt. Asa Jeremiah Etheridge, Air Service, United States Army.
 Muir Stephen Fairchild, late first lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Karl de Vries Fastenau, Air Service, United States Army.
 Edward Lewis Fernsten, late captain, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Rex Everett Field, Air Service, United States Army.
 Capt. Charles Rocheld Forrest, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Arthur Lee Foster, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Samuel Gordon Frierson, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Carl Brewer Fry, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Guy Harrison Gale, Air Service, United States Army.
 Raynor Garey, late first lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Alfred Clarence George, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Harold Huston George, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. William Seymour Gravely, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. William Andrew Gray, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Carl Franklin Greene, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Russell Molland Greenslade, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. James Lionel Grisham, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Albert Michael Guidera, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Edward Higley Guilford, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Frank Denis Hackett, Air Service, United States Army.
 Edward Meeker Haight, late first lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 Capt. Fraser Hale, Air Service, United States Army.
 Joseph English Hall, late first lieutenant, Ordnance Department, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Harold Ross Harris, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Lloyd Leon Harvey, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. William Albert Hayward, Air Service, United States Army.
 Capt. James Andrew Healy, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Virgil Hine, Air Service, United States Army.
 Capt. Earl Seeley Hoag, Air Service, United States Army.
 Capt. Harlan Ware Holden, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Harvey Hodges Holland, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Richard Orleans Hunnam, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Leland Charles Hurd, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Don Lee Hutchins, Air Service, United States Army.
 James Troy Hutchison, late captain, Air Service, United States Army.
 Capt. Stephen Joseph Idzorek, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. J. Thad Johnson, Air Service, United States Army.
 Winant Pullis Johnston, late captain, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Aaron Edward Jones, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Edward Davis Jones, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Ulysses Grant Jones, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Clarence Peyton Kane, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Robert Kauch, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. Frank Kehoe, jr., Air Service, United States Army.
 Capt. John Carroll Kennedy, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Frederick Putnam Kenny, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Horace Simpson Kenyon, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Alvan Cleveland Kincaid, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Alfred Foster King, jr., Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Richard James Kirkpatrick, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Leonidas Lee Koontz, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. John Tollefson Lanfall, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Lawrence Augustus Lawson, Air Service, United States Army.
 Capt. Walter Ralls Lawson, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Charles Manning Leonard, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Burton Frederick Lewis, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Martin Sidney Lindgrove, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Samuel Milhollen Lunt, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. John Edward Lynch, Air Service, United States Army.
 William Elmer Lynd, late captain, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. John Michael McDonnell, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. George Wilbur McEntire, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Frank Morton McKee, Air Service, United States Army.
 Capt. John Arthur Macready, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Alfred Warrington Marriner, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Bruce North Martin, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Paul Jones Mathis, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Russell Lowell Maughan, Air Service, United States Army.
 Capt. Charles Raymond Melin, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Clarence Lloyd Midcap, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Walter Miller, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Charles Hufford Mills, Air Service, United States Army.
 Capt. John Isham Moore, Air Service, United States Army.
 Edward Moses Morris, late first lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 Capt. Corliss Champion Moseley, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Langhorne Waldo Motley, Air Service, United States Army.
 Capt. William Herbert Murphy, Air Service, United States Army.
 Capt. Donald Patrick Muse, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Devereux Maitland Myers, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Clifford Cameron Nutt, Air Service, United States Army.
 Capt. Robert Oldys, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Robert Sanford Olmsted, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Edwin Randolph Page, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. George Merrill Palmer, Air Service, United States Army.
 Capt. George Franklin Parris, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. John Bellinger Patrick, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. George Beatty Patterson, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Albert Brown Pitts, Air Service, United States Army.
 Capt. Fred Place, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Leo Fred Post, Air Service, United States Army.

First Lieut. Rudolph William Propst, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Charles Addison Pursley, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Alfred Isaac Puryear, Air Service, United States Army.
 Capt. Marion Gardner Putnam, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Merwyn Calvin Randall, Air Service, United States Army.
 Walter Jay Reed, late captain, Air Service, United States Army.
 Walter Hey Reid, late first lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Monroe Reynolds, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. John Paul Richter, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Henry Irving Riley, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. John Pierre Roullot, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Francis W. Ruggles, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Edwin Andrews Russell, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Philip Schneeberger, Air Service, United States Army.
 Capt. Earl Spiker Schofield, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. John W. Shoptaw, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. John William Signer, Air Service, United States Army.
 Louis Charles Simon, jr., late first lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 Capt. Arthur Emel Simonin, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. John William Slattery, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Kellogg Sloan, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Edgar Lee Smith, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Junius Augustus Smith, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Latha August Smith, Air Service, United States Army.
 Clifford Erle Smythe, late captain, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Henry Jerome Spalding, Air Service, United States Army.
 Capt. Martinus Stenseth, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Rex Kirkland Stoner, Air Service, United States Army.
 Victor Herbert Strahm, late major, Air Service, United States Army.
 Capt. St. Clair Street, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Joseph Leonard Stromme, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Rene Raimond Studler, Air Service, United States Army.
 Capt. Harry Allen Sutton, Air Service, United States Army.
 Capt. Arthur Thomas, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Richard Edwin Thompson, Air Service, United States Army.
 Capt. Julius Conrad Tips, jr., Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Otto Gresham Trunk, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. William Turnbull, Air Service, United States Army.
 Capt. Paul Roper Turpin, Air Service, United States Army.
 Capt. Frank Benjamin Tyndall, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. George Luke Usher, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Arthur William Vanaman, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Solomon Lee Van Meter, jr., Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. John Parker Van Zandt, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Raymond Edward Vaughan, Air Service, United States Army.
 Capt. Thomas Settle Voss, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Perry Wainer, Air Service, United States Army.

First Lieut. Henry Jay Ward, Air Service, United States Army.
First Lieut. Harry Weddington, Air Service, United States Army.

First Lieut. William Downing Wheeler, Air Service, United States Army.

Ennis Clement Whitehead, late first lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. Frederic Bernard Wieners, Air Service, United States Army.

Donald Wilson, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

First Lieut. Walter Drake Williams, Air Service, United States Army.

First Lieut. John Y. York, jr., Air Service, United States Army.

First Lieut. Harry Herman Young, Air Service, United States Army.

Morton Donald Adams, late second lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.

First Lieut. Max Balfour, Air Service, United States Army.

First Lieut. Morris Berman, Air Service, United States Army.

Halsey Lyle Bingham, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. Clayton Lawrence Bissell, Air Service, United States Army.

Edmund Pendleton Gaines, late first lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

First Lieut. Armin Ferdinand Herold, Infantry, United States Army.

Frank O'Driscoll Hunter, late first lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. Ira Robert Koenig, Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. John McRae, Air Service, United States Army.

Harry Gage Montgomery, late first lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Erik Henning Nelson, Air Service, United States Army.

Bob Edward Nowland, late first lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

First Lieut. Lawrence Irvin Peak, Air Service, United States Army.

Laclair Davidson Schulze, late first lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

First Lieut. Lorenzo Lamont Snow, Air Service, United States Army.

Theose Elwin Tillinghast, late first lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

First Lieut. LeRoy Moore Wightman, Infantry, United States Army.

To be second lieutenants with rank from July 1, 1920.

Second Lieut. Evers Abbey, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. James Ellsworth Adams, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. William Tillmon Agee, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Ames Scribner Albro, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Frank Potter Albrook, Air Service, United States Army.

Irwin Stuart Amberg, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Stanley Mitchell Ames, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. William Noel Amis, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Orvil Arson Anderson, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Leland Stanford Andrews, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. James Francis Armstrong, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Leslie Philip Arnold, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Melvin B. Asp, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Raphael Baez, jr., Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Joseph Popenjoy Bailey, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Audrey Blaine Ballard, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Gerald Edgar Ballard, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Charles Yawkey Banfill, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. John DeForest Barker, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Lloyd Barnett, Air Service, United States Army.
Second Lieut. Carl Henry Barrett, Air Service, United States Army.

Harold Arthur Bartron, late first lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Lowell Whittier Bassett, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Eugene Cooper Batten, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Rosenham Beam, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Harold Webster Beaton, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Lucas Victor Beau, jr., Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Levi L. Beery, Air Service, United States Army.

Dean Bryan Belt, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

John William Benton, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Victor Emile Bertrandias, late first lieutenant, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Cyrus Bettis, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. John Beveridge, jr., Air Service, United States Army.

George Hendricks Beverley, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

First Lieut. Reuben Dallam Biggs, Air Service, United States Army.

Roland Birnn, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Hugh Albert Bivins, late first lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Lloyd Chartley Blackburn, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. John Blaney, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Edwin Barton Bobzien, Air Service, United States Army.

Howard Zabriskie Bogert, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Carlton Foster Bond, Air Service, United States Army.

Francis Pat Booker, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Elmer John Bowling, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. William Lewis Boyd, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Harold Brand, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Raymond Joseph Brandl, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Howard Carlton Brandt, Air Service, United States Army.

First Lieut. Charles Egbert Branshaw, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Charles Gage Brenneman, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Wendell Holzworth Brookley, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Thomas Brooks, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Norman Delroy Brophy, Air Service, United States Army.

Courtland Moshier Brown, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. George Harold Brown, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Raymond Rudolph Brown, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Donald Lloyd Bruner, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. George Howell Burgess, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Walter Kellsey Burgess, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Paul Edmund Burrows, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Henry Thomson Burtis, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Orin Jay Bushey, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Roy William Camblin, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Dwight Joseph Canfield, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Edwin Forrest Carey, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Hjalmar Frithjof Carlsen, Air Service, United States Army.

Earle J. Carpenter, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Harold Hibbard Carr, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Samuel Oliver Carter, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Warren Rice Carter, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Benjamin Buckles Cassidy, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Bernard Tobias Castor, Air Service, United States Army.

Benjamin Shields Catlin, jr., late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Homer Barron Chandler, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Charles Carl Chauncey, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Wilfred Morey Clare, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Harold Lyman Clark, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Willard Shaw Clark, Air Service, United States Army.

Sargent Laurens Claude, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Ambrose Victor Clinton, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. James Culver Cluck, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Gilbert Taylor Collar, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Harry Forest Colliver, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. William DeVoe Coney, Air Service, United States Army.

First Lieut. Samuel Martin Connell, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. William Edmund Connolly, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Frank Lauderdale Cook, Air Service, United States Army.

Russell Hay Cooper, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. John D. Corkille, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Carl Anson Cover, Air Service, United States Army.

John Sanderson Crawford, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. George Good Cressey, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Harrison Gage Crocker, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Robert Theodore Cronau, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Clarence Edgar Crumrine, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Charles Milton Cummings, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Wallace Caldwell Cummings, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. James Thomas Curry, jr., Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Clarence Meredith Cutler, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Burnie Raymond Dallas, Air Service, United States Army.

Joseph Henry Davidson, late second lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Rufus Benjamin Davidson, Air Service, United States Army.

First Lieut. John Myrddin Davies, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Everett Sanford Davis, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Lewis Allegeo Dayton, Air Service, United States Army.

First Lieut. William Windom Dixon, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. James Harold Doolittle, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Charles Douglas, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Charles Hale Dowman, Air Service, United States Army.

Hugh Chester Downey, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. John Raymond Drumm, Air Service, United States Army.

James Edward Duke, jr., late first lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Lionel H. Dunlap, Air Service, United States Army.

First Lieut. Ray Aloysius Dunn, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Delmar Hall Dunton, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. John McDonough Early, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. James Sharp Eldredge, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Carl Grammer Eliason, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Clifford Elleman, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Louis North Eller, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Charles Glendower Ellicott, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Marion Larimore Elliott, Air Service, United States Army.

First Lieut. Sam Love Ellis, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Arthur Ignatius Ennis, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Eugene Lowry Eubank, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Charles Reed Evans, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. William Cushman Farnum, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Robert Halbert Finley, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Matthew Edward Finn, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Clyde Virginius Finter, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Fred Cleveland Fishback, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Donald David Fitzgerald, Air Service, United States Army.

William Stephen Fitzpatrick, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

James Flannery, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Wallace Robinson Fletcher, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Angier Hobbs Foster, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Thad Victor Foster, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Albert Carl Foulk, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Russell Ralph Fox, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Elbert Wiley Franklin, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Kenneth Gatiss Fraser, Air Service, United States Army.

Wallis Ammi Frederick, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Ezra Rice Frost, jr., Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. William Carl Gabriel, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Dale Vincent Gaffney, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Grandison Gardner, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. John Henry Gardner, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. William Ansel Gardner, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Kenneth Garrett, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Byron Elihu Gates, Air Service, United States Army.

Harold Lee George, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Charles Willard Getchell, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Ralph Alfonzo Gibson, Air Service, United States Army.

Thomas Lonnie Gilbert, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Barney McKinney Gilles, Air Service, United States Army.

Benjamin Franklin Giles, late first lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. James Douglas Givens, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. John Raglan Glascock, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Edgar Eugene Glenn, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. George William Goddard, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. William Campbell Goldsborough, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Donald Reuben Goodrich, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Wendell Eugene Goodrich, Air Service, United States Army.

First Lieut. Oliver Perry Gothlin, jr., Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Oliver Allen Gottschalk, Air Service, United States Army.

First Lieut. Gilbert Shaw Graves, jr., Air Service, United States Army.

Carlyle West Graybeal, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Jack Greer, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Gerald Edward Grimes, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Karl Derby Guenther, Air Service, United States Army.

Faye Sherman Gullet, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

James Weston Hammond, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. John Robert Hall, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Spencer Hall, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Harry Arthur Halverson, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Arthur Girard Hamilton, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Winfield Scott Hamlin, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. William Jones Hanlon, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Edward Vincent Harbeck, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Ernest Emery Harmon, Air Service, United States Army.

Ray Guy Harris, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

John Vernon Hart, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Harrison Jay Hartmen, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. George William Haskins, Air Service, United States Army.

First Lieut. Thomas Watson Hastey, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Caleb Vance Haynes, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Grissom Edward Haynes, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Robert Storie Heald, Air Service, United States Army.

Albert Faitoute Hebbard, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Armor Simpson Hefley, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Albert Francis Hegenberger, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Lawrence Pradere Hickey, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.

Edward Ernest Hildreth, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Ployer Peter Hill, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Edward Alton Hillery, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Harold Kirkham Hine, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Stacy C. Hinkle, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. George Edwin Hodge, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. James Pratt Hodges, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Park Holland, Air Service, United States Army.

John Benjamin Holmberg, late second lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Frederick Mercer Hopkins, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Bushrod Hoppin, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Charles Adam Horn, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Aubrey Hornsby, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Clarence Frost Horton, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Walter Bernard Hough, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Charles Harold Howard, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Ernest LeRoy Hurst, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Silas Clearman Hyndshaw, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Thomas Vincent Hynes, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Robert Victor Ignico, Air Service, United States Army.

First Lieut. Edward Jenkins, Air Service, United States Army.

Alfred Liljevalch Jewett, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Arthur Lowell Johnson, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Bayard Johnson, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Cortlandt Spencer Johnson, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Edwin Johnson, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Frederick Andrew Johnson, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. George Pryor Johnson, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Harry Anton Johnson, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Douglas Johnston, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Delbert Emerick Jones, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. James Bumer Jordan, Air Service, United States Army.

Rupert Julian, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. John A. Kase, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Oakley George Kelly, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Emile Tisdale Kennedy, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Cornelius John Kenney, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Emil Charles Kiel, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Everett Listeman Kirkpatrick, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Ross Corbett Kirkpatrick, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Guy Kirksey, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Robert Duane Knapp, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Theodore Joseph Koenig, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Henry William Kunkel, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Clyde Antone Kuntz, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Arthur Kay Ladd, Field Artillery, United States Army.

John Arthur Laird, jr., late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. William Michael Lanagan, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Sigmund Franklin Landers, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Westside Torkel Larson, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Newman Raiford Laughinghouse, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. John Theodore Lawson, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Malcolm Stoney Lawton, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Royal Beard Lea, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Richard Kemp LeBrou, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Edgar Andrew Liebhauser, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Arthur George Liggett, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Alfred Lindeburg, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. David Glenn Lingle, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Clarence Beaver Lober, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Newton Longfellow, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. George Godfrey Lundberg, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Floyd Albert Lundell, Air Service, United States Army.

Frederick Dan Lynch, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Alfred Jefferson Lyon, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Hez McClellan, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. John Myers McCulloch, Air Service, United States Army.

Roger Shaw McCullough, late first lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Milo McCune, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Corley Perry McDarment, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Cleveland William McDermott, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. George Clement McDonald, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Russell Carrigan MacDonald, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Jasper Kemper McDuffie, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Harold Alling McGinnis, Air Service, United States Army.

Kenneth Campbell McGregor, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. George Allan McHenry, jr., Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Michael Everett McHugo, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Clarence Roscoe MacIver, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. William John McKiernan, jr., Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. Ashley Chadbourne McKinley, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Morton Howard McKinnon, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Guy Lewis McNeil, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. George Vardeman McPike, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Edwin Ray McReynolds, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Jesse Anthony Madarasz, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Richard Hartnett Magee, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Lester James Maitland, Air Service, United States Army.

Louie Clifford Mallory, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Merrill Deitz Mann, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Earle Henry Manzelman, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Austin Walrath Martenstein, Air Service, United States Army.

Pardoe Martin, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Harry Joseph Martin, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Thomas Kennedy Matthews, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Warren Arthur Maxwell, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. William Riley Maynard, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Arthur John Melanson, Air Service, United States Army.

First Lieut. Vincent James Meloy, Air Service, United States Army.

First Lieut. Phillips Melville, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Bennett Edward Meyers, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Leland Wilbur Miller, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Harry Hobson Mills, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Pittman Wall Mills, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Samuel Perham Mills, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Raymond Calvin Milyard, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Hugh Cromer Minter, Air Service, United States Army.

Reuben Curtis Moffat, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. James Alexander Mollison, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. John William Monahan, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Charles Norton Monteith, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Oscar Monthan, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Odas Moon, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Robert Dudley Moor, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Harold Amos Moore, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. William Grayson Moore, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Ivan Glen Moorman, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. William King Moran, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. John Ross Morgan, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Louis Philip Moriarty, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Joseph Theodore Morris, Air Service, United States Army.

William Colb Morris, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Raymond Morrison, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Charles Lester Morse, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Benjamin Rhoten Morton, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Roy Bradford Mosher, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Max Frederic Moyer, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Carl Hiestand Myers, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. James Montrose Graham Thomson Neely, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Fred Cyrus Nelson, Air Service, United States Army.

Frederick William Niedermeyer, jr., late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Omer Osmer Niergarth, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Erling Schriver Norby, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Howard Dutton Norris, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Jack Joseph O'Connell, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Myron Emmett O'Hanly, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Roderick Norman Ott, Air Service, United States Army.

Ray L. Owens, late second lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. George William Pardy, Air Service, United States Army.

Frederick Irving Patrick, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Frank Martyn Paul, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Alexander Pearson, jr., Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. John Millan Pennewill, Air Service, United States Army.

Elmer Daniel Perrin, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Wendell Kingsley Phillips, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Joseph Allen Physloc, jr., Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Younger Arnold Pitts, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Marll James Plumb, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. George Washington Polk, jr., Air Service, United States Army.

Edward Michael Powers, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Paul Hyde Prentiss, Air Service, United States Army.

Walter Emmett Price, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Charles Peter Prime, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Ivan Lewis Proctor, Air Service, United States Army.

First Lieut. Harvey William Prosser, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Carl Weston Pyle, Air Service, United States Army.

First Lieut. Edward Whiting Raley, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Howard Knox Ramey, Air Service, United States Army.

First Lieut. William Millican Randolph, Infantry, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Mark Henry Redman, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Lewis Rinehart Pfoutz Reese, Air Service, United States Army.

First Lieut. Dache McClain Reeves, Air Service, United States Army.

Henry Harold Reily, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. George Edgar Rice, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Walter Eugene Richards, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Carlyle Howe Ridenour, Air Service, United States Army.

William Edward Riley, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Harold Rentsch Rivers, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Oliver Kendall Robbins, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. George Oliver Roberson, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Ward Fisk Robinson, Air Service, United States Army.

Oscar Leslie Rogers, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Harold Franklyn Rouse, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Dudley Ely Rowland, Air Service, United States Army.

Graham Mead St. John, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Glenn Charles Salisbury, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Max Frank Schneider, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Ned Schramm, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Edward Lewis Searl, jr., Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Frank Walter Seifert, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Robert Elmer Selff, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Edgar Theodore Selzer, Air Service, United States Army.

Henry Few Sessions, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Clayton Charles Shangraw, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Clarence Edward Shankle, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Leon Edgar Sharon, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Hiram Wilson Sheridan, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. James Cole Shively, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Hubert Augustine Shovlin, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Peter Emanuel Skanse, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Charles Theodore Skow, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Harold Daniel Smith, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Stanley Smith, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Stanton Thomas Smith, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Talcott Proudman Smith, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Wallace Gordon Smith, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. George William Snow, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. William Bettencourt Souza, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Harry Leon Speck, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Owen Evans Spruance, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Orville L. Stephens, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Malcolm Nebeker Stewart, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Donald Gardner Stitt, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Charles Wesley Sullivan, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Joseph Ignatius Sullivan, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. William Robert Sweeley, Air Service, United States Army.

James Gradon Taylor, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Willis Ratcliffe Taylor, Air Service, United States Army.

John Parr Temple, late first lieutenant, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Charles Edwin Thomas, jr., Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Bernard Scott Thompson, Air Service, United States Army.

Arthur Leslie Thornton, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Earle Hayden Tonkin, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Bernard Joseph Tooher, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Stewart Wellington Torney, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. George Platt Tourtellot, Air Service, United States Army.

Morris Langdon Tucker, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Stanley Milward Umstead, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. John Edwin Upston, Air Service, United States Army.
 Theodore Shafer Van Veghten, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Joseph Edwin Virgin, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Leigh Wade, Air Service, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Paul Theodore Wagner, Air Service, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Kenneth Newton Walker, Air Service, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Alfred Evans Waller, Air Service, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. LeRoy Allen Walthall, Air Service, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Charles William Walton, Air Service, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Thomas Harrison Ward, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Arthur Gillette Watson, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Dayton Dudley Watson, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Charles Leland Webber, Air Service, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Lewis Selwyn Webster, Air Service, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Robert Morris Webster, Air Service, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Leonard Dickson Weddington, Air Service, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Clarence Herbert Welch, Air Service, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Harold Ralph Wells, Air Service, United States Army.
 William Warren Welsh, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Frank Edward White, Air Service, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. William Joseph White, Air Service, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. John Frederick Whiteley, Air Service, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Courtney Whitney, Air Service, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Paul California Wilkins, Air Service, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Isaac Jackman Williams, Air Service, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. John Gordon Williams, Air Service, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Paul Langdon Williams, Air Service, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Clarence Chamberlin Wilson, Air Service, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. John Harvey Wilson, Air Service, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Joseph Alexis Wilson, Air Service, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Kenneth Bonner Wolfe, Air Service, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Leroy Marion Wolfe, Air Service, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Edward Huffner Wood, Air Service, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Norman Reuben Wood, Air Service, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Jacob Marcellus Woodard, Air Service, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. James Atwater Woodruff, Air Service, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Fred Evans Woodward, Air Service, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Henry Guy Woodward, Air Service, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Mark Rhey Woodward, Air Service, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Henry Edward Wooldridge, Air Service, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Clinton Fisk Woolsey, Air Service, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Robert Strong Worthington, Air Service, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. John Brandon Wright, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Roscoe Caleb Wriston, Air Service, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. John Albert Wyatt, Air Service, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Wesley A. Zellner, Air Service, United States Army.
 Alfred Baxter Baker, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 Oscar Norvell Barney, late second lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Joseph Williams Benson, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 Oliver Wendell Broberg, late second lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Thomas John Carroll, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Milo Neil Clark, Air Service, United States Army.
 William Burleigh Clarke, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 Howard Arnold Craig, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 Samuel Custer Eaton, jr., late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 Solomon Bernard Ebert, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 Welcome Bridges Elston, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 Frederick William Evans, late first lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 Benjamin Franklin Griffin, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 Harold Patrick Hennessy, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 Leland Ross Hewitt, late first lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 Maurice Sheftad Hill, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 Roland Everett Hill, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Fonda Bernard Johnson, Air Service, United States Army.
 James Joseph Langin, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 Adolphus Rankin McConnell, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 Wendell Brown McCoy, late first lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Clements McMullen, Air Service, United States Army.
 Walter Thomas Meyer, late first lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 Valentine Stone Miner, late first lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 Horace William Mooney, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 Francis Warren Nunenmacher, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 Edward Morris Robbins, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Charles McKinley Robinson, Air Service, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Roland Lester Spencer, Air Service, United States Army.
 Charles William Steinmetz, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. David Robert Stinson, Air Service, United States Army.
 Edwin Sullivan, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 Sergt. William Simmons Sullivan, Air Service, United States Army.
 Clarence Prescott Talbot, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 Willard Spencer Wade, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 Myron Ray Wood, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Robert Theodore Zane, Air Service, United States Army.

MEDICAL CORPS.

To be lieutenant colonels with rank from July 1, 1920.
 Lieut. Col. Fielding Hudson Garrison, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Arthur Sylbert Pendleton, late lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Fred Herman Bloomhardt, late lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps, United States Army.

David Sturges Fairchild, jr., late colonel, Medical Corps, United States Army.

To be majors with rank from July 1, 1920.

Maj. Albert Nicholas Baggs, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Joseph Warren Bauman, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Edmund William Bayley, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Henry Shedd Beckford, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. Charles Allen Betts, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. William Otis Blanchard, Medical Reserve Corps.

Maj. Jacob Carroll Bowman, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Gouverneur Hammeken Boyer, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Alexander Moultrie Brailsford, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Joseph Cushman Breitling, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Daniel Bradley Brinsmade, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Edgar Hayes Brown, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Roy Alton Brown, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Emil Henry Burgher, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Casper Ralph Byars, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Attilio Mario Caccini, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Douglas Walker Cairns, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. William Allen Chapman, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Daniel Robert Chase, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Richard King Cole, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Arthur George Compton, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. William Watson Conger, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Homer Leigh Conner, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. James Francis Coupal, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Roy Herndon Cox, late major, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Lewis Clyde Covington, late major, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Albert Smith Dabney, late major, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Christian Henry Dewey, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Clarence Eugene Drake, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. John Francis Duckworth, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Francis Belmont Dwire, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Daniel Edward Egan, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Humphrey Newton Ervin, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. William Knowles Evans, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Frank Doig Francis, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Fletcher Gardner, late major, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Adolphe Mauger Giffin, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Edward Chace Greene, late major, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Samuel Charles Gurney, late lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Milton Weston Hall, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Herbert Bill Hanson, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Joseph Storer Hart, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. Ziba Lindley Henry, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Arthur Parker Hitchens, late major, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Claude DuVall Holmes, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Clinton Luman Hoy, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Baxter Ross Hunter, late lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Lewis Edward Inman, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Arthur Dudley Jackson, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Ned Overton Lewis, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. John Vincent Littig, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. William Henry Lloyd, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. John Pomfret Long, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Thomas Lee Long, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Raymond Force Longacre, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Charles Hubert Lovewell, late major, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Arthur Lee Ludwick, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. James A. Lyon, Medical Corps, United States Army.

John Joseph McCormick, late major, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Alva Dutton Stearns McCoy, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Charles Everett MacDonald, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. John Franklin McGill, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. John Joseph Madigan, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. Irwin Beede March, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Benjamin Joseph Marshall, late major, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Thomas Rollins Marshall, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Charles Patrick Martin, late major, Medical Corps, United States Army.

William Hayes Mitchell, late colonel, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Herbert Bridger Montgomery, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Roy Thomas Morris, late lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Starr Abner Mouiton, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. William Alexander Murphy, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Bonaparte Preston Norvell, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. George Albert O'Connell, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Roy Kimbrough Ogilvie, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Harry Reeves Oliver, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Bertram Henry Olmsted, late lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Elbert Alonzo Palmer, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Sam Fletcher Parker, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Earl Lenwood Parmenter, late lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Albro L. Parsons, jr., late major, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. James Emory Phillips, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Francis Herbert Poole, Medical Corps, United States Army.

James Edwards Poore, late lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. James Frederick Presnell, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Bertrand Dean Ridlon, late major, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Philander Chase Riley, Medical Corps, United States Army.

David Michael Roberts, late major, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Fielding Tecumseh Robeson, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. William Fulford Sappington, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Robert Baylor Shackelford, late lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Walter Stokes Sharpe, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Charles Angell Shepard, late major, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Paul Richard Eddins Sheppard, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Adam Edward Sherman, late lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Lieut. Col. Herbert Homer Smith, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Charles Granville Souder, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Henry Newell Stilphen, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Henry Kingsbury Stinson, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Samuel Meredith Strong, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Harrison Warner Stuckey, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Armistead Keais Tayloe, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Elton Lacroix Titus, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Martillus Louis Todd, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. William Hitchcock Tukey, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Walter Franz Von Zelinski, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 John Wallace, late major, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. John Wade Watts, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. William Olendorf Wetmore, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Joseph Meade White, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Edward Lancaster Whittemore, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. William E. Wilmerding, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Frank Ernest Winter, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Carl Hamlin Witherell, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Harry Gage Wyer, late major, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Lieut. Col. Albert Henry Eber, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Edward Johnson Abbott, late major, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Darius Cleveland Absher, late major, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Robert Aurand Allen, late major, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Charles Lincoln Banks, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Edward Percy Beverley, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Allen Jackson Black, late major, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Robert Abe Burns, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Reuben Adolphus Campbell, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Chauncey Leonard Chase, late lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Thomas Luther Coley, late major, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Jirah Marston Downs, late major, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Albert Gallatin Franklin, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Charles Stanton Freedman, late major, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Frank Nichols Green, late major, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Lorin Arthur Greene, late major, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Frank Runcorn Borden, late major, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Daniel Joseph Hayes, late major, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. William Herbert Henry, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 William Louis Hoffman, late major, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Howard Hume, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 George Boyden Jones, late lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Clyde Watkins Jump, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Edgar Smith Linthicum, late major, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. William George McKay, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Walter Fullarton Macklin, late major, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Peter Duncan MacNaughton, late lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Herbert Clifford Mallory, late major, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Omer Atherton Newhouse, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Henry Fenno Sawtelle, late major, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Guthrie Eugene Scrutchedfield, late major, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Thaddeus Sims Troy, late lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Frederick Arthur Van Buren, late major, Medical Corps, United States Army.

To be captains with rank from July 1, 1920.

Maj. Stephen Hulbert Ackerman, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Reginald Francis Annis, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. James Harvey Ashcraft, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. George Elliott Atwood, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Cyrus Rexford Baker, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Clyde McKay Beck, late major, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. John Pierce Beeson, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. James Russell Bibighaus, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Everard Blackshear, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. James Hubert Blackwell, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Paul Newkirk Bowman, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Ross Bradley Bretz, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Henry Brooks, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Samuel Elkan Brown, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Charles Teackle Carter Buckner, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Charles Ross Bullock, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. William John Burdell, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Robert Morris Butler, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Henry Alphonsus Callahan, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Joseph Edward Campbell, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Paul Gilbert Capps, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Jose Canellas Carballeira, late major, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Thomas Morris Chaney, Medical Reserve Corps.
 Capt. Otto Christian, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Harry Ainsworth Clark, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Shores Erastus Clinard, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Ralph Elijah Cloward, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Albion McDowell Coffey, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Henry Samuel Cole, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Clinton Franklin Costenbader, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Thomas Byron Cracroft, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Joseph Sherman Craig, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 James Edward Cramond, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Walter Midkiff Crandall, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Arthur Lee Davis, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. William Elijah Moore Devers, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Ralph Duffy, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Milo Benjamin Dunning, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. John Calvin Dye, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. John Fassett Edwards, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Shirley Quincy Elmore, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. John Harry Evans, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Merton Almond Farlow, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Daniel Bascom Faust, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Richmond Favour, jr., late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Daniel Webster Fetterolf, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Harrison Horton Fisher, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Lindsay Z. Fletcher, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Harry Benjamin Forbes, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Jesse Franklin Gamble, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Charles Core Gans, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Harry Baldwin Gantt, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Claude Vernon Gautier, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Ira James Gibson, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. John Shackelford Gibson, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Emanuel Giddings, late lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Adolph Thomas Gillhus, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Emory Howard Gist, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Stephen Harry Graham, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Guy Granger, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Joseph Henry Graves, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Guy David Griggs, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Malcolm Cummings Grow, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. James Gustin Hall, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Martin Passmore Hamrick, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Oscar Amadeus Hansen, Medical Reserve Corps.
 Capt. Glenn Luther Harker, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Virgil Anderson Harl, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Ernest Farris Harrison, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Clarence Clinton Harvey, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Lewis Scott Harvey, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Henry Wells Stanley Hayes, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Harry Elton Hearn, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. John Rutherford Herrick, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. George Earl Hesner, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. John Everett Hewitt, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Burt Hibbard, Medical Corps, United States Army.

John Samuel Hickman, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Arthur Alvah Hobbs, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Robert Wynne Horton, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Howard Henry Howlett, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Floyd William Hunter, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Francis Beattie Hutton, jr., Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Henry Charles Johannes, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Julius Adams Johnson, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Henry Waters Kennard, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. William Bartle Kenworthy, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Luther Holden Kice, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Albert Glenn Kinberger, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Erwin Warner Kleinman, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Lewis Adolphus Lavanture, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Milford Arthur Leach, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Otis Williamson Little, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Seth Anderson McConnell, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Adolphus Alfred McDaniel, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Patrick Joseph McKenzie, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. William Frank McLaughlin, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Donald Murdock McRae, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Hugh William Mahon, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Louis Goodman Martin, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Neely Cornelius Mashburn, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Kirk Patrick Mason, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. John Archie Matson, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Victor Newcomb Meddis, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Charles Wilbur Metz, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Hubert Livingstone Miller, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Thomas Horace Miller, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Louis Archie Milne, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Pernier Albert Mix, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Francis James Moffatt, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Ernest Mariett Morris, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Percy Daniel Moulton, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. William Daniel Mueller, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. David Ap Myers, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Julius Girard Newgord, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Richard James Newman, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Clyde Danford Oatman, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Sylvester Francis O'Day, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Cleve Carrington Odom, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Earl William O'Donnell, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Capt. John Roy Oswalt, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Marvin Chester Pentz, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Earl Hunter Perry, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Lawrence Bell Pillsbury, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Oliver Henry Pinney, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. William Clare Porter, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. John Brewer Powers, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Carroll Porteous Price, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Herbert Hall Price, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. George Richard Randall, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Thomas Harold Reagan, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Frederick Talmage Rice, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Durward Belmont Roach, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Gaston Wilder Rogers, late major, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Philip Edward Rossiter, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Horace Ewing Ruff, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Harold Paine Sawyer, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Carl William Shaffer, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Edwin Forrest Shaffer, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Bartlett Lockwood Shellhorn, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Joseph Richards Shelton, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Ralph Hayward Simmons, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Richard Penn Smith, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Leroy Dilmore Soper, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Charles Booth Spruit, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Donald Ion Stanton, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Hubert Spencer Steenberg, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Fred Oscar Stone, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Edward Jones Strickler, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Frank Paul Strome, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Erick Martin Paulus Sward, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Herbert Wellington Taylor, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Robert Lancelot Tebbitt, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Robert E. Thomas, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Morris Hancock Tindall, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Reeve Turner, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Frank Cady Venn, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 John Bachop Warden, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Logan Mitchel Weaver, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 John Michael Weiss, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Earl Howard Welcome, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. George Dillard Wells, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. George Brooks West, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Lyle Charles White, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. William Monroe White, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Joseph Hall Whiteley, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Howard Tilghman Wickert, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Daniel Benjamin Williams, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 John Mitchell Willis, late major, Medical Corps, Regular Army (late lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps, United States Army).
 Maj. Lee Hanville Winemiller, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. John Dawson Roswell Woodworth, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Lucius Featherstone Wright, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Charles Arthur Bell, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Alfred Morrell Bidwell, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Clarence Lavan Bittner, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Aubrey Kenna Brown, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 James Sutton Brummette, late major, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Charles Beresford Callard, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Daniel Currie Campbell, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. William Scott Dow, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Charles Henry Haberer, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Leonard Watson Hassett, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Ralph Emerson Henry, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Fred Earl Hickson, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Daniel Cogdell Hutton, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 William Addison Jacques, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Clyde Clifford Johnston, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Henry Edgar Keely, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Robert Carnahan Kirkwood, late major, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 William Joseph Leary, late major, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Otis Like, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Royal Shepherd Loving, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. John Ignatius Meagher, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. John Leonard Meddaugh, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Fritz Joseph Moennighoff, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Robert Cornelius Murphy, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Oscar Winborne Nettles, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Cyrenius Adelbert Newcomb, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 James Bliss Owen, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Arthur Calvin Rhine, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Frank William Romaine, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. William Cooper Russell, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. George Joseph Schirch, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Frank Noble Stiles, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Dennis William Sullivan, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Samuel L. Thorpe, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Albert Julius Treichler, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Henry Mitchell Van Hook, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Harry Wall, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 David Walley, late lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Silas Walter Williams, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.

To be first lieutenants with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Richard Turberville Arnest, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. James Franklin Arthur, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Anthony Avata, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Royal Rohan Baronidas, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. David Wade Bedinger, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Lester Eastwood Beringer, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Morgan Clint Berry, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Dalmar Rowley Blakely, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. James Frank Brooke, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Eli Edwin Brown, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Hamilton Pope Calmes, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Frank Tenney Chamberlin, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Paul Christopher Christian, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Francis Joseph Clune, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. William Shell Crawford, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Clement Anthony Cummings, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Charles Fletcher Davis, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Alberto Garcia de Quevedo, late first lieutenant, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. William Presley Dingle, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. William Paul Dodds, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Brooke Dodson, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Arthur Wheeler Drew, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Logan Ilk Evans, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Jaime Julian Figueras, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. William Thomas Fisher, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. James Morris Fontaine, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Daniel Franklin, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. William Joseph Froitzheim, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Othel Jefferson Gee, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Anthony Joseph Greco, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Francis William Gustites, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Edward Cleveland Hagler, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Walter Fleming Hamilton, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Charles Vincent Hart, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Adam George Heilman, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. William Humes Houston, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Howard Joseph Hutter, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Wilbur Gibson Jenkins, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Barton Willard Johnson, late first lieutenant, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Maxwell Gordon Keeler, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Alexander Palmer Kelly, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Aubin Tilden King, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Harold Arthur Kirkham, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Claude Cyril Langley, Medical Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. George Edward Lindow, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Alvin Clay McCall, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Thomas Randolph McCarley, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Bernard Anthony McDermott, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Jesse Cartena McKean, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Robert Malcolm, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Henry William Meisch, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Harry Ripley Melton, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Joseph Aaron Mendelson, late first lieutenant, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. William Harvey Merriam, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. William John Miehle, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. James Martin Miller, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Alfred Mordecai, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Robert Lee Peyton, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Orlando Jefferson Posey, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Elgen Clayton Pratt, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Fabian Lee Pratt, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Lincoln Frank Putnam, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Samuel Winchester Reeves, late first lieutenant, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. George Edward Rehberger, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Martin Robert Reiber, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. William Robert Lewis Reinhardt, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. George William Reyer, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. David Loren Robeson, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Nathan Rosenberg, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Oswald Felix Schiffli, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Benjamin Tillman Sharpton, late first lieutenant, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Clarence Ulm Snider, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Carlton Culley Starkes, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. David Lloyd Stewart, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Thomas Hill Stewart, jr., Medical Corps, United States Army.
 William LeRoy Thompson, late first lieutenant, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Thomas Franklin Weldon, late first lieutenant, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Ferdinand William Wiehe, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 George Thomas Wilhelm, late first lieutenant, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Howard Moore Williamson, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Raymond Clyde Wolfe, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Lewis Bradley Bibb, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Wilbur Manson Blackshare, late first lieutenant, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Henry Stevens Blesse, late first lieutenant, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 George Francis Cooper, late first lieutenant, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 John Paul Degnan, late first lieutenant, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Martin Fred DuFrenne, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Richard Henry Eanes, Medical Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. Arthur David Haverstock, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Foster Cannon Howard, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Linwood Melrose Keene, late first lieutenant, Medical Corps, United States Army.

James Rhea McDowell, late first lieutenant, Medical Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. Joseph Ignatius Martin, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Leland Oliver Walter Moore, late first lieutenant, Medical Corps, United States Army (Regular).

Capt. Charles Robert Mueller, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Ira Frederick Peak, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

Byron Johnson Peters, late first lieutenant, Medical Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. George Percy Rawls, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Walter Clifton Royals, late first lieutenant, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Elmer Abraham Rowley, late first lieutenant, Medical Corps, United States Army.

George Paul Sandrock, late first lieutenant, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Charles Francis Shook, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. John Wilson Somerville, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Harrison Morton Stewart, late first lieutenant, Medical Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. John Moorhaj Tamraz, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Virgil Blackstone Williams, late first lieutenant, Medical Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. James Malone Bryant, Medical Corps, United States Army.

To be first lieutenant from December 31, 1920.

First Lieut. Arthur Alexander Hobbs, jr., Medical Reserve Corps.

CAVALRY.

To be majors with rank from July 1, 1920.

Warren Adger Fair, late lieutenant colonel, Provost Marshal General's Department, United States Army.

Karl Edward Linderfelt, late lieutenant colonel, Infantry, United States Army.

Lute P. Stover, late lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Paul Root Davison, late lieutenant colonel, Cavalry, United States Army.

Edward Bowditch, jr., late lieutenant colonel, Infantry, United States Army.

John Grant MacDonnell, late major, Cavalry, United States Army.

To be captains with rank from July 1, 1920.

Daniel Becker, late captain, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Capt. Henry Duplessis Beylard, Infantry, United States Army.

Maj. Jacob Albert Blankenship, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.

Roy Eugene Blount, late major, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Capt. Walter Buford, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Capt. Sam Day Carter, Cavalry, United States Army.

Maj. Ira Augustus Correll, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.

Capt. Frank Jaynes Cory, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Maj. Charles Hal Dayhuff, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.

Capt. Clyde Delaware Garrison, Cavalry, United States Army.

Maj. Samuel Rivington Goodwin, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Maj. Samuel Alexander Greenwell, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Regimental Sergt. William Arthur Haverfield, Cavalry, United States Army.

Sergt. Herbert Lee Jackson, Cavalry, United States Army.

Maj. Harry Christian Kaefring, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.

John Nelson Merrill, late major, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.

Capt. Clarence Humbert Murphy, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. Harry Augustus Patterson, Cavalry, United States Army.

First Sergt. Theodore Maurice Roemer, Cavalry, United States Army.

Capt. Clifford William Sands, Cavalry, United States Army.

Capt. William Francis Saportas, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Capt. John Fulton Reynolds Scott, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Maj. Sherman I. Strong, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. Thomas Dorrington Wadelson, jr., Field Artillery, United States Army.

Maj. James Henry Washburn, Cavalry, United States Army.

Capt. Royden Williamson, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Capt. Roy Cornelius Woodruff, Cavalry, United States Army.

Maj. Charles Summers Miller, Infantry, United States Army.

Maj. James Carlyle Ward, Field Artillery, United States Army.

To be first lieutenants with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Henry Tureman Allen, jr., Field Artillery, United States Army.

Frank Watts Arnold, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. Clyde Eugene Austin, Cavalry, United States Army.

Svening Johannes Bang, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

Ellis Bashore, late captain, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Sergt. Harrison Sheldon Beecher, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Sergt. Harry Winchester Benson, Service General Detachment, Staff College, United States Army.

First Lieut. Sexton Berg, Cavalry, United States Army.

Capt. Paul Cassius Berlin, Infantry, United States Army.

First Lieut. Howard Alton Boone, Cavalry, United States Army.

Capt. Harry Le Roy Branson, Cavalry, United States Army.

Frank Ellsworth Brokaw, late captain, Cavalry, United States Army.

Pvt. Thomas Almeron Bryant, Cavalry, United States Army.

First Lieut. Claude Onias Burch, Cavalry, United States Army.

Capt. Charles Winston Burkett, Infantry, United States Army.

Sergt. John Bryce Casseday, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Harvey Newton Christman, Field Artillery, United States Army.

David Esmond Cleary, late major, Infantry, United States Army.

Fayette Fargo Collins, late first lieutenant, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Capt. George David Condren, Infantry, United States Army.

Robert Lee Cox, late first lieutenant, Cavalry, United States Army.

Regimental Supply Sergt. Charles Cramer, Cavalry, United States Army.

Louis Russell Crawford, late captain, Air Service (Aeronautics), United States Army.

Daniel Bernard Cullinane, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

Sergt. Maj. George Prentice Cummings, Cavalry, United States Army.

First Lieut. Willis Robert Dallas, Cavalry, United States Army.

First Lieut. Edward Harleston DeSaussure, Cavalry, United States Army.

First Lieut. Frank Osborn Dewey, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Ernest Franklin Dukes, late first lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. Carl Francis Ellmaker, Infantry, United States Army.

Band Leader Fred Fabri, Cavalry, United States Army.

First Lieut. Herbert Edwin Featherstone, Field Artillery, United States Army.

William Taliaferro Fletcher, late first lieutenant, Cavalry, United States Army.

Lawrence Gibson Forsythe, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Richard Mozler Gaw, late first lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Royce Pannebecker Gerfen, late major, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. John Newport Greene, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Frank Merritt Harshberger, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Stanton Higgins, late first lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 Capt. Walter Averill Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.
 Capt. Rhey Thoburn Holt, United States Guards.
 First Lieut. Winfred Houghton, Cavalry, United States Army.
 Sergt. Floyd Merritt Hyndman, Cavalry, United States Army.
 Capt. William Kenahan, Cavalry, United States Army.
 James Alphonse Kilian, late captain, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Harry Knight, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.
 Charles Washington Latimer, late captain, Air Service, United States Army.
 Gill McCook, late major, Infantry, United States Army.
 Osear Mitchell Massey, late captain, Signal Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Richard Kidder Meade, Cavalry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. James Truman Menzie, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Tom Barry Miller, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Wilford Reagan Mobley, Cavalry, United States Army.
 Frederick Thomas Murphy, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Squadron Sergt. Maj. Shelby Cyrus Newman, Cavalry, United States Army.
 Maj. George Aloysius O'Donnell, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Wagoner Cornelius Francis O'Keefe, Cavalry, United States Army.
 James Bernard Patterson, late first lieutenant, Ordnance Department, United States Army.
 Orland Smith Peabody, late first lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Master Engineer (Junior Grade) Thomas K. Petty, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Capt. Clyde Pickett, Infantry, United States Army.
 Frank Edwin Powers, late captain, Air Service (Production), United States Army.
 First Lieut. Eugene Arthur Regnier, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Hurley Oran Richardson, Cavalry, United States Army.
 Gilbert Rieman, late first lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Paul McDonald Robinett, Cavalry, United States Army.
 Capt. Walter Carey Rogers, Cavalry, United States Army.
 Leon Schneider, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 George Henry Shea, late captain, Cavalry, United States Army.
 Benton Gribble Shoemaker, late captain, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Henry Mills Shoemaker, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. George Irvin Smith, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. James Everett Snider, Cavalry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Clayton Evans Snyder, Infantry, United States Army.
 Wallace Chace Steiger, late captain, Cavalry, United States Army.
 Perry Edward Taylor, late first lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Sergeant William Tussey, Ordnance Department, United States Army.
 Charles Davis Vollers, late captain, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Isaac George Walker, jr., Infantry, United States Army.
 Pvt. Roy Claire Wells, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Edward Shippen West, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.

Howard B. K. Willis, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Zachary Taylor Wood, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Herbert Wheeler Worcester, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Joseph Yuditsky, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Clarence Kennedy Aikin, late first lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Charles Rawlings Chase, late first lieutenant, Cavalry, United States Army.
 Gersum Cronander, late first lieutenant, Cavalry, United States Army.
 Harold Eugene Eastwood, late major, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. William Foelsing, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 John Alexander McLoughlin, late second lieutenant, Cavalry, United States Army.
 Ben Allen Mason, late captain, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Alberto Eugene Merrill, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Einar Nelson Schjerven, late captain, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 John Phillip Scott, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Byron Earle Shirley, late first lieutenant, Cavalry, United States Army.
 William Yeates, late first lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.

To be second lieutenants with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. Engmann August Andersen, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Charles Vernon Barnum, Infantry, United States Army.
 Jess Garnett Boykin, late first lieutenant, Cavalry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. James Courtney Browne, Cavalry, United States Army.
 Henry Herbert Cameron, late second lieutenant, Cavalry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Leslie Dillon Carter, Infantry, United States Army.
 Sergt. Reuben Castor, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 William Stilwell Conrow, late first lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Earle Everette Cox, late second lieutenant, Army Service Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Buckner Miller Creel, Cavalry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Hugh Gibson Culton, Cavalry, United States Army.
 James Brian Edmunds, late second lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Harold Engerud, late second lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Charles W. Fake, Cavalry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Andrew Edward Forsyth, Cavalry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Harry Albert Fudge, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. James Victor Gagne, Cavalry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Benjamin Harrison Graban, Infantry, United States Army.
 William Henry Halstead, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. William Robert Hamby, Cavalry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. William Lincoln Hamilton, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. John Hilliard Healy, Cavalry, United States Army.
 Clifford Irving Hunn, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Charles Moorman Hurt, Infantry, United States Army.
 Marcus Ellis Jones, late second lieutenant, Cavalry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Morton McDonald Jones, Infantry, United States Army.
 Master Signal Electrician Haynie McCormick, Air Service, United States Army.

George Roland McElroy, late first lieutenant, Cavalry, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Charles Homer Martin, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Gene Russell Mauger, late second lieutenant, Cavalry, United States Army.

First Lieut. William Russell Mears, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Sergt. Herbert Sherman Nettleton, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Anderson Hassell Norton, late first lieutenant, Cavalry, United States Army.

Lewis Abram Pulling, late captain, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

George Jackson Rawlins, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

Second Lieut. George Windle Read, jr., Infantry, United States Army.

Sergt. (First Class) Fraser Richardson, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Pvt. Clarence Walter Richmond, Cavalry, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Silas Warren Robertson, Cavalry, United States Army.

Chauncey Whitney Sampson, late second lieutenant, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Thomas Francis Sheehan, Field Artillery, United States Army.

First Lieut. Garrett Bruce Shomber, Cavalry, United States Army.

Leighton Nicol Smith, late first lieutenant, Cavalry, United States Army.

Roy Henry Speck, late second lieutenant, Cavalry, United States Army.

Curtis Loyd Stafford, late first lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Alphonse Stoeckle, Cavalry, United States Army.

Leland Fries Strader, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

Second Lieut. George Ferdinand Stutsman, jr., Cavalry, United States Army.

Mortimer Francis Sullivan, late second lieutenant, Cavalry, United States Army.

Hubert Taylor Sutton, late second lieutenant, Cavalry, United States Army.

First Lieut. Benjamin Arthur Thomas, Cavalry, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Fred Charles Thomas, Cavalry, United States Army.

John Redmond Thornton, late first lieutenant, Cavalry, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Theodore Ernest Voigt, Infantry, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Everett Dudley Yerby, Cavalry, United States Army.

Malcolm Byrne, late first lieutenant, Cavalry, United States Army.

Elmer Douglas Campbell, late second lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Vaughan Morris Cannon, late first lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Robert Shirley Clayton, late first lieutenant, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Preston Wilson Gillette, late second lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Oscar William Koch, late second lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Alexander Garrett Olsen, late first lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Sidney Cushman Page, late second lieutenant, Cavalry, United States Army.

Oakley Leigh Sanders, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

Bickford Edward Sawyer, late second lieutenant, Cavalry, United States Army.

Harry Marten Schwarze, late first lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Otto Rudolph Stillinger, late second lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Benners Brasfield Vail, late second lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Garnett Hamilton Wilson, late first lieutenant, Cavalry, United States Army.

Second Lieutenant Howard Bratton, jr., Cavalry, United States Army.

INFANTRY.

To be colonel with rank from July 1, 1920.

Hubert Allison Allen, late brigadier general, United States Army.

To be lieutenant colonels with rank from July 1, 1920.

Edmund Clarence Abbott, late colonel, Infantry, United States Army.

Arthur William Bradbury, late lieutenant colonel, Infantry, United States Army.

To be majors with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Sergt. James William Franklin Allen, Infantry, United States Army.

Maj. Oliver Allen, Infantry, United States Army.

George Blair, late major, Infantry, United States Army.

Alfred Wainwright Bloor, late colonel, Infantry, United States Army.

Frank Earl Bonney, late major, Infantry, United States Army.

Maj. Henry August Bootz, Infantry, United States Army.

Maj. Sidney Glenn Brown, Infantry, United States Army.

Maj. Bowyer Brockenbrough Browne, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. John Doyle Carmody, Air Service, United States Army.

Maj. Alvin Colburn, Infantry, United States Army.

Maj. Robert Boyd Cole, Infantry, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. Harry Coope, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.

William Leon Culberson, late lieutenant colonel, Infantry, United States Army.

Joseph Hamilton Davidson, late major, Infantry, United States Army.

George Clinton Donaldson, late major, Infantry, United States Army.

Charles William Dyer, late major, Infantry, United States Army.

Maj. John Donaldson Easton, Infantry, United States Army.

Maj. Allen Fletcher, Infantry, United States Army.

John William Foos, late major, Infantry, United States Army.

Maj. Godfrey Rees Fowler, Infantry, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. Robert John Halpin, Infantry, United States Army.

Raymond Waite Hardenbergh, late lieutenant colonel, Infantry, United States Army.

Maj. Arthur Brainard Hitchcock, Infantry, United States Army.

Maj. Josiah Kemp, Infantry, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Wilmot King, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.

Joseph Joachim Koch, late major, Infantry, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. Fred Lee Lemmon, Infantry, United States Army.

Fred Warde Llewellyn, late lieutenant colonel, Infantry, United States Army.

Elbert Johnston Lyman, late lieutenant colonel, Infantry, United States Army.

Maj. Dupont Bayard Lyon, Infantry, United States Army.

Sam Inman McCants, late major, Infantry, United States Army.

Maj. Charles Emmet McCarthy, Infantry, United States Army.

Wallach Arthur McCathran, late lieutenant colonel, Infantry, United States Army.

Maj. Arthur Lee McCoy, Infantry, United States Army.

Arthur Hamilton MacKie, late major, Infantry, United States Army.

Francis Marion Maddox, late colonel, Infantry, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. Michael Joseph O'Brien, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.

Laurence Stephen O'Toole, late major, Infantry, United States Army.

Maj. Joseph Benjamin Pate, Infantry, United States Army.

Louis Pearl Patten, late major, Infantry, United States Army.

Maj. Roy Livingston Platt, Infantry, United States Army.

Woodell Abner Pickering, late lieutenant colonel, Infantry, United States Army.

Maj. Edward Ormonde Power, Infantry, United States Army.

Wood Lee Ray, late major, Infantry, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. Laurence Wilfred Redington, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.

Maj. Frank Cornelius Reilly, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.

Thornton Rogers, late major, Infantry, United States Army.

Maj. Carl Herndon Seals, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. Rafael Angel Segarra, Infantry, United States Army.

William Henry Shutan, late lieutenant colonel, Air Service, United States Army.

Maj. William Alexander Smith, Infantry, United States Army.

Maj. William Andrew Stack, Infantry, United States Army.

Maj. Charles Albert Stokes, Infantry, United States Army.

First Sergt. Lee Sumner, Infantry, United States Army.

Charles Wilbur Thomas, jr., late lieutenant colonel, Inspector General's Department, United States Army.

Lee Stephen Tillotson, late major, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. Arthur Charles Tipton, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.

Maj. Walter Preston Tyler, Infantry, United States Army.

Millard Fillmore Waltz, jr., late major, Infantry, United States Army.

Maj. Shields Warren, Infantry, United States Army.

Maj. James Arthur Watson, Infantry, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. Harold Julian Weeks, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. Merrill Dole Wheeler, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.

Maj. William Clinton Williams, Infantry, United States Army.

Bertram Llewellyn Cadwalader, late major, Infantry, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. Sheppard Blunden Philpot, Infantry, United States Army.

Tom Kennan Price Stilwell, late lieutenant colonel, Infantry, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. Henry Williams Stiness, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.

Maj. Laurence Woodville Young, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.

Robert Kerr Alcott, late major, Infantry, United States Army.

Charles Stephen Buck, late major, Infantry, United States Army.

Harry Fouts Hazlett, late major, Infantry, United States Army.

William Albert Jones, late lieutenant colonel, Infantry, United States Army.

To be captains with rank from July 1, 1920.

Ward M. Ackley, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. Frederick William Adams, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. Joseph Clark Addington, Infantry, United States Army.

Dana Henry Allen, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. Earl Almon, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. Curtis DeWitt Alway, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. Forrest Edward Ambrose, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. Lewis W. Amis, Infantry, United States Army.

Kenneth Smith Anderson, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.

Howard Weldon Angus, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. Elmer John Armstrong, Infantry, United States Army.

Charles Otis Ashton, late major, Infantry, United States Army.

Stanley George Backman, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Henry Dickson Bagnall, late major, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. Floyd Herbert Bain, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. Russell Baker, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. Aubrey Haines Baldwin, Infantry, United States Army.

Quartermaster Sergt. James Horace Barbin, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Thomas Waples Barnard, Infantry, United States Army.

Robert Sherley Batman, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.

Theodore Anton Baumeister, late major, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.

Maj. John Henry Baxter, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. Thomas Cavin Beck, Infantry, United States Army.

Maj. Frank Frederick Becker, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. Price Walter Beebe, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. William Richard Bent, Infantry, United States Army.

Edward Chambers Betts, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. Maurice Clemen Bigelow, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. Haskell Clark Billings, Infantry, United States Army.

Clifford E. Black, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Maj. Stanley Gifford Blanton, Infantry, United States Army.

First Sergt. Thomas Edwin Blood, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. Charles Carroll Becker, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. Eli Whitney Bonney, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. James Arthur Boyers, Infantry, United States Army.

First Lieut. Alfred Goodrich Braden, jr., Infantry, United States Army.

Don Pedro Branson, late major, Infantry, United States Army.

William Thomas Brock, late major, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. Horace Joseph Brooks, Infantry, United States Army.

Sergt. Maj. (Senior Grade) Thomas Cole Brown, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.

Myron Gilbert Browne, late major, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. Joseph Henry Burgheim, Infantry, United States Army.

Harry Nelson Burkhalter, late major, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. Gilbert Burnett, Infantry, United States Army.

Maj. John Halpin Burnes, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. William Girond Burt, Infantry, United States Army.

Maj. Rufus Alexander Byers, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.

Michael James Byrne, late major, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.

Capt. Howard Farlowe Kent Cahill, Infantry, United States Army.

Maj. Nathaniel Ernest Callen, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. Stuart Duncan Campbell, Graves Registration Service, United States Army.

Capt. Lee W. Card, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. Charles Dayton Carle, Infantry, United States Army.

William Moore Carter, late captain, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Maj. Paul Hanford Cartter, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. James Casey, Infantry, United States Army.

Bosler Castle, late major, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. Albert Gardner Chase, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. Thornton Chase, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. John Robin Davis Cleland, Infantry, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. Franklin Miller Cochran, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. John Constantine Cody, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. Frank Packard Coffin, Infantry, United States Army.

Maj. Daniel Warwick Colhoun, Tank Corps, United States Army.

Jose Enrique Colom, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.

First Sergt. Emmett Richard Colpin, Infantry, United States Army.

Joseph Hooker Comstock, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.

Walter Conner, late major, Infantry, United States Army.

Joseph Leo Connolly, late major, Infantry, United States Army.

Paul Daniel Connor, late major, Infantry, United States Army.

Gwynne Conrad, late major, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.

Maj. Raymond Parker Cook, Infantry, United States Army.

Maj. Elliot Duncan Cooke, Infantry, United States Army.

Edgar Garfield Cooper, late major, Infantry, United States Army.

Jesse DeWitt Cope, late major, Air Service (Production), United States Army.

Capt. George Aloysius Corbin, Infantry, United States Army.

Maj. Charles Sidney Coulter, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. Robert Grant Cousley, Infantry, United States Army.

Maj. Horatio Grant Coykendall, Infantry, United States Army.

Maj. John Walter Crissy, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. James Cave Crockett, Infantry, United States Army.

John Hudspeth Crozier, late major, Infantry, United States Army.

William Alexander Cunningham, late major, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. James Washington Curtis, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. Murray Taylor Davenport, Infantry, United States Army.

Earl Hamlin DeFord, late major, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Vernon Calhoun DeVotie, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. William White Dick, General Staff Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. John Robert Dinsmore, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Wiley Lee Dixon, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Zion Dixon, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Irvin Edward Doane, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Patrick Joseph Dodd, Infantry, United States Army.
 Philip Doddridge, jr., late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Frederick Sidney Doll, Infantry, United States Army.
 James Sidney Douglas, jr., late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Harley Albert Dresback, Infantry, United States Army.
 Lieut. Col. William Harvey Dukes, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.
 Maj. Edward Eccles, Ordnance Department, United States Army.
 John Rice Eden, late major, Infantry, United States Army.
 Henry William Edmonds, late major, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Paul Sutphin Edwards, Signal Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Gerald Egan, Infantry, United States Army.
 Grover B. Egger, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Lieut. Col. Harold H. Elarth, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. John William Elkins, jr., Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Arnold Wright Ellis, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Dan Maynard Ellis, late major, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. John Harris Elson, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Ernest Ward Ely, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Reyburn Engles, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Charles Thompson Estes, Infantry, United States Army.
 Davis Hudson Estill, late major, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Clarence Charles Fenn, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.
 Capt. Daniel Wallace Finlayson, Infantry, United States Army.
 Pvt. Corvan Fisher, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. William Fisk, Infantry, United States Army.
 Rufo McAmis Fitzpatrick, late captain, Cavalry, United States Army.
 Master Sergt. Arthur Floyd, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Morris Handley Forbes, Infantry, United States Army.
 Leslie Rudisill Forney, late major, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. John Russel Fountain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Daniel Gould Fowle, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Wilbur Joseph Fox, Infantry, United States Army.
 Lieut. Col. Rene Eugene Fraile, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.
 Maj. John Robert Francis, Infantry, United States Army.
 Lieut. Col. Paul Oscar Franson, Infantry, United States Army.
 Joseph Jerome Fraser, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Ottmann William Freeborn, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Jesse Knox Freeman, Air Service, United States Army.
 Capt. Alfred George French, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Carroll Morton Gale, Infantry, United States Army.
 Harold Howard Gallett, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Enrique Garcia, late major, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Herbert William Garrison, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Claude Elmer Gaskins, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Frederick Louis Gerlach, Air Service, United States Army.
 James Riley Ludlow Gibbons, late major, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Roy Samuel Gibson, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Thomas Robert Gibson, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Julian Hurlburt Gist, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Robert Fulton Glen, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.
 Capt. Clifford A. Gray, Infantry, United States Army.

Maj. Eldridge Arnold Green, Ordnance Department, United States Army.
 Capt. Thomas Edward Guy, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Harry Martel Gwynn, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Roy Franklin Hall, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. William Hays Hammond, Infantry, United States Army.
 Purl LeRoy Harms, late major, Infantry, United States Army.
 Lieut. Col. Herbert Langley Harries, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Lester Joslyn Harris, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Thomas Asbury Harris, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Guy Lafayette Hartman, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. John James Harvey, Infantry, United States Army.
 Leigh Irving Harvey, late major, Judge Advocate General, United States Army.
 Capt. Chester Price Haycock, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Albert Mearl Head, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. George Roscoe Hedge, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Albert Brengle Helsley, Infantry, United States Army.
 Stephen Garrett Henry, late major, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Thomas Henry, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Edmund Nelson Hébert, Tank Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Charles Elmer Hetrick, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Capt. Ernest Alexander Higgins, Tank Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Pearl Delbert Hill, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. George Wheeler Hinman, jr., Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. John Marshall Hite, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Paul Thomas Hogge, Infantry, United States Army.
 Nelson Miles Holderman, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Felix Robert Holmes, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Sergt. John Hopkins, military department, University of Pennsylvania, United States Army.
 Capt. Edward John Houck, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Constantine Buckley Howard, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Samuel Francis Howard, Infantry, United States Army.
 Otho Wilder Humphries, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Ira Augustus Hunt, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Burr Polk Irwin, Infantry, United States Army.
 Master Engineer, senior grade, Edward Charles Jackson, United States Army.
 George Edward Jacobs, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Master Sergt. George Augustus Jahant, Ordnance Detachment, United States Army.
 Maj. Robert Joerg, jr., Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Ernest Thomas Jones, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Frank Alfred Jones, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Morgan Ellis Jones, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Oscar Kain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Charles Herbert Karlstad, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Elmer Kemp, Ordnance Department, United States Army.
 Capt. Henry Thomas Kent, Infantry, United States Army.
 William Hardy Kent, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Charles Edwin Knickerbocker, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Andrew Thomas Knight, late major, Infantry, United States Army.
 Butler Lewis Knight, late major, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Frank Bishop Lammons, Infantry, United States Army.
 Louis James Lampke, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Lieut. Col. Walter Gilbert Layman, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Bert Marshall Lennon, Infantry, United States Army.
 Charles Lewis, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Herbert Horton Lewis, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. William Evan Lewis, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Frederick Albertis Lind, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Elmer G. Lindroth, Infantry, United States Army.
 Frank Elijah Linnell, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. John Webster Llufrío, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.

Maj. Frank Lockhead, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Paul Parker Logan, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. George Anderson Longstreth, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Ralph Brundidge Lovett, Infantry, United States Army.
 Charles Elliott Lucas, late major, Infantry, United States Army.
 Master Sergt. William Karr Lyda, Medical Department, United States Army.
 Regimental Supply Sergt. John Lynch, Infantry, United States Army.
 Lieut. Col. William Arthur McAdam, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. John McBride, Infantry, United States Army.
 Grattan Herbert McCafferty, late major, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. John Wade McCormick, United States Army.
 Capt. Alexander McGee, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Arthur Pierson McGee, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Earl Garfield McMillen, Infantry, United States Army.
 Douglass Newman McMillin, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Master Sergt. Charles Henry McNair, Cavalry, United States Army.
 Donald Marion McRae, late lieutenant colonel, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Earle Howard Malone, Infantry, United States Army.
 Walter Mulford Mann, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Homer William Mason, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Cylburn Otto Mattfeldt, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Herbert Bryans May, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Evan Kirkpatrick Meredith, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Sergt. James Metcalf, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Raymond Oscar Miller, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Robert Scott Miller, Infantry, United States Army.
 William Anderson Patteson Moncure, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Jeffrey Gerald Archevrale Montague, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Francis Joseph Montgomery, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Alexander Leggett Morris, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. William Pitt Morse, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Charley Muller, Infantry, United States Army.
 Major William George Muller, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.
 Capt. John Joseph Murphy, Infantry, United States Army.
 William Aloysius Murphy, late captain, Army Service Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Selim Woodworth Myers, Infantry, United States Army.
 John Henry Nankivell, late major, Infantry, United States Army.
 Robert Herman Neely, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 William Roy Nellegar, late major, Infantry, United States Army.
 Carroll Harper Newell, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. George Byron Norris, Infantry, United States Army.
 Irving Alvan Oppermann, late major, Infantry, United States Army.
 Ade Orrill, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Herman Edward Osann, Infantry, United States Army.
 Cuthbert Alexander Osborn, late major, Inspector General's Department, United States Army.
 Capt. Ingomar Marcus Oseth, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. David Austin Palmer, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Andrew Jackson Patterson, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Milton Humes Patton, Cavalry, United States Army.
 Capt. Orsen Everett Paxton, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Samuel Clinton Payne, Infantry, United States Army.
 Charles Hawthorne Perkins, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Arthur James Perry, late major, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Harry Pforzheimer, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Hugh Morehead Pinkerton, Infantry, United States Army.
 Willis Arthur Platts, late major, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Robert Osborne Poage, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Frank Glenn Potts, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.
 Capt. Andrew Jackson Powell, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Charles Clement Quigley, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.
 Maj. Perry Cole Ragan, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. George Howard Rarey, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Frederick William Rase, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Senius John Raymond, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Harry Harrison Reeves, Infantry, United States Army.
 Edward Joseph Rehmann, late major, Infantry, United States Army.
 George Thomas Rice, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Malcolm Rice, Infantry, United States Army.
 Neal Willard Richmond, late major, Infantry, United States Army.
 Grover Cleveland Rippetoe, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Edgar Evans Robinson, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Edwin Severett Ross, Military Intelligence Division, United States Army.
 Archie Keefer Rupert, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Clinton Rush, Infantry, United States Army.
 Robert Grier St. James, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Howard Noah Scales, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.
 Edward Reynolds Schaffler, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Joseph John Schmidt, Infantry, United States Army.
 Theodore Schoge, late major, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. William Phil Schwatel, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Frederick Samuel Scobie, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Walter Earl Seamon, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Charles Waldemar Seifert, Infantry, United States Army.
 Frank Edwin Sharpless, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Frank Eugene Shaw, Infantry, United States Army.
 John Albert Shaw, late major, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Thomas Joseph Sheehy, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Arthur Musser Sheets, Tank Corps, United States Army.
 Tryon Mason Shepherd, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Clyde Moore Shropshire, Infantry, United States Army.
 William Arthur Sirmon, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Guy Warren Skinner, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. John Charles Skuse, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Theodore James Sledge, Tank Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Frank Martin Smith, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. George Harry Smith, Infantry, United States Army.
 LeRoy Foster Smith, late major, Infantry, United States Army.
 Ridgway Pancoast Smith, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Gottfried Wells Spoerry, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Roscoe Arthur Dean Stanis, late major, Infantry, United States Army.
 Alexander Newton Stark, jr., late major, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Arthur Jack Stark, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Oscar Glenn Stevens, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. William McPhail Stewart, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Harry Melville Stinson, Infantry, United States Army.
 Paul Dupont Strong, late major, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Owen Summers, Infantry, United States Army.
 Robert Emory Swab, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Allender Swift, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Robert Lester Tavenner, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Herbert Francis Teate, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Joseph Vincent Thebaud, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Thomas Thomas, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Jesse Lee Thompson, Tank Corps, United States Army.
 John Ernest Tiedeman, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. Stephen Ralph Tiffany, Infantry, United States Army.
 Eugene Herbert Tilton, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Battalion Sergt. Maj. Austin Triplett, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Donald Hatfield Tripp, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Albert Leon Tuttle, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Jacob Edward Uhrig, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Edwin Meredith VanVoorhees, Infantry, United States Army.
 Gregory Vigeant, jr., late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. William Waite, Infantry, United States Army.
 Sherman Potter Walker, late major, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. William George Walker, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Fred Walters, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Charles Manly Walton, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Harry Griffith Weaver, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Lamar Weaver, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Oscar Thomas Webster, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Richard Morgan Webster, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Earl Wettengel, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. James Wheelin, Infantry, United States Army.
 Technical Sergt. Arthur Randolph Whitner, Ordnance Department, United States Army.
 Capt. Fred Ordway Wickham, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Robert Wigglesworth, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Roland Wilkins, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Carmi Luzerne Williams, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. William Henry Williams, Tank Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Fred Charles Winters, Tank Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. William Vincent Witcher, jr., Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Louis Arthur Witney, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Charles Oliver Wolfe, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Robert Lee Wright, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. William Huffman Young, Infantry, United States Army.
 Kenneth George Althaus, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Henry August Andres, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Harry Donnell Ayres, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Sergt. James Coleman Barnes, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Eugene Edmund Barton, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Arthur Freeman Bowen, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. George Caldwell, Infantry, United States Army.
 John Walter Campbell, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Fred Chase Christy, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 William Isaac Cole, late major, Infantry, United States Army.
 Guy Griswold Cowen, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 George Irving Cross, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Odber Merrill Cutler, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. William Francis Dalton, Infantry, United States Army.
 Charles William Dickson, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Thomas William Doyle, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Roy Henri Evans, late major, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Walter Gregory, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Thomas Edwin Griffith, Air Service, United States Army.
 Earl Newell Hackney, late major, Infantry, United States Army.
 Judson Hannigan, late major, Infantry, United States Army.
 William Franklin Harrison, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Theodore Porter Heap, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Charles Sverre Hendricksen, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. William Holmes, Infantry, United States Army.
 Jack Wesley Howard, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. James William Howder, Infantry, United States Army.
 William Judkins, late major, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. George Ernest Kelsch, Infantry, United States Army.
 Paul Rutherford Knight, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Howard John Liston, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 James Paul Lloyd, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Frederic Kenneth Long, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Sergt. John Hume Lucas, Infantry, United States Army.
 Sergt. Clyde Arthur Lundy, Infantry, United States Army.
 William Eugene McClelland, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Lorenzo Dow Macy, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Charles Lawrence Marsh, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Thomas Everett May, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 George Arthur Monagon, late captain, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Maj. George Munteanu, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.
 William Raser Richey, jr., late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Benjamin Jackson Sells, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Marion Fred Shepherd, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Charles Frederick Silvester, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Leland Warren Skaggs, Infantry, United States Army.
 Thomas Scott Smith, late major, Infantry, United States Army.
 Newton Withington Speece, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. James Sproule, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Charles Samuel Tator, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. William Anthony Woodlief, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.
 Capt. Grosvenor Liebenau Wotkins, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

To be first lieutenants with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Martin Ackerson, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Zane Irwin Adair, Air Service, United States Army.
 Capt. Harry Kuteman Adams, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. John Edward Adamson, Infantry, United States Army.
 Ernest Clifton Adkins, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Russell Conwell Akins, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Dallas Royce Alfonte, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Virgil Grover Allen, Infantry, United States Army.
 Clinton James Ancker, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. James Norwood Ancrum, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Carl Christian Andersen, Infantry, United States Army.
 Albert Eugene Andrews, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Waine Archer, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. John Graham Ardon, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.
 Edward Avery Austin, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Harry Allen Austin, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Joseph Louis Bachus, Infantry, United States Army.
 Arthur Richardson Baird, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Paul Gerhardt Balcar, Infantry, United States Army.
 Perry Lee Baldwin, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Ross Ormall Baldwin, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Walter Albert Ball, Infantry, United States Army.
 Harold Harrison Barbur, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Ernest Stratton Barker, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Allison Joseph Barnett, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. David Eugene Barnett, Infantry, United States Army.

First Lieut. David Goodwin Barr, Infantry, United States Army.
 Aubrey Jefferson Bassett, late major, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. George Samuel Beatty, Infantry, United States Army.
 William Henry Beers, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Eugene Vincent Behan, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Leigh Bell, Infantry, United States Army.
 Leo Alexander Bessette, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 John Jacob Bethurum, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Walter Asbury Bigby, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. David Almedus Bissett, Infantry, United States Army.
 Ira Woodruff Black, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. William Jasper Black, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Arthur Clay Blain, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. James Palmer Blakeney, Infantry, United States Army.
 George Fridjhof Bloomquist, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. George Lucius Blossom, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. John Wilmar Blue, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Lucian Dalton Bogan, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Harry Watson Bolan, Tank Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Eason Jackson Bond, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Henry Winter Borntraeger, Infantry, United States Army.
 Ernest Francis Boruski, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Marcus Butler Boulware, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Jesse Russell Bowles, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Logan Woods Boyd, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Ernest Everett Boyle, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Clifford Henry Boyles, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Sam Miller Brabson, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Grover Cleveland Brandt, Tank Corps, United States Army.
 William Wallace Brier, jr., late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Eugene Lawrence Brine, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Francis Gerard Brink, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. John Farmer Brinson, Infantry, United States Army.
 Sergt. Frank Roy Brockschink, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Edgar Kehlor Brockway, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Merl Louis Broderick, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Wilbur Fisk Browder, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Brisbane Hanks Brown, Infantry, United States Army.
 Cornelius Cole Brown, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Edmund Hugh Brown, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Leslie Walter Brown, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. William Leslie Brown, Infantry, United States Army.
 Francis Curran Browne, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Raymond William Bryant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Otho Williams Budd, jr., late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Edward William Budy, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Theodore Bundy, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Loyd Daniel Bunting, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Samuel S. Burgey, Tank Corps, United States Army.
 Arthur Edwin Burnap, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Donald Charles Burnett, Infantry, United States Army.
 Robert Matthews Burr, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Braxton De Greves Butler, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Fred Stevens Byerly, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Edwin McCune Byles, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. William Henry Shaw Callahan, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Carey Ephraim Campbell, jr., Infantry, United States Army.
 George Bagby Campbell, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. James Kirker Campbell, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Thomas Ernest Campbell, Infantry, United States Army.
 John Kenneth Cannon, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Thomas Grover Carlin, Infantry, United States Army.
 Lee Gunnels Carson, late major, Signal Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Paul Dillard Carter, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Leslie Johnathan Cartwright, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Harvey Irvin Cassedy, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Fred Warren Caswell, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Chowning Cauthorn, Infantry, United States Army.
 Arthur S. Champeny, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Clifford Pennington Chapman, Infantry, United States Army.
 Elbridge Gerry Chapman, jr., late first lieutenant, Infantry (temporary captain), United States Army.
 Capt. Ben-Hur Chastaine, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Charles Wilkes Christenberry, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. John Huston Church, Infantry, United States Army.
 Joseph Church, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. John Sutherland Claussen, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Walter Carl Claussen, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Grover Cleveland Cleaver, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. John Hamilton Cochran, Infantry, United States Army.
 Elbridge Colby, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Thomas Francis Coleman, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. William Harold Collette, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Forrest Edwin Collins, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Irving Compton, Infantry, United States Army.
 Leslie Norman Conger, late major, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Thomas Tilson Conway, Infantry, United States Army.
 Battalion Sergt. Maj. William Lawrence Conway, United States Army.
 Charles Francis Frost Cooper, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. James Gordon Cooper, jr., Infantry, United States Army.
 Elmer Cordes, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. George Mortimer Couper, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Moses Foss Cowley, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Malcolm Everett Craig, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Derby Crandall, jr., Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Caspar Ray Crim, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Sterling Manley Crim, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Thomas Joseph Cross, Infantry, United States Army.
 A. Y. Culton, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Edgar Augustine Cecil Curran, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

First Lieut. Edward Joseph Curren, jr., Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Millard Stowe Curtis, Infantry, United States Army.
 Jonas Earl Custer, late chaplain, United States Army.
 First Lieut. James William Darr, Infantry, United States Army.
 Pvt. (First Class) Richard Harrington Darrell, Cavalry, United States Army.
 George Franklin Davis, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Howard Herndon Davis, late captain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Thomas Dewese Davis, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Julian Dayton, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Samuel Rixey Deanes, Tank Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Henry Pierson Decker, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Morris Barnett DePass, jr., Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. John Randolph DeVall, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Irwin Samuel Dierking, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Macey Lillard Dill, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Fred Martin Distelhorst, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Homer Price Dittmore, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Hubbard Errette Dooley, Infantry, United States Army.
 James Edward Dooley, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 John Edward Doyle, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Flag Allen Drewry, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. R. T. Walker Duke, Infantry, United States Army.
 Thomas Arthur Dukes, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Samuel Lynn Dunlop, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Henry DuPree, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Marvin Bruce Durette, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Andrew Reid Duvall, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Fritz M. Dyer, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.
 Capt. Edward Palmer Earle, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Jean Edens, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Alfred Volckman Ednie, Infantry, United States Army.
 Francis Egan, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Louis William Eggers, Infantry, United States Army.
 Amory Vivion Eliot, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Stephen Bowen Elkins, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. William Alexander Ellis, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Fred Harry Enckhausen, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Charles Ennis, Infantry, United States Army.
 Master Sergt. Alfred Gustav Eritzland, Infantry, United States Army.
 Horatio Gano Fairbanks, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Capt. Richard Fayette Fairchild, Infantry, United States Army.
 Castle Hobart Farish, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. John Leverett Farley, Infantry, United States Army.
 Clarence Redmond Farmer, late first lieutenant, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.
 Harry Jefferson Farner, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Henry Hapgood Fay, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Clinton Enos Fenters, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Sydney Clyde Ferguson, Infantry, United States Army.

Lawrence John Ferguson, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Floyd William Ferree, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Edward Lewis Field, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Basil Vernon Fields, Infantry, United States Army.
 Staff Sergt. Norman Doud Finley, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Melvin Ray Finney, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Francis Michael Flanagan, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. William Ambrose Flanagan, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Mathias Christopher Forde, Infantry, United States Army.
 Taylor Worcester Foreman, late major, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. George Jacob Forster, Infantry, United States Army.
 Alonzo Patrick Fox, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Eugene Nelson Frakes, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Philip Theodore Fry, Infantry, United States Army.
 Harry Dennis Furey, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Jack Roy Gage, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. John Joseph Gahan, Signal Corps, United States Army.
 Fred E. Gaillard, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Lloyd Henry Gibbons, Infantry, United States Army.
 George Jacob Giger, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Charles Sherwood Gilbert, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Florain Dennis Giles, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Ernest Coolidge Goding, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Joseph James Goffard, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Randolph Gordon, Infantry, United States Army.
 John James Gorman, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Grover Cleveland Graham, Infantry, United States Army.
 John Carl Green, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Frank Upton Greer, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Edmund Mortimer Gregorie, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Cecil John Gridley, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Charles Clinton Griffin, Infantry, United States Army.
 Harland Clayton Griswold, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Jasper Morris Groves, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Wallace Earle Hackett, Infantry, United States Army.
 Harry Lee Hagan, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Charles William Hagen, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Frederick Hahn, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Chester Darlington Haisley, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Lloyd Leslie Hamilton, Tank Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Raymond Cecil Hamilton, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. William Thomas Hammond, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. John Francis Hanley, Ordnance Department, United States Army.
 First Lieut. David Lyddall Hardee, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Earle Gene Harper, Air Service, United States Army.
 Jerome Grigg Harris, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

First Lieut. Lester Abraham Harris, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Robert Van Kleeck Harris, jr., Tank Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. James Aloysius Hasson, Infantry, United States Army.
 Axel Hawkenon, late first lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Chauncey Harold Hayden, jr., Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. William Reuben Hazelrigg, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Willis Aubrey Hedden, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Arnold Emerson Heeter, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Pete Turney Heffner, jr., Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Leslie Lancaster Heller, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Dury Lane Helm, Infantry, United States Army.
 Harry McCorry Henderson, late major, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Harry Lynn Henkle, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Harry Henry, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. George Frye Herbert, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Lee Malcolm Hester, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Edgar Baldwin Heylman, Infantry, United States Army.
 Walter Hibbard, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 John Francis Hill, late first lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Milton Abram Hill, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Eugene Ferguson Hinton, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Chester John Hirschfelder, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Chase Whittier Hoadley, Infantry, United States Army.
 Lovie Pierce Hodnette, late captain, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.
 Gouverneur Hoes, late first lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 Raymond Emanuel Hoffman, late first lieutenant, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.
 First Lieut. James Leonard Hogan, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Thomas Hull Holcombe, Infantry, United States Army.
 George Cook Hollingsworth, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. John James Honan, Infantry, United States Army.
 Burton Francis Hood, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Hubert Vincent Hopkins, Air Service, United States Army.
 John Neely Hopkins, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Robert Lee Hostetler, Infantry, United States Army.
 Ray Milton House, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Robert George Howie, Infantry, United States Army.
 Lee Huber, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Lee Varnado Hunnicutt, Infantry, United States Army.
 Victor Goeffrey Huskea, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Joseph Henry Hussing, late first lieutenant, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Claire Elwood Hutchin, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Charles Hutchings, jr., Infantry, United States Army.
 Battalion Sergt. Maj. Grover Elmer Hutchinson, Reserve Officers' Training Corps.
 Clyde Lloyd Hyssong, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Boyd Inman, Infantry, United States Army.
 Henry Wyatt Isbell, late first lieutenant, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. Robert Scott Israel, United States Army.
 Francis Herron Jack, jr., late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Edward Bethel Jackson, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Thomas Jefferson Jackson, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Walter Allen Jackson, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Richard Clark Jacobs, jr., Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. John James, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Edgar Ambrose Jarman, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Lawrence Carmel Jaynes, Tank Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Thomas Morris Jervy, Ordnance Department, United States Army.
 Capt. Walter Jessee, Air Service, United States Army.
 Charles Franklin Johnson, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Herschel Vespasian Johnson, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Joseph Saunders Johnson, jr., Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Richard Woodhouse Johnson, Infantry, United States Army.
 Robal Alphonzo Johnson, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Louis Verne Jones, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Ralph Emerson Jones, Air Service, United States Army.
 Robert Edward Jones, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Thomas Francis Joyce, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Edward Albert Kaeck, Infantry, United States Army.
 John Rudolph Kaiser, jr., late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Augustine Aloysius Kane, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Frank Augustus Keating, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Hubert Wiley Keith, Infantry, United States Army.
 Clyde Kelly, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Henry Eaton Kelly, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. James Jarlath Kelly, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Edgar Harland Keltner, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Charles McKinley Kemp, Infantry, United States Army.
 Blaisdell Cain Kennon, late first lieutenant, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Clifford Gordon Kershaw, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Robert James Kirk, jr., Infantry, United States Army.
 Alfred Percy Kitson, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Versalius Lafayette Knadler, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Alfred Steere Knight, Infantry, United States Army.
 John Herman Knuebel, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Herbert Blend Kraft, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Cortland Knickman Krams, Infantry, United States Army.
 Philip Henry Kron, late first lieutenant, Ordnance Department, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Bradford W. Kunz, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. William Jacob Kunzmann, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Emerick Kutschko, Infantry, United States Army.
 John Pinnix Lake, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Barret DeTuberville Lambert, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Herman Odelle Lane, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Ray Homer Larkins, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Robert Virgil Laughlin, Infantry, United States Army.

Herbert Becker Laux, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Clarence Dixon Lavell, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Raymond Peter Lavin, Infantry, United States Army.
 Jacob Herschel Lawrence, late first lieutenant, Infantry (temporary captain), United States Army.
 First Lieut. Carnes Bennett Lee, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. William Carey Lee, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Howard Webster Lehr, Infantry, United States Army.
 Paul Ernest Leiber, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Brooke Wilbert Leman, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Columbus Bierce Lenow, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Harry Leigh Lewis, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Henry Passant Lewis, Infantry, United States Army.
 James Alvin Lewis, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Charles Clarke Loughlin, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Clarence Earle Lovejoy, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Chauncey McCullough Lyons, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. John Virgil Lowe, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Harry Clayton Luck, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Edward Page Lukert, Infantry, United States Army.
 Richard Francis Lussier, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Sergt. Harold James Luther, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Charles Peter Lynch, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Earl LeVerne Lyons, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Edward Vanmeter Macatee, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. William John McCarthy, Infantry, United States Army.
 Alexander Doak McClure, jr., late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Walter Daugherty McCord, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Frank Unsworth McCoskrie, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Edwin Douglass McCoy, Infantry, United States Army.
 Frank Lee McCoy, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. John Charles MacDonald, Infantry, United States Army.
 Raymond MacDonald, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. James Harold McDonough, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. John Leon McElroy, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Bernice Musgrove McFadyen, Infantry, United States Army.
 Andrew Jackson McFarland, late captain, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Joseph Edwin McGill, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. LeRoy Edmund McGraw, Air Service, United States Army.
 Maurice Joseph McGuire, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Thomas Milton McLamore, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Severne Spence MacLaughlin, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Ernest Louis McLendon, Infantry, United States Army.
 Julian Meredith MacMillan, late first lieutenant, Ambulance Service, United States Army.
 Capt. Watson Longan McMorris, Transportation Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Alexander Jesse MacNab, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. John Chase McNally, Infantry, United States Army.
 Francis Joseph McNamara, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

First Lieutenant Philip Martin McRae, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Harry Martin McSwain, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Harold Burl Marr, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Marvin Wade Marsh, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. William Francis Marshall, jr., Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Herbert James Martinson, Infantry, United States Army.
 James Esmond Matthews, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. William Lackey Mays, Infantry, United States Army.
 Kent Clayton Mead, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Frank Curtis Mellon, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. James Edward Mendenhall, Infantry, United States Army.
 Laurence Mickel, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Claude Bayles Mickelwait, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Fred W. Miller, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Verne Miller, Infantry, United States Army.
 Irwin Walter Minger, late captain, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.
 Karl Minnigerode, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Raymond Kipfer Mitchell, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Charles William Moffett, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. George Hely Molony, Infantry, United States Army.
 Miguel Montesinos, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Arthur Penick Moore, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Sergt. Charles Henry Moore, jr., Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Floyd Moore, Infantry, United States Army.
 Frank M. Moore, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. James Patrick Moore, Infantry, United States Army.
 John Swan Moore, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Richard Earl Moore, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Richard Bartholomew Moran, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Charles Crisp Morgan, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. James Monroe Morris, Infantry, United States Army.
 John Winthrop Mott, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Dewitt Talmage Mullett, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Dennis Patrick Murphy, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Leonard Murphy, Tank Corps, United States Army.
 Collin Stafford Myers, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Donald John Myers, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Vernon Leslie Nash, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Ralph C. G. Nemo, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Ira Claude Nicholas, Infantry, United States Army.
 Arthur Ross Nichols, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 William John Niederpruem, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Frank McCormick Nihoof, Infantry, United States Army.
 John Edward Nolan, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 John Peter Nolan, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Lewis Sheppard Norman, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. James Notestein, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Maxwell Gordon Oliver, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Glenn C. Oppy, Infantry, United States Army.

Earl Wallace Ortell, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Hans Ottzenn, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Floyd Lavinus Parks, Tank Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Graeme Gordon Parks, Infantry, United States Army.
 Edward Perry Passailaigue, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Richard Louis Pemberton, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Adolphus Bernard Pence, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Charles Wilbur Pence, Infantry, United States Army.
 Sergt. Jesse William Penn, Infantry, United States Army.
 Arthur Walter Penrose, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Arthur Charles Perrin, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Albert Gallatin Phillips, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Archie Ellsworth Phinney, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. George Truman Phipps, Infantry, United States Army.
 John George Pickard, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieutenant Arthur Pickens, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. George SESCO Pierce, Infantry, United States Army.
 George Corbett Pilkington, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Dennis Coburn Pillsbury, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Clyde Henry Plank, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Thomas Green Poland, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Harold Edward Potter, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Ralph Edmund Powell, Infantry, United States Army.
 Joshua Dever Powers, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Harold Ragan Priest, late first lieutenant, Infantry (temporary captain), United States Army.
 Clifton Augustine Pritchett, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Oliver Hazzard Prizer, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Gilbert Proctor, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 John Frederick Quensen, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Captain Edwin Henderson Quigley, Infantry, United States Army.
 Lawrence Aloysius Quinn, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. James Everett Quivey, Infantry, United States Army.
 John Wilbert Ramsey, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. George Nicholl Randolph, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. George Rankin, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Walter Cox Rathbone, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. John Edwin Ray, Infantry, United States Army.
 Frank Lenoir Reagan, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Harry Earl Reed, Tank Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. James Clarence Reed, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Harold Mark Reedall, Infantry, United States Army.
 Allan Frank Reif, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Thomas Arthur Reiner, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Woodburn Edwin Remington, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Russel Burton Reynolds, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Thomas Boroughs Richardson, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Adam Richmond, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Roy Victor Rickard, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. John Orn Roady, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. James Mahan Roamer, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. Winfield Scott Roberson, Tank Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Herbert Randolph Roberts, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. William Harold Roberts, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Alvin Keawiula Robinson, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Charles Andrew Robinson, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Roy Minor Robinson, Army Service Corps, United States Army.
 Lewis Burnham Rock, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 John Wesley Rodman, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Arthur Henry Rogers, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Fred Blackburn Rogers, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Pleas Blair Rogers, Infantry, United States Army.
 Walter Harold Root, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Floyd Holland Rose, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. David Marshall Ney Ross, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Frank Seymoure Ross, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Tobin Cornelius Rote, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Douglas Horace Rubinstein, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Carl Austin Russell, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Joseph Howard Rustemeyer, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Ira Edgar Ryder, Infantry, United States Army.
 Henry Rene St. Cyr, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Ernest Samusson, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Robert Clyde Sanders, Infantry, United States Army.
 Erle Oden Sandlin, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Charles Richard Sargent, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Myles Douglas Savelle, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Harry Daniels Scheibla, Infantry, United States Army.
 Rudolph Karl Schlaepfer, late first lieutenant, Provost Marshal General's Department, United States Army.
 Richard Turner Schlosberg, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Herbert William Schmid, Infantry, United States Army.
 John Samuel Schwab, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Karl Christian Schwinn, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Harland Fisher Seeley, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Harry Coleman Sessions, Infantry, United States Army.
 Charles Stricklen Shadle, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. George Thomas Shank, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Torrence Theodore Shannon, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Harvey Shelton, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Whitfield Putnam Shepard, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Rolland Frank Sherfy, Infantry, United States Army.
 Robert Oliver Shoe, late first lieutenant, Tank Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Winfield Orval Shrum, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Arnold Miller Siler, Infantry, United States Army.
 Harry Richardson Simmons, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. David B. Simpson, Infantry, United States Army.
 Battalion Sergt. Maj. Jules Verne Sims, Infantry, United States Army.
 Leonard Henderson Sims, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. John Benning Sinclair, Infantry, United States Army.

Eugene Nelson Slappey, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 De Witt Clinton Smith, jr., late captain, Signal Corps, United States Army.
 Eugene Perry Smith, late first lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 Fay Smith, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Harvey Henry Smith, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Walter Bedell Smith, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Walter Emery Smith, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. William Edward Smith, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Nels Louis Soderholm, Infantry, United States Army.
 Sergt. John Francis Somers, General Service, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Cyril Branston Spicer, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Lloyd Spencer Spooner, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Nels Erick Stadig, Infantry, United States Army.
 Ben Stafford, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. John William Stanley, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. John Vincil Stark, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Joseph Wheeler Starkey, Infantry, United States Army.
 Carl Henry Starrett, late first lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Frederick Wilhelm Tell Sterchi, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Walter Aaron Stetler, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Wilfred Hill Steward, Infantry, United States Army.
 Elam La Fayette Stewart, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Jefferson Milford Stewart, late first lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Joseph Felix Stoeckel, jr., Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Harold Edwards Stow, Infantry, United States Army.
 Allen Louis Stowell, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 James Francis Strain, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Glen Teter Strock, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Joseph Alexander Stuart, Infantry, United States Army.
 Charles Francis Sullivan, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Charles Jackson Sullivan, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Ernest Edmund Tabscott, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Harold Mays Tague, Infantry, United States Army.
 Clyde Purcell Taylor, late first lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Llewellyn de Waele Tharp, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Krauth Whitson Thom, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Frank Leslie Thompson, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Eamilton Thorn, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Roy Milton Thoroughman, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Truman Casper Thorson, Infantry, United States Army.
 Russell Conwell Throckmorton, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Thomas Martin Tiernan, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 William McKinley Tonkay, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. William Melton Tow, Infantry, United States Army.
 Glen Ray Townsend, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Leander Niles Trammell, Infantry, United States Army.

Prince Edgerton Tripp, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Joseph Leonard Tupper, Infantry, United States Army.
 Hiram Barricklow Turner, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Roy F. Turrentine, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Andrew Christian Tychsen, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 William Lane Tydings, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Carl Marcus Ulsaker, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Walter Julius Ungethuem, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Charlie Anthony Valverde, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Lewis Morrell Van Gieson, Infantry, United States Army.
 Edward Phillip Wadden, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Edward Ebert Walker, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Ralph Bamford Walker, Infantry, United States Army.
 Dan Walsh, jr., late first lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 Welcome Porter Waltz, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Frank Ward, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Ralph Leroy Ware, Infantry, United States Army.
 Aln Dudley Warnock, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Preston Ballard Waterbury, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Ralph Brittin Watkins, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Clyde Clarkson Way, Infantry, United States Army.
 Smith Robbins Webb, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. John Merle Weir, Infantry, United States Army.
 George Randall Wells, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Walter Herbert Wells, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Earl Gordon Welsh, Infantry, United States Army.
 Regimental Sergt. Maj. George Bernard Wescott, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Chester Carlton Westfall, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. James Pearce Wharton, Tank Corps, United States Army.
 William Langley Wharton, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Edwin Todd Wheatley, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Ambrose Franklin White, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Harry Alexander White, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Rice Warren White, Tank Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Oscar Julian Brittle Whitehurst, Infantry, United States Army.
 Robert Quail Whitten, late second lieutenant, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), United States Army.
 Sergt. Samuel Baxter Wiener, General Service, Infantry, United States Army.
 Sergt. Sherman Edgar Willard, Overseas Casualty Detachment No. 19, United States Army.
 Laurin Lyman Williams, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Samuel Tankersley Williams, Infantry, United States Army.
 Thomas Nottingham Williams, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Raymond Jay Williamson, Infantry, United States Army.
 Herbert Edson Willis, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Raymond Dresden Willis, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Andrew McCorkle Wilson, jr., Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Charles Henry Wilson, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. John Jay Wilson, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Ralph Wiltamuth, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. John Hamilton Wise, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Keith Bolling Wise, Infantry, United States Army.
 Lloyd Raymond Wolfe, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Peter Thomas Wolfe, Infantry, United States Army.
 Harold Dean Woolley, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Leighton E. Worthley, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 William Mason Wright, jr., late captain, Signal Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Henry Frederick Wunder, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. George Taylor Wyche, Infantry, United States Army.
 Godfrey Neil Wyke, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 John Russell Young, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Luke Donald Zech, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Arnold William Zimmerman, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. Frank Thornton Addington, Ordnance Department, United States Army.
 Rhodes Felton Arnold, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Clark Milton Avery, Infantry, United States Army.
 Milton Orme Boone, late major, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Rufus Boylan, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 William Henry Brady, late major, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Everett Franklin Brooks, Infantry, United States Army.
 Everett Ernst Brown, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Handy Vernon Brown, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Samuel Lewis Buracker, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Pierce Horton Camp, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Joseph James Canella, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Charles Carlton, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Patrick Henry Cavanaugh, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. John Albion Chase, Infantry, United States Army.
 Louis Leonard Chatkin, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Sidney Lanier Conner, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 George Raymond Connor, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Carlos Oscar Cooley, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Ira Dupree Coombs, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Joseph Vincent Coughlin, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Edwin Kenneth Crowley, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Ivan Sanders Curtis, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Frederick DeCaro, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Frank Amedee Deroine, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Howard Kirkbride Dilts, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Arthur Francis Doran, late captain, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Harry Grattan Dowdall, Infantry, United States Army.
 Fred During, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 James Douglas Edgar, late first lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 George Joseph Engelthaler, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

Joseph Kahler Evans, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Will Harley Evans, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Erle Dorr Ferguson, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 William Jay French, late first lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Melvin Earl Gillette, late captain, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 James Austin Gilruth, late captain, Tank Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Clyde Grady, Air Service, United States Army.
 Master Sergt. James Franklin Greene, Signal Corps, United States Army.
 Christian Gross, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 John Marvin Hagens, late major, Infantry, United States Army.
 William Allen Hale, late major, Infantry, United States Army.
 Sergt. Bovey Mozart Hall, Infantry, United States Army.
 Kenneth Frederick Hanst, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Ernest Thomas Hayes, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Thomas Jefferson Heald, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Charles August Hoss, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 William Agnew Howland, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Edmund Fitzgerald Hubbard, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 William Harris Irvine, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Harvey Turner Jensen, Infantry, United States Army.
 John Nettleton Johnson, jr., late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Sergt. James Roger Kennedy, Infantry, United States Army.
 George Leroy King, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Anthony Power Lagorio, late first lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Abraham Max Lawrence, late first lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Charles Cameron Lewis, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 William Bernard Lowery, late major, Infantry, United States Army.
 Thomas Cleveland Lull, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. John Cawley MacArthur, Infantry, United States Army.
 Robert Battey McClure, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Robert Nelson McConnell, Infantry, United States Army.
 Charles Raymond McKenney, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Irving Marion McLeod, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Thomas Edmund Mahoney, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Frederick Christian Martsolf, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Herbert Block Mayer, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Harry Ernest Menezes, Infantry, United States Army.
 Thomas Ralph Miller, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Eugene Erwin Morrow, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 John Curtis Newton, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Hugh Campbell Parker, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Rufus Arthur Parsons, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Philip Allen Payne, Infantry, United States Army.
 Eustace Maduro Peixotto, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Joel DeWitt Pomerene, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 George Lyman Prindle, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

First Lieut. Oscar Ripley Rand, Infantry, United States Army.
Thomas Walter Rikeman, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

William James Robertson, late first lieutenant, Transportation Corps, United States Army.

Jesse Andrew Rogers, jr., late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

Fay Ross, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. Arthur Dale Rothrock, Infantry, United States Army.

Lewis L. Rupert, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.

Arthur James Russell, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

Master Sergt. Chambord Henry St. Germain, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Frederic Albert Savage, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

First Lieut. William James Schaal, jr., Infantry, United States Army.

Capt. Carl Bierwirth Searing, Inspector General's Department, United States Army.

Robert Sharp, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

Beverly Allison Shipp, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

Rexford Shores, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.

Willis Earl Simpson, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.

Willard Lapham Smith, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.

Charles Seymour Stephens, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

Hardy Jackson Story, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Capt. Frank Henry Strickland, Infantry, United States Army.

James Melvin Stuart, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

Orlen Nelson Thompson, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

Elmer Sharpe Van Benschoten, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

Bert S. Wampler, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.

Edwin Uriah Owings Waters, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.

John Moorman Whayne, late major, Infantry, United States Army.

Allan Sheldon Willis, late first lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.

Capt. Albert Theodore Wilson, Philippine Constabulary.

Samuel Stafford Wolfe, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Thomas Hugh Young, Infantry, United States Army.

Clarence Howard Kells, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.

Robert Jesse Whatley, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.

To be first lieutenant with rank from December 31, 1920.

Luther Wesley Dear, late first lieutenant, Infantry.

To be second lieutenants with rank from July 1, 1920.

Claude Mitchell Adams, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

Ronald Trevor Adams, late second lieutenant, Tank Corps, United States Army.

Corpl. Samuel James Adams, Infantry, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Felix Marcus Alexander, Infantry, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Moses Alexander, Infantry, United States Army.

Ralph Elmer Alexander, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Alfred Gideon Anderson, Infantry, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Oscar Lee Ansley, Infantry, United States Army.

Walter Scott Arthur, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Edward Clay Atkinson, Infantry, United States Army.

Charles Backes, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

Clyde Girard Banks, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

First Lieut. Ellis Bates, Infantry, United States Army.

First Lieut. Harold Albert Baumeister, Infantry, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Burns Beall, Infantry, United States Army.

Charles Andrew Beaucond, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

Robert Clay Beckett, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

Second Lieut. James Dallace Bender, Infantry, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Victor Emerson Biehn, Infantry, United States Army.

Joseph Francis Binford, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

Lee Caraway Bizzell, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

Henry Joachim Boettcher, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

James Leland Bolt, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

Donald Van Niman Bonnett, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Marvin Clifton Bradley, Infantry, United States Army.

First Lieut. Jasper Ewing Brady, jr., Infantry, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Pembroke Augustine Brawner, jr., Infantry, United States Army.

First Lieut. Rudolph William Broedlow, Infantry, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Graham Percy Brotherson, Tank Corps, United States Army.

James Ainsworth Brown, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

John Joseph Buckley, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

William Henry Buechner, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

Rex Henry Burger, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

Edwin Moore Burnett, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

First Lieut. Frank L. Burns, Infantry, United States Army.

Hal C. Bush, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

Charles Henry Calais, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

Albert Edgar Cannon, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

Second Lieut. James Lebbeus Carman, Infantry, United States Army.

Glenn Earl Carothers, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

Roy Alphonso Carter, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Paul Duane Casey, Infantry, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Norman Crawford Caum, Infantry, United States Army.

First Lieut. Ray Eric Cavenee, Infantry, United States Army.

Holland Spencer Chamness, late first lieutenant, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.

Cyril Clifton Chandler, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

Francis Emerson Charlton, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

Sergt. Bob Childs, Infantry, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Thomas Harold Christian, Infantry, United States Army.

Walter Norman Clinton, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

Howard Haines Cloud, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.

Harry Luther Coates, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

First Lieut. Lawrence Lofton Cobb, Infantry, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Walter Bingham Cochran, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Patrick Collins, Infantry, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Emmett Michael Connor, Infantry, United States Army.

Kenton Parks Cooley, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

Second Lieut. John Edward Covington, Infantry, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Joseph Kenneth Creamer, Infantry, United States Army.

Benjamin Mills Crenshaw, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Harry Cullins, Infantry, United States Army.
 Frank Earl Curtis, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Harold Arthur Daly, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Justus Smith Davidson, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Orin Lee Davidson, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Thomas Hayden Davies, Tank Corps, United States Army.
 Clarence Turner Davis, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Thomas Jefferson Davis, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Lewis Andrus Day, Tank Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. George Stainback Deaderick, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Gerald Bradford Devore, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Fred Charles Dierstein, Infantry, United States Army.
 Harold Douglas Dinsmore, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 James Harrison Donahue, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Joseph Saddler Dougherty, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Joseph Addison Dubois, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. John Joseph Dunn, Tank Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. John DeLorme Eason, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Chester Howard Elmes, Infantry, United States Army.
 Riley Finley Ennis, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Benjamin Kenney Erdman, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Francis Firmin Fainter, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. John Markham Ferguson, Infantry, United States Army.
 David Francis Finnerty, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Harold Herbert Fisher, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. William Thrower Fitts, jr., Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. William Joseph Flood, Air Service, United States Army.
 Arvid Edward Maurice Fogelberg, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Thomas Jefferson Ford, Infantry, United States Army.
 Ivan Leon Foster, late first lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Neal Dow Franklin, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Sergt. Harry Woldren French, Infantry, United States Army.
 Edward Samuel Garner, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Julian Horace George, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Horace Napoleon Gibson, Infantry, United States Army.
 Floyd Thomas Gillespie, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Norman Drysdale Gillet, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. George Andrew Glover, Infantry, United States Army.
 Edward Raymond Golden, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Harvey James Golightly, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Allen Agee Goodwyn, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Walter Franklin Graham, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Harold Frederick Greene, Infantry, United States Army.

Lester Erasmus Gruber, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Joseph John Gutkowski, Tank Corps, United States Army.
 William Thomas Haley, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Laurence Henry Hanley, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Charles Weess Hanna, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Harry Francis Hanson, Tank Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Louis Joseph Harant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Furman Walker Hardee, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Herbert Hunter Harris, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. James Willard Harris, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Lee Vyvian Harris, Tank Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Sterling Knox Harrod, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Charles Hardy Hart, jr., Infantry, United States Army.
 John Beall Harvey, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Robert T. Hayes, Infantry, United States Army.
 William Paul Hayes, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Allen Francis Haynes, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Roland Samuel Henderson, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. John Walker Henson, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. John Bartlett Hess, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Thomas Francis Hickey, Cavalry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Joe Arthur Hinton, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Lewis Dabney Hixson, Infantry, United States Army.
 Jack Clemens Hodgson, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Glenn Clinton Holcomb, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Ulmont William Holly, Infantry, United States Army.
 Don Norris Holmes, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 James Carl Horne, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Thomas Russell Howard, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 James Bowcott Howat, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Thomas Aloysius Hoy, Tank Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Charles Franklin Hudson, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Ben Robert Jacobs, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Reuben Ellis Jenkins, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Hans Christian Jespersen, Tank Corps, United States Army.
 Earle Albie Johnson, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Edward Clay Johnson, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Edwin Hugh Johnson, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Harrison William Johnson, Infantry, United States Army.
 Lewis Peyton Jordan, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. William Francis Joyce, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. John Hamilton Judd, Infantry, United States Army.
 William Lawrence Kay, jr., late captain, Infantry, United States Army.

Charles Leslie Keerans, jr., late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Albert Gillian Kelly, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.
 Maurice Stewart Kerr, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Wade Darragh Killen, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Harry Walter Killpack, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Edward Albert Kimball, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Sylvian Gaston Kindall, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Clarence Lee King, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Guy Malcolm Kinman, Infantry, United States Army.
 Henry Lee Kinnison, jr., late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Battalion Sergt. Maj. Kenneth Edgar Kline, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Louis Braswell Knight, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maurice Eugene Knowles, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Carter Marion Kolb, Infantry, United States Army.
 Louis Urgel Labine, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Harold Joseph La Croix, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Edward Ames La Francis, Infantry, United States Army.
 Frank La Rue, late captain, Army Service Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Frank James Lawrence, Infantry, United States Army.
 Rutledge Maurice Lawson, late first lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 Peter Le Toney, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Edwin Charles Lickman, Tank Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Leonard Eby Lilley, Air Service, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Frank Blanton Lindley, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Lyle Sayers, Lindsey, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Landon Johnson Lockett, Infantry, United States Army.
 Russell Raymond Loudon, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 James Bernays Lowrey, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. James Philip Lyons, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. William Young McBurney, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. John Easton McCammon, Infantry, United States Army.
 Thomas Florence McCarthy, late second lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Donald Dewey McCaskey, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Herbert Joseph McChrystal, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Arthur Alexander McLaughry, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Earl Thomas McCullough, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Robert Mansfield McCurdy, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Thomas Joseph McDonald, Infantry, United States Army.
 Winfield Rose McKay, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. William Havelly McKee, Infantry, United States Army.
 Alfred Edwin McKenney, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Francis Hugh Antony McKeon, Infantry, United States Army.

Second Lieut. William Kennett McKittrick, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Roy Travis McLamore, Tank Corps, United States Army.
 Frank Thomas Madigan, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 Frank Norman Mallory, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. James Robert Manees, Infantry, United States Army.
 Frank Sims Mansfield, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. William Alexander Marsh, Air Service, United States Army.
 Floyd Marshall, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Peter Girardeau Marshall, jr., late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 William May, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Isaac Brown Mayers, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Vincent Douglas Mee, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Eugene Lemuel Miller, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 John Spalding Miller, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Arvel Joshua Monger, Infantry, United States Army.
 Robert Scurlark Moore, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Daniel Edward Morgan, Tank Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Harvey Thomas Morgan, Infantry, United States Army.
 Evan Jervis Morris, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. James Alva Murphey, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. William Grove Murphy, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. George Arthur Naylor, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. John Joseph Nealon, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Mark Christian Neff, Infantry, United States Army.
 Kent J. Nelson, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Robert LeRoy Nesbit, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. James Harry Newberry, Infantry, United States Army.
 Hyatt Floyd Newell, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Thomas Alfred Northam, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Francis Xavier Oberst, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Walter Patrick O'Brien, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Wiley Hubbard O'Mohundro, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Richard Evans Glasson Ople, Infantry, United States Army.
 William Thomas O'Reilly, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Victor Otto Overcash, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Clifford Durward Overfelt, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Stanley Noble Partridge, Infantry, United States Army.
 Andrew Paul Paulsen, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Eggleston Westley Peach, Tank Corps, United States Army.
 Edwin Morgan Pendleton, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Clyde Hurschale Phillips, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Gaylord Leon Phipps, Tank Corps, United States Army.

Albert Pierson, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 William Prentiss Pittman, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. William Otis Polndexter, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Harold David Porter, Infantry, United States Army.
 George Lawrence Potter, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Stanley Powloski, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Thomas Ewin Prather, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Corpl. Forbie Hiram Privett, Infantry, United States Army.
 Howard E. Pulliam, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Lemiel Lafayette Reece, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Charles Murray Rees, Infantry, United States Army.
 Edward Julius Renth, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Joseph Walter Francis Resing, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. James Caviness Rickner, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Don Riley, Infantry, United States Army.
 Thomas Walter Roane, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Dayton Locke Robinson, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Henry William Robinson, Infantry, United States Army.
 Frederick Buchanan Rosenbaum, late second lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Albert Edmund Rothermich, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Garland Thomas Rowland, Infantry, United States Army.
 Dorrance Scott Roysdon, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Jack Edmund Rycroft, Infantry, United States Army.
 Joseph Aloysius St. Louis, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Augustus Dawson Sanders, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. John Calvin Sandlin, Infantry, United States Army.
 Richard Mathews Sandusky, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Warren Benedict Scanlon, Infantry, United States Army.
 William Daniel Schas, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Andrew Jackson Schriver, jr., late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Percy Waldo Seymour, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Walter Lee Sherfey, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. William Irving Sherwood, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Lyle Meredon Shields, Tank Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Edmund Rucks Shugart, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Raymond Edward Shum, Infantry, United States Army.
 Charles Drysdale Simmonds, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. William Christopher Sinclair, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Charles Richardson Smith, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Clifford Augustus Smith, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Horace Benjamin Smith, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Leonard Roberts Smith, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Oscar Stanley Smith, Infantry, United States Army.
 Victor Walter Smith, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

First Lieut. William Andrew Smith, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Robert Homer Soule, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. William Henry Spedel, Infantry, United States Army.
 Samuel Wilber Stephens, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Richard Francis Stone, Infantry, United States Army.
 Frank Woll Stout, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Aubrey Casey Strickland, Infantry, United States Army.
 Oscar Douglas Sugg, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Allan Francis Sullivan, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Grover Adlai Summa, Infantry, United States Army.
 Stowe Thompson Sutton, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Harold Gaslin Sydenham, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Aloysius Joseph Tagliabue, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Keith Kirkman Tatom, Infantry, United States Army.
 Alfred Nelson Taylor, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Sergeant Paul Rever Taylor, Air Service, United States Army.
 Walter Moody Tenney, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Elliott Raymond Thorpe, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 David Marsh Todd, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Edgar Joseph Tulley, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Harold Lewis Turner, Infantry, United States Army.
 Frederick Reinhold Undritz, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Fred Pierce Van Duzee, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. George Van Studdiford, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Frank Joseph Vida, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. William James Wagenknight, jr., Infantry, United States Army.
 Walter Cortland Wagner, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Percival Adams Wakeman, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Robert John Wallace, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. William Randolph Watson, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. John Weckerling, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Charles Albert Welcker, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Frederick William Wennerberg, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Sidney Frank Wharton, Infantry, United States Army.
 William Lewis Wheeler, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 James Cecilius White, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Archie Bird Whitlow, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Cleon Lyle Williams, Infantry, United States Army.
 Frank Rate Williams, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Jefferson Buckner Willis, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Richard Randolph Winslow, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Thomas Everett Winstead, Infantry, United States Army.
 Barlow Winston, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Lloyd Nelson Winters, Infantry, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Arthur Henry Wolf, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Osborne Cutler Wood, Infantry, United States Army.
 Dudley Hamilton Woodin, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Robert Howard Wylie, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Le Roy William Yarborough, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Ivan Downes Yeaton, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Joe Jones Yeats, Infantry, United States Army.
 Joseph Thaddeus Zak, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Arthur Nicholas Ziegler, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Wilson Stuart Zimmerman, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 William Keifer Behler, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Helmuth Ernest Beine, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Albert Edgar Billing, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 George Barnett Bloom, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 Clarence Harvey Bragg, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Thomas Butler Burgess, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Robert Wallace Burke, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Jesse Earl Canary, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Thomas James Chrisman, Infantry, United States Army.
 Sergt. Leo George Clarke, Infantry, United States Army.
 Austin Murray Coates, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Sergt. Lawrence Cornwallis Collins, Infantry, United States Army.
 Willis Clark Conover, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Eugene Robert Cowles, late first lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 Harold Baxter Crowell, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Ernest Arthur DeWitt, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Hugh Carlton Dorrien, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Mark Histan Doty, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Carlisle Clyde Dusenbury, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Henry Bosard Ellison, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Thearl Ward Essig, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Yates Douglas Fetterman, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Thomas Henry Foster, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Howard Nathaniel Frissell, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Harold Almon Gardyne, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Richard Sylvester Gessford, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 William John Hardy, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Jessie Thomas Harris, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Fremont Byron Hodson, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Andrew Daniel Hopping, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Cecil E. Inman, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 John William Irwin, late first lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Albert Henry Johnson, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 William Henry Johnson, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

First Sergt. William Thomas Johnson, Infantry, United States Army.
 Howard Ayil Worrell Kates, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 William Stanard Keller, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Fredrik Lorentsen Knudsen, jr., Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Clyde Harrison Lamb, Infantry, United States Army.
 Ralph Floyd Love, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Edwin Joseph McAllister, late second lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 James Bryan McDavid, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Robert Don McKnight, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Edwin Thomas May, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Earl Monroe Miner, Infantry, United States Army.
 Joseph Elmer Monhollan, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 James Webb Newberry, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 David Ray Nimocks, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Fred Harold Norris, Infantry, United States Army.
 Millard Fillmore Willot Oliver, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Corpl. Elmer Dane Pangburn, Infantry, United States Army.
 Edwin Karl Pohlson, late second lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Patrick Francis Powers, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Sam Purswell, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Charles Augustus Reif, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Harry George Rennagel, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Robert Louis Renth, Infantry, United States Army.
 Philip Wallace Ricamore, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maurice Rose, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Rafael Louis Salzmann, Air Service, United States Army.
 William Barmore Sharp, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Robert MacKenzie Shaw, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Raymond Leroy Shoemaker, late captain, Infantry, United States Army.
 Howard Worcester Trefry, late second lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 Walter Kendall Wheeler, jr., late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Pearne Clark Wilders, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Chester Morse Willingham, late second lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Raymond Carl Zettel, Air Service, United States Army.
 Harold Patrick Henry, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

To be majors with rank from July 1, 1920.

Maj. Samuel Townsend Stewart, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Edward Warden Turner, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

To be captains with rank from July 1, 1920.

Walter Holbrook Adams, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 George Walcott Ames, late captain, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Victor Reinhold Anderson, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.

Maj. Delbert Ausmus, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Ernest Russ Barrows, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. George Blaney, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Harold Borden Bliss, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Louis James Bowler, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 William Carrick Braly, late major, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Charles Simonton Brice, late captain, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Arthur Wentworth Burton, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. William Robert Carlson, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Master Sergt. Arthur Kay Chambers, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Howard Foster Clark, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Capt. Robert Mason Connell, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Frederic Webster Cook, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Chauncey Loren Cooke, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Richard Ernest Dupuy, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Franklin Eugene Edgecomb, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Walter Carroll Ellis, late major, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Louis Duzzett Farnsworth, late captain, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Harold Lancelot Finley, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.
 Capt. Ralph Regula Geltz, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Walter James Gilbert, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Vernon Webster Hall, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Philip William Hardie, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Walter Hart, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Albert Adkins Hedge, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. James Hunter, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.
 Capt. Reginald Johnston Imperatori, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Harold Sidney Johnson, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Rodney Campbell Jones, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Creighton Kerr, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Samuel Robert Kimble, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Master Sergt. Claude Lesley Kishler, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Rolla Valentine Ladd, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Norbert Cecil Manley, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. John Emerson Matthews, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Michael Joseph Moore, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.
 Maj. Albert Mossman, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Harry Womersley Ostrander, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Thomas Raymond Parker, late major, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Marvel Harold Parsons, late major, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Earl Ransom Reynolds, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Dorsey Jay Rutherford, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Joseph Francis Stiley, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.

Edward Henry Talliaferro, jr., late major, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Maj. Philip Dunbar Terry, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Joseph Twyman, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Arthur Wilson Waldron, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Martin Clinton Walton, jr., late captain, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Ellis Donald Weigle, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Master Engineer (Senior Grade) George Walter Whybark, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Capt. John Harold Wilson, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Joseph M. Cole, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Gustaf Ericson, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Francis James Fitzpatrick, late captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Maj. Robert Neville Mackin, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
To be first lieutenants with rank from July 1, 1920.
 First Lieut. Percy Adams, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Charles Henry Ainsworth, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 George Henry Bardsley, late first lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Ben Butler Blair, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Walter Fowler Bonnel, late first lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Kenneth Clarke Bonney, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Harry Innes Borden, late first lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Napoleon Boudreau, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Orley De Forest Bowman, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Clarence Eugene Brand, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. William Gregory Brey, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Ellis Warren Butt, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Engineer Edwin C. Callicutt, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Frederick Rockwell Chamberlain, jr., late first lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. John Richard Clark, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Thomas Leavey Cleaver, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Harrington Willson Cochran, Military Intelligence Division, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Morris Easton Conable, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Rene Edward deRussy, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. James Gasper Devine, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Elmer Theodore Foss, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Valentine Pearsall Foster, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Harry Joseph Gaffney, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Chauncey Alfred Gillette, late first lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Walter Ray Goodrich, late first lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Donald Buckingham Greenwood, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Alexander Leroy Haggart, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. John Henry Harrington, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. John Ephraim Harrison, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Norman Earl Hartman, late first lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.

Master Gunner John Healy, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Roger Sherman Hoar, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Allan Johnson, United States Army.
 First Lieut. John Joseph Johnson, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Allison Ware Jones, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. William Camillus Kabrich, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Donald Campbell Kemp, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Frederick Harrison Koerbel, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Fabius Henry Kohloss, late first lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Arthur Leo Lavery, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Merle Clifford Leonard, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Frederick Lofquist, late captain, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Regeon Victor Love, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Robert Wilkin McBride, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Samuel Overton McCue, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. John James Maher, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. William Richard Maris, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 William Frederic Marquat, late captain, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Alfred Carleton Moeller, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Don Richman Norris, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Joseph James Pire, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. John Austin Pixley, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Wade Woodson Rhein, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Frank Richards, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Caesar Rodney Roberts, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Sergt. Maj. Victor Schmidt, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Regimental Sergt. Maj. Henry Hardy Slicer, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Adrin Bruno Smith, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Harold W. Smith, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Verne Clair Snell, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Edgar Peter Sorensen, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Lessley Eugene Spencer, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Philip Boswell Taliaferro, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 James Richard Townsend, late captain, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Joseph Benjamin Varela, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Fred Brenning Waters, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Edward Barclay Wharton, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Herbert Winterburn, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Arthur Vanderpool Winton, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Volney Winfield Wortman, late first lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Herbert Hatchett Blackwell, late captain, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Fred William Crisp, late first lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Frank Adelphus Hollingshead, late captain, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Thomas Joseph Johnston, late major, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.

First Lieut. Otta Marshall, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Everard Franklin Olsen, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 James Allen Ryan, late captain, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Frederick Philip Schlandt, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Louis Howard Thompson, late first lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
To be second lieutenants with rank from July 1, 1920.
 Second Lieut. Christian Stephen Andersen, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Roy Thomas Barrett, late first lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. James Hiram Bedford, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 First Sergt. Clarence Omer Bell, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Philip Frederick Biehl, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Master Sergt. Abraham Lincoln Bullard, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Geoffrey Cooke Bunting, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Walter Hannum Carlisle, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 James Lindley Coman, late first lieutenant, Ordnance Department, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Louis Ogden Davis, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Charles Stevenson Denny, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Ray Edward Dingeman, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Porter Tate Gregory, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 William Ernest Griffin, late second lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Ralph Eldon Harrington, late second lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Linton Yates Hartman, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Raymond Adelbert Knapp, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Donald Dakin Lamson, late second lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Theodore Julius Lindorff, Air Service, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Richard Cohron Lowry, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Harry Frederick Meyers, late second lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Harold Hopkins Miller, late second lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Charles Mellis Myers, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. George Franklin Nichols, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Hewitt Warren Richmond, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. James Merrill Robinson, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Cyrus Quinton Shelton, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Sergt. James Howard Smith, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. James Oliver Smithley, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Rupert Edison Starr, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Andrew Paul Sullivan, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. James Desmond Summers, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Henry Walter Ulmo, late second lieutenant, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. William Byron Walters, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 William Henry Webb, late second lieutenant, Air Service (Aeronautics), United States Army.
 First Lieut. Walter Leo Weible, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Arthur Edmond Wilson, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.

Willis Lamar Claxton, late first lieutenant, Air Service, United States Army.
 First Lieut. George James Burns Fisher, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Elmer Warren Miller, late second lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Sergt. Ralph Jacob Mitchell, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Oal Aloysius Nelson, late second lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. William H. Papenfoth, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.
 Thomas Patrick Walsh, late second lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

To be lieutenant colonel with rank from July 1, 1920.

Maj. William C. Webb, Field Artillery, United States Army.

To be majors with rank from July 1, 1920.

Maj. Francis Thompson Colby, Military Intelligence Division, United States Army.
 Albert Robert Gardner, late lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Maj. Edward Cornelius Hanford, Infantry, United States Army.
 Lieut. Col. William Henry Kennedy, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Chester Benjamin McCormick, late colonel, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Maj. Gordon Handy McCoy, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Lieut. Col. Harleigh Parkhurst, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Maj. Milton Hager Taulbee, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Harold Gerard Fitz, late major, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Robert Menees Milam, late major, Field Artillery, United States Army.

To be captains with rank from July 1, 1920.

Maj. Stanley Staunton Addis, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Philo Allcott, jr., Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Harry Bernard Allen, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. William Floyd Armstrong, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Cyril Bassich, late captain, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. William Pinckney Bledsoe, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Hugh Boone, late captain, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Lemuel Evans Boren, late captain, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Horace Herbert Braun, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Capt. Howard Clay Brenizer, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Lieut. Col. Alpha Brumage, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Maj. Frank W. Bryant, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Douglas Gerald Burrill, late major, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Rumsey Campbell, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. William Archibald Campbell, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Frank Gilson Chaddock, late captain, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. John Carl Cook, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. John Gerak Cook, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Malcolm Robert Cox, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Maj. James Geiger Coxetter, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Melville Stratton Creusere, late captain, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. George Louis Danforth, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Mark Albert Dawson, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 James Madison De Weese, late major, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Zenas Newton Estes, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Edward Fehlig, late captain, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Arthur Cole Fitzhugh, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Maj. Joseph Knox Fornance, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Jesse James France, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 George Abram Gore, late captain, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Frederick Theodore Gundry, late lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Hamp Hansford Hanks, late major, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Col. Samuel Charles Harrison, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Thomas Castleman Harry, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 William Dalton Hays, late major, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Lewis Blaine Hershey, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Albert Edward Higgins, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Walter Hitzfeldt, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 William Leonard Hogg, late captain, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Chalmers Duke Horne, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. James Clark Hughes, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Stewart Jackson, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. John C. Johnston, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Maj. Daniel Floyd Jones, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Thomas Willis Jones, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. John David Key, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Maj. Harry W. O. Kinnard, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Maj. William Emmett Kneass, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Charles Carroll Knight, jr., Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. August Arvid Krantz, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Maj. Benjamin Bussey Lattimore, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Maj. James Campbell Lewis, jr., Field Artillery, United States Army.
 William Brooks McCollum, late captain, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Maj. Schaumburg McGehee, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Maj. Stuart McLeod, United States Army.
 Capt. Edward Joseph Maloy, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Jewett DeWitt Matthews, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 John H. Milam, late major, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Maj. Armand Sherman Miller, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Ray Calhoun Montgomery, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Clarence Flagg Murray, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Marshall Joseph Noyes, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Clyde Deans Parmelee, late lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Leo L. Partlow, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Allen Hemingway Platt, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Audley Maxwell Post, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Harry Lawrence Powell, jr., late captain, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Maj. Howard Mansfield Randall, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Alston Pringle Rhett, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Stanley Richardson, late captain, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Maj. Peter Powell Rodas, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Stanley William Root, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Maj. Sumner Morris Smith, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Richard James Sothorn, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Bernard Sweet, late captain, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Helmer Swenholt, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Capt. Charles Marion Thirkeld, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Irvin B. Warner, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. William Kean Weaver, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. John Daniel White, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Charles Anderson Wickliffe, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Lieut. Col. Everett Charles Williams, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 B. Conn Anderson, late major, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. John Henry Ball, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Maj. Edward T. Eneboe, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. John Miller Fray, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Charles Robert Hall, late lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Edward Foster Hart, late captain, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 James Leslie McIlhenny, late captain, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 John Nash, late major, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Sumner Henry Needham, late major, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Victor Leander Oleson, late captain, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Andrew Raymond Reeves, late captain, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Channing Rust Toy, late captain, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Preston Thompson Vance, late captain, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 William B. Weston, late captain, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Arthur Lee Dasher, Field Artillery, United States Army.
To be first lieutenants, with rank from July 1, 1920.
 First Lieut. Robert Lee Allen, jr., Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Philip Whalley Allison, late captain, Ordnance Department, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Edgar Theodore Anderson, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Edwin Yancey Argo, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Leonard Sherod Arnold, late captain, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Maj. John Jeremiah Bachman, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Jesmond Dene Balmer, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Russell Gilbert Barkalow, late major, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. John Dean Barrigar, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Paul Gervais Bell, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Ralph Cobb Benner, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Chauncey Aubrey Bennett, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Elmer Royal Block, late first lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Lester Levi Boggs, late major, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Harwood Christian Bowman, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. John Glenn Brackinridge, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Clinton Bowen Fisk Brill, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Willis Stanley Bryant, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Tunstall Bryars, late captain, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Stephen Eugene Bullock, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Martin Owen Cahill, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Milo Clair Calhoun, late first lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. George Morgan Cheney, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Harold Thomas Chittum, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 William James Clark, late first lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Albert Joshua Clayton, Air Service, United States Army.
 Noble Milton Coe, late captain, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. John Henry Corridon, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Alfred Cooley Croft, jr., late first lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Robert Henry Crosby, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. George H. Cushman, jr., Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Roy Lawrence Dalferes, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. William Eldon Doeller, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Albert Crofut Donovan, late first lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 George Head Duff, late captain, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Robert William Ehinger, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Eric Alexander Erickson, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. William Settle Evans, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Daniel Bern Floyd, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Hugh Joseph Gaffey, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Arthur Vincent Gair, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Albert Charles Gale, late captain, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Frederick Harold Gaston, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Clough Farrar Gee, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Royal Leonard Gervais, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Frank Gosnell, jr., late first lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Harold Jackson Guernsey, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Erskine Burt Halley, late first lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. John Monroe Hamilton, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Henry Christopher Harrison, jr., Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Warren Hayford, 3d, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Loyal Moyer Haynes, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Hugh Bryan Hester, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Doyle Overlton Hickey, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Allen Bonham Hicklin, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Jonathan Hunt, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Richard Grant Hunter, late first lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Shirley Randolph Hurt, late first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
 Earl Alva Hyde, late first lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Edward Foster James, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Walter Edward Jenkins, United States Army.
 Capt. Keith Kenneth Jones, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Frank Elwin Kauffman, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Capt. Thomas Ralph Kerschner, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Arthur Edwin King, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Walter Leui Kluss, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Robert Henry Knapp, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Richard Adams Knight, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Emil Frederick Kollmer, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Lewis Frederick Kosch, late first lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Arthur Hurd Lee, late first lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Charles Benjamin Leinbach, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. William Branch Leitch, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Benjamin Haw Lowry, late first lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. John McDowell, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Osgood Cook McIntyre, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Pierre Mallett, Infantry, United States Army.
 Capt. Richard Carvel Mallonee, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Robert Grant Mangum, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Owen Meredith Marshburn, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Marcus Henry Meeks, jr., late first lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. William Michener, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Thomas North, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.
 Irving Devance Offer, late first lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Captain James Carlisle Patterson, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Earl Martin Peckinpugh, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. William Addison Ray, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Harold Charles Raymond, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Lewis Evans Reigner, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Frank George Rogers, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Otto Runde, jr., late first lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Chester Eugene Sargent, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Oscar Nelson Schjerven, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Maylon Edward Scott, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Hamilton Folts Searight, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Albert Chester Searle, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Henry Mackay Shaw, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Joseph Aloysius Shea, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Fred Ampere Smith, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. John Andrew Smith, jr., Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Paul Clarence Spears, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Ralph David Sproull, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Moore Alexander Stuart, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. George Harrison Stuts, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Joseph Albert Sullivan, late first lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. John Joseph Turner, Field Artillery, United States Army.

First Lieut. Josiah Ara Wallace, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Overton Walsh, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Paul Henry Welland, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Richard Boccock Willis, late captain, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Arthur Riehl Wilson, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Thomas Reed Willson, late captain, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Peyton Winlock, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Horace McParlin Woodward, jr., Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Marion Lyman Young, late captain, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Richard Hamlin Bacon, late first lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 William Arthur Beiderlinden, late first lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Bennie Caruth Hampton, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Boyce Manly James, late first lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Charles Roderick Mize, late first lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Capt. Maurice Vernon Patton, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Edward James Roxbury, late first lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Henry Edward Tisdale, late first lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.
To be second lieutenants with rank from July 1, 1920.
 Second Lieut. Polk Johnson Atkinson, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Herbert Edward Baker, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Herschel David Baker, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Albert Pierpont Barnes, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Leland Hudson Barnes, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Harry Wesley Bauer, late second lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. John William Beck, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Guy Clifton Benson, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Clinton Steele Berrien, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Herbert Linus Berry, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Julius Trousdale Berry, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. James Patrick Boland, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Henry Beaumont Pennell Boody, late second lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Albert Brill, late first lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 David Dick Caldwell, late second lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Charles Deans Calley, late second lieutenant, Air Service (Aeronautics), United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Franklin Harwood Canlett, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Charles Rudolph Carlson, late second lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Lawrence Haley Caruthers, late first lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Phil Cass, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Hugh Cort, late second lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Frederick Eugene Coyne, jr., Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Hyman Jackson Crigger, late first lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Ulmont Ogden Cumming, Field Artillery, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. William James Daw, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Charles Herbert Day, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Tonnes Dennison, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Joseph Cuthbert Dolan, Field Artillery, United States Army.

First Lieut. Joseph Phillip Donnovin, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Norman Joseph Eckert, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Ralph Andrew Eiler, Field Artillery, United States Army.

First Lieut. William A. Enos, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Frederic Cooley Eveleth, Field Artillery, United States Army.

First Lieut. Burdette Mase Fitch, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Henry Chambers Floyd, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Thomas Oscar Foreman, late second lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Capt. Ottmann William Freeborn, Infantry, United States Army.

William Russell Frost, late second lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Nicolas Fosdick Galbraith, late second lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Michael Vincent Gannon, late second lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Lloyd Russell Garrison, Field Artillery, United States Army.

John Carson Grable, late second lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. John Gross, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Thomas Standifer Gunby, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Clyde Milton Hallam, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Albert James Hastings, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Charles Walter Hensey, late second lieutenant, Cavalry, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Lawrence Eugene Heyduck, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Raymond Thomas Joseph Higgins, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Carl Gilbert Holmes, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. William Clarkson Huggins, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. William Herman Jaeger, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Newton Wesley Jones, late second lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Paul Ruthven Jones, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Wesley Karlson, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Thomas Francis Keefe, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Henry Leonard Kersh, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Isaac Leonard Kitts, Field Artillery, United States Army.

First Lieut. Joseph Horace Landrum, Field Artillery, United States Army.

James Yancey Le Gette, late second lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. John Max Lentz, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Hanford Nichols Lockwood, jr., Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. John Boardman Lord, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Charles Kellogg McAlister, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. William Clinton McCarthy, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Otto Lucratus McDaniel, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. James Houston McWilliams, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Owen Russell Marriott, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Paul Matson, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Charles William Mays, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Edward Harold Metzger, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Arden Clucas Miller, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Robert Owen Montgomery, United States Army.

First Lieut. James Ferris Morison, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Emmett Augustus Niblack, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Crowell Edward Pease, late second lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Marion Milton Pharr, late second lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Capt. Oliver Felton Porter, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Russell Dean Powell, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Philip Theodore Quinn, late second lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Hobart Dewey Reed, late second lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Paul Allen Reichle, Infantry, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Alexander Sinclair Reynolds, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Elmer Clifford Ringer, late second lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.

First Lieut. Donald Boyer Rogers, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. William Robert Schaefer, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. John Lee Shea, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Capt. Patrick Eugene Shea, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Arthur Lee Shreve, late second lieutenant, Air Service (Aeronautics), United States Army.

Second Lieut. Richard Hawley Slider, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Henry Elmer Sowell, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Stephen Edward Stancisko, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Robert Taylor Strode, late second lieutenant, Cavalry, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Clarence Richard Sutherland, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Edward Milan Taylor, late second lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Harvey John Thornton, late second lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Francis Harold Vanderwerker, Air Service, United States Army.

Seyern Teackle Wallis, jr., late first lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Harry Lee Watts, jr., Field Artillery, United States Army.

First Lieut. William Norris White, Air Service, United States Army.

Second Lieut. John Hastings Winston, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Richard Royall Baker, jr., late second lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.

James Emerson Bush, late second lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Lloyd H. Duffin, late first lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Otto Ellis, late second lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Ernest Anthony Elwood, late second lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Lonnie Ottis Field, late second lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Seward Lincoln Mains, jr., late second lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Raymond George Miller, late second lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.

John Major Reynolds, late second lieutenant, Field Artillery, United States Army.

Michael Condon Shea, late second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army.
Second Lieut. Norris Peters Walsh, Field Artillery, United States Army.

DENTAL CORPS.

To be majors with rank from July 1, 1920.

Maj. John M. Evey, Dental Corps, United States Army.
Maj. Frederick Henry Saunders, Dental Corps, United States Army.

To be captains with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Waldo Johnson Adams, Dental Corps, United States Army.
First Lieut. Albert Lea Alexander, Dental Corps, United States Army.
Capt. Clyde William Allen, Dental Corps, United States Army.
Capt. Roy L. Bodine, Dental Corps, United States Army.
Capt. Daniel Brattan, Dental Corps, United States Army.
Capt. Harold Howard Buehler, Dental Corps, United States Army.
Maj. Thomas Joseph Cassidy, Dental Corps, United States Army.
Daniel Joseph Crowley, late captain, Dental Corps, United States Army.
Capt. Ernest Patton Dameron, Dental Corps, United States Army.
Capt. Joseph E. Eden, Dental Corps, United States Army.
Maj. James Boyle Harrington, Dental Corps, United States Army.
Capt. Richard Curran Hughes, Dental Corps, United States Army.
Capt. Victor Paul Klapacs, Dental Corps, United States Army.
Robert Emmett Motley, late captain, Dental Corps, United States Army.
First Lieut. Herbert Edward Frank Tiesing, Dental Corps, United States Army.
Edwin St. Clair Wren, late major, Dental Corps, United States Army.
Capt. Charles Boothe Amis, Dental Corps, United States Army.

To be first lieutenants with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Emory Chester Bardwell, Dental Corps, United States Army.
Capt. Arthur Edmon Brown, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
First Lieut. Vivian Z. Brown, Dental Corps, United States Army.
First Lieut. Frank Alf Crane, Dental Corps, United States Army.
First Lieut. Robert Clyde Craven, Dental Corps, United States Army.
First Lieut. William Jay Crydermann, Dental Corps, United States Army.
First Lieut. Milton Julius Damlos, Medical Corps, United States Army.
First Lieut. Thomas Floyd Davis, Dental Corps, United States Army.
First Lieut. Roy Ledbetter Denson, Dental Corps, United States Army.
Albert Fields, late first lieutenant, Dental Corps, United States Army.
Capt. Arthur Clay Foard, Dental Corps, United States Army.
First Lieut. Earl George Gebhardt, Dental Corps, United States Army.
Capt. Howard Austin Hale, Dental Corps, United States Army.
First Lieut. Jay Ross Haskin, Dental Corps, United States Army.
First Lieut. Clarence Walter Johnson, Dental Corps, United States Army.
First Lieut. Edward James Kubesh, Dental Corps, United States Army.
First Lieut. Herman James Lambert, Dental Corps, United States Army.
Rufus Wood Leigh, late first lieutenant, Dental Corps, United States Army.
Ralph Olds Leonard, late captain, Dental Corps, United States Army.
First Lieut. Walter Duncan Love, Dental Corps, United States Army.
First Lieut. Rollo Lown, Dental Corps, United States Army.
Arthur Benedict McCormick, late captain, Dental Corps, United States Army.
First Lieut. Harry Theodore Ostrum, Dental Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. Willis Burleigh Parsons, Dental Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Earle Robbins, Dental Corps, United States Army.
First Lieut. John Samuel Ross, Dental Corps, United States Army.
Capt. Everett Hale Ruggles, Dental Corps, United States Army.
First Lieut. Hugh James Ryan, Dental Corps, United States Army.
First Lieut. Melville Alexander Sanderson, Dental Corps, United States Army.
First Lieut. William Elder Sankey, Dental Corps, United States Army.
First Lieut. Ernest Frank Sharp, Dental Corps, United States Army.
First Lieut. Victor Lee Shepard, Dental Corps, United States Army.
Capt. William Swann Shuttleworth, Dental Corps, United States Army.
First Lieut. Frank William Small, Dental Corps, United States Army.
First Lieut. Arne Sorum, Dental Corps, United States Army.
Capt. Thomas Luther Spoon, Dental Corps, United States Army.
Capt. Roy Albert Stout, Dental Corps, United States Army.
Capt. Oscar William Thompson, Dental Corps, United States Army.
First Lieut. Lemuel Paul Woolston, Dental Corps, United States Army.
William Joseph Adlington, late first lieutenant, Dental Corps, United States Army.
Clarence Roy Benney, late first lieutenant, Dental Corps, United States Army.
John Charles Burr, late first lieutenant, Dental Corps, United States Army.
Charles Edward Callery, late first lieutenant, Dental Corps, United States Army.
Leon Arthur Jones, late first lieutenant, Dental Corps, United States Army.
First Lieut. James Barrett Mockbee, Dental Corps, United States Army.
Clarence Constantin Olson, late first lieutenant, Dental Corps, United States Army.
Stanley Rankin Rayman, late first lieutenant, Dental Corps, United States Army.
First Lieut. Chauncey De Witt Van Alstine, Dental Corps, United States Army.
First Lieut. Henry Allen Winslow, Dental Corps, United States Army.

VETERINARY CORPS.

To be captains with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Jacob Edward Behney, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
Edward Isaac Cheely, late captain, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
Capt. Nathan Newell Crawford, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
Maj. Jesse Daniel Derrick, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
Capt. Horace Samuel Eakins, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
Harold Edward Egan, late captain, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
Capt. Isaac Owen Gladish, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
Capt. Forrest Rutherford Harsh, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
Capt. Joseph Ernest Hodge, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
Capt. Harry Hathaway Howe, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
Raymond Alexander Kelser, late captain, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
Capt. James Roberts Mahaffy, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
Maj. Clell Bricker Perkins, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
Capt. Jean Rossman Underwood, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
Capt. Clifford Caswell Whitney, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
Christian William Greenlee, late major, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
Capt. William Henry Houston, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.

To be first lieutenants with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. Francis Michael Austin, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Howard Newell Beeman, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Thomas Alfred Breen, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Burlin Chase Bridges, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Lloyd John Brown, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Kenneth Earl Buffin, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Thomas Edward Carroll, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Chauncey Edmund Cook, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Charles Mansur Cowherd, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Joseph Fenton Crosby, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Seth C. Dildine, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Oness Harry Dixon, jr., Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 William Elmer Dodsworth, late captain, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Joseph Patrick Gerety, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Sawyer Adelbert Grover, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 Calvert Thomas Guilfoyle, late first lieutenant, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Frank Caldwell Hershberger, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Homer Johnson, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Robert Patrick Kunnecke, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Raymond Irvin Lovell, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Martin Daniel Loy, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. John Knox McConeghy, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 Charles LeRoy Miller, late captain, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. John Wesley Miner, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Albert John O'Grady, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Clifford Eugene Pickering, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 Irby Rheuel Pollard, late captain, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Mott Ramsey, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 Raymond Randall, late captain, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Francois Hue Karl Reynolds, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Philip Henry Riedel, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Howard Mayo Savage, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Harold Frederick Schreck, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. George Henry Seaver, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Fred W. Shinn, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Maximilian Siereveld, jr., Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Stanley Clifford Smock, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Frank Benjamin Steinkolk, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Ralph Brown Stewart, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Fred Chester Waters, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Charles Sears Williams, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Wallace Le Roy Williamson, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. William Roy Wolfe, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Josiah Wistar Worthington, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 George Jacob Rife, late first lieutenant, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.

To be second lieutenants with rank from July 1, 1920.

James Lew Barringer, late second lieutenant, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Peter Thomas Carpenter, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Samuel Weir Clark, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Claude Francis Cox, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Joseph Hiram Dornblaser, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Gerald Woodward Fitz-Gerald, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 Lloyd Manley Friedline, late first lieutenant, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Patrick Henry Hudgins, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. William Orville Hughes, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 Lester Wallace Ingram, late second lieutenant, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Gardiner Bouton Jones, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Samuel George Kielsmeier, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Earl Floyd Long, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 John Richard Ludwigs, late second lieutenant, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Floyd Guy Martin, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Herbert Kelly Moore, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 James Earl Noonan, late first lieutenant, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Walter Richard Pringle, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Edwin K. Rogers, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Oscar Charles Schwalm, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Raymond Thomas Seymour, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Russell Samuel Shannon, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Charles Bailey Skinner, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Harry E. Van Tuyl, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 Second Lieut. Harry Lawrence Watson, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.
 Nathan Menzo Neate, late captain, Veterinary Corps, United States Army.

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE CORPS.

To be captains with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Alexander Berkowitz, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Lonzo Russell Bice, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Theodore Bitterman, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Arthur Elmer Brown, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Clark Leon Brown, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Oscar Burkard, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Jason David Byers, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Harry Alexander Davis, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. John Henry Dawson, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Herbert Noble Dean, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Lieut. Col. Robert Alexander Dickson, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Meyer McCollister Dougherty, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Thomas Marcus England, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Robert Sydney Ferguson, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. William John Freebourn, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Harry Nelson Fuller, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Carl Graner, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Earl Francis Greene, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. James Faris Hamner, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Samuel Jackson Harris, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Frank Holt, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Robert Burns Irving, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Henry Killikelly, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Kenneth George Kincaid, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Chester Berry Leedom, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. James Norris Lothrop, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Edward Albert Lovelly, jr., Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Lieut. Col. William McFarland, Army Ambulance Service, United States Army.
 Maj. Robert Sheldon McKenzie, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Arthur Morehouse, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Samuel Wetherill Pennington, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Clifford Henry Perry, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Robert Peterson, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Walter Lee Phares, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Albert Arthur Roby, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. John Raymond Sands, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. James Albert Scull, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Samuel Smelsey, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Clarence Oliver Stimmel, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Otto Arthur Tandrop, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Frederick Thomas, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. George Edgar Yass, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Eugene Weber, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Max Weinberg, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Fred Osbourne Wells, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Paul L. Whitmarsh, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Master Hosp. Sergt. Thomas Garfield Williams, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. William Clarence Williams, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. George Clinton Young, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Francis Joseph Elsenman, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Samuel Marcus, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
To be first lieutenants with rank from July 1, 1920.
 Maj. Robert Rainy Brooks, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Edmund Burke, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. John Werry Cleave, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Charles Frederick Eble, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Harry Greeno, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. William Hunter, Ambulance Service Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Robert Griffey Kennedy, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. William Ernest Luse, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Charles Gilpin Manning, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Pinkney Lavater Ogle, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.

Hospital Sergt. Louis Jeremiah Pollard, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Frederick Samuel Simmons, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Elmer Hill Simons, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Charles Spaulding Sly, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. James Sweeney, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Edward Dwight Sykes, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Louis Llewellyn Tannev, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Sergt. James Anthony Tremblay, United States General Hospital No. 31, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Revello Monroe Walker, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. William Henry Williamson, Tank Corps, United States Army.

To be second lieutenants with rank from July 1, 1920.

Wardlow Monroe Adams, late second lieutenant, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Richard Melsworth Alley, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Willard Mortimer Barton, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Master Hosp. Sergt. Thomas Pinkney Brittain, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Sergt. John Henry Butler, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Horace Joseph Caterer, late captain, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Sergt. George Porter Chase, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Jens Christensen, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Stanley Alling Clark, late second lieutenant, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Master Hosp. Sergt. William Francis Coleman, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Sergt. (First Class) Omer Antonio Couture, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Hosp. Sergt. Frank Arthur Crawford, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Hosp. Sergt. Ralph Palmer Dolby, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Sergt. Alexander Joseph Doray, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. George Doyle, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. George Arthur Ekman, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. William Downing Evans, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Sergt. (First Class) Davidson McGill Fleming, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. John Dennis Foley, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Master Hosp. Sergt. Manly Wingate Fort, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. William Fredericks, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Sergt. (First Class) Bruce Dean Gill, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Frederick Gilmour, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Glen Dison Gorton, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Fred A. Harrison, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Alexander Hepburn, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Thomas Grimsley Hester, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Hosp. Sergt. Maurice Hicks, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Henry Holland, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Sergt. Alfred Thompson Houck, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Berban Huffine, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Sergt. Richard Ellsworth Humes, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Sergt. First Class Harry Milton Jennings, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. William Harvey Kernan, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 First Lieut. Charles Fellows Kimball, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.
 Capt. Amos Stanhope Kinzer, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Robert Royal Linden, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Benjamin Ralph Luscomb, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.

Sergt. Francis Edward Lynch, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Richard Homer McElwain, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.

Capt. William Thomas McKelvey, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Paul Andrew Mace, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Jesse Harper Mael, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Leo John Miller, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Martin Douglas Mims, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.

Master Hospital Sergt. Francis Moore, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Capt. John Leo Morgan, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.

Sergt. William McAdoo Murphree, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Homer Warrick Paxton, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.

Sergt. Nealey Prater, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Sergt. First Class James Ault Ramsey, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Master Hospital Sergt. Louis Ransom, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Sergt. Harvey Israel Rice, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Hospital Sergt. John Dillworth Schaefer, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Capt. John Charles Schwieger, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.

Sergt. Fritz Jack Sheffler, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Sergt. William Maxwell Smith, Motor Transport Corps, United States Army.

Master Hosp. Sergt. Clyde Allison Speight, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Leslie Howard Stein, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Frank Steiner, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.

Capt. Everett Roscoe Stevens, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.

Harrison Lee Stockwell, late captain, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

Max Verne Talbot, late first lieutenant, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Irving Eugene Tier, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.

First Lieut. Walter William Tobin, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.

Master Sergt. John Albert Watfield, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Hosp. Sergt. Samuel Alfred Weir, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Capt. John Oliver Brown, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.

Capt. William Edmund Whelan, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.

Robert Newton Wilson, late first lieutenant, Sanitary Corps, United States Army.

CHAPLAINS.

To be chaplain, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Chaplain Charles C. Pierce, United States Army, retired.

To be chaplains with the rank of captain from July 1, 1920.

Chaplain John Victor Axton, United States Army.

Chaplain Joel Russel Benjamin, United States Army.

Edward Larose Branham, late chaplain, United States Army.

Chaplain Orville Irtin Clappitt, United States Army.

Thomas George Conboy, late chaplain, United States Army.

Chaplain John Thomas De Bardeleben, United States Army.

Chaplain William Loren Fisher, United States Army.

Clifford Paynter Fletcher, late chaplain, United States Army.

Charles Frederic Graeser, late chaplain, United States Army.

Frank Hallie Hayes, late chaplain, United States Army.

Chaplain Jefferson Fletcher Isbell, United States Army.

Chaplain Peter Joseph Kilkenny, United States Army.

Chaplain Francis Marion McCoy, United States Army.

Chaplain Samuel Johnson Miller, United States Army.

Chaplain Louis Henri Phaneuf, United States Army.

Chaplain Aristeo Vincent Simoni, United States Army.

Thomas Edward Swan, late chaplain, United States Army.

Chaplain Emerson Etherage Swanson, United States Army.

Chaplain Earl Henry Weed, United States Army.

Horace Requa Fell, late chaplain, United States Army.

Chaplain Orville E. Fisher, United States Army.

To be chaplains with the rank of first lieutenants from July 1, 1920.

Garrett Le Roy Allen, late chaplain, United States Army.

Harlan Judson Ballentine, late chaplain, United States Army.

Ivan Loveridge Bennett, late chaplain, United States Army.

Frederick John Berge, late chaplain, United States Army.

Chaplain Reuben Earl Boyd, United States Army.

William Roy Bradley, late chaplain, United States Army.

Berton Frederick Bronson, late chaplain, United States Army.

Chaplain John Joseph Byrne, United States Army.

Chaplain John Joseph Campbell, United States Army.

Monroe Starkey Caver, late chaplain, United States Army.

Chaplain William Donoghue Cleary, United States Army.

Chaplain Philip Francis Coholan, United States Army.

Chaplain Cornelius Aloysius Corcoran, United States Army.

Chaplain Samuel Eugene Crosby, United States Army.

Chaplain John W. Daily, United States Army.

Ralph Conrad Deibert, late chaplain, United States Army.

Chaplain Walter John Donoghue, United States Army.

Chaplain James E. Duffy, United States Army.

Chaplain Albert Leslie Evans, United States Army.

William Henry Fowle, late chaplain, United States Army.

Joseph Gail Garrison, late chaplain, United States Army.

Joseph Appleton Gray, late chaplain, United States Army.

Frank Bacon Hart, late chaplain, United States Army.

Chaplain Hal Coleman Head, United States Army.

Willis Timmons Howard, late chaplain, United States Army.

Elmer Alfred Huset, late chaplain, United States Army.

Chaplain Samuel Barcus Knowles, United States Army.

Edward Erie Lane, late chaplain, United States Army.

Chaplain Pierre H. Levesque, United States Army.

James L. McBride, late chaplain, United States Army.

Thomas Lawrence McKenna, late chaplain, United States Army.

Chaplain Frank Pearson MacKenzie, United States Army.

Chaplain C. Arthur MacLeod, United States Army.

George Jefferson McMurry, late chaplain, United States Army.

Chaplain John MacWilliams, United States Army.

Cornelius Aloysius Maher, late chaplain, United States Army.

Mylon Dickinson Merchant, late chaplain, United States Army.

Frank Lewis Miller, late chaplain, United States Army.

Chaplain Luther D. Miller, United States Army.

Chaplain John F. Monahan, United States Army.

Faye Arnold Moon, late chaplain, United States Army.

Chaplain Roy Hartford Parker, United States Army.

James Hybert Pollard, late chaplain, United States Army.

Chaplain Peter Joseph Quinn, United States Army.

Chaplain Charles Snell Rahn, United States Army.

Oscar Whitefield Reynolds, late chaplain, United States Army.

Herbert A. Rinard, late chaplain, United States Army.

Theodore Franklin Rudisill, late chaplain, United States Army.

Paul Bertram Rupp, late chaplain, United States Army.

Chaplain Edmund Charles Sliney, United States Army.

Chaplain Harry Dubois Southard, United States Army.

Edward Lytton Spaulding, late chaplain, United States Army.

Jodie Gibson Stewart, late chaplain, United States Army.

Earl Mauritius Stigers, late chaplain, United States Army.

Chaplain Benjamin Joseph Tarskey, United States Army.

Edgar Nathaniel Thorn, late chaplain, United States Army.

Ralph Howard Tibbals, late chaplain, United States Army.

Chaplain Edward Lewis Trett, United States Army.

Chaplain Mariano Vassallo, United States Army.

Albert Floyd Vaughan, late chaplain, United States Army.

Henry Russell Westcott, jr., late chaplain, United States Army.

Perry O. Wilcox, late chaplain, United States Army.

Guy Herold Wilson, late chaplain, United States Army.

Samuel Otto Wright, late chaplain, United States Army.

John Knox Bodel, late chaplain, United States Army.

Frank Burton Bonner, late chaplain, United States Army.

Edwin Burling, late chaplain, United States Army.

Chaplain Charles W. B. Hill, United States Army.

Archibald Augustus Lancaster, late chaplain, United States Army.

Ivan Gochbauer Martin, late chaplain, United States Army.

Maurice William Reynolds, late chaplain, United States Army.

Ralph Winfred Rogers, late chaplain, United States Army.

Frederick Christian Sager, late chaplain, United States Army.
Gynther Storaasli, late chaplain, United States Army.
Chaplain Robb White, jr., United States Army.
Commodore Robert Watkins, late chaplain, United States Army.

The following-named cadets, graduates of the Military Academy, to be second lieutenants with rank from July 2, 1920:

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Cadet James Barlow Cullum, jr.
Cadet Francis Hudson Oxx.
Cadet Thomas Henry Stanley.
Cadet Donald Greeley White.
Cadet Henry George Lambert.
Cadet William Weston Bessell, jr.
Cadet Charles George Holle.
Cadet Charles Sheafe Joslyn.
Cadet Arthur Martin Andrews.
Cadet Edward Crosby Harwood.
Cadet John Wylie Moreland.
Cadet Wayne Stewart Moore.
Cadet Henry Franklin Hannis.
Cadet Arthur Lee McCullough.
Cadet Arthur Vinton Linwood James.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Cadet Edward Albert Routhau.
Cadet Theodore Temple Knappen.
Cadet Godfrey Douglas Adamson.
Cadet Albert Newell Tanner, jr.
Cadet William Alter Watson.
Cadet Harold Frank Handy.
Cadet Richard Clare Partridge.
Cadet Edward John McGaw.
Cadet John Charles Felli.
Cadet Tyree Rivers Horn.
Cadet James Woodrow Clark.
Cadet Joseph Leo Langevin.
Cadet Willard Pierce Larner.
Cadet William Hardy Hill.
Cadet Louis Jacob Claterbos.
Cadet Herbert Ralph Pierce.
Cadet Carl Victor Erickson.
Cadet Auguste Rhu Taylor.
Cadet Frank Andrew Henning.
Cadet James Malcolm Lewis.
Cadet Donald Eddy Cummings.
Cadet Bernard Linn Robinson.
Cadet John Robert Culleton.
Cadet Charles Steinhart Whitmore.
Cadet James Hobson Stratton.
Cadet Edward Haviland Lastayo.
Cadet George DeGraaf.
Cadet James Alexander Samouce.
Cadet William Wallace Ford.
Cadet George Dewey Vanture.
Cadet Charles Barney Harding.
Cadet Harry Earl Fisher.
Cadet Donald Sylvester Burns.
Cadet Donald James Leehey.
Cadet Carl Edwin Berg.
Cadet William Squires Wood, jr.
Cadet Thomas Arnett Roberts, jr.
Cadet Francis Henry Morse.
Cadet Edward Macon Edmonson.
Cadet Ben Miller Campbell.
Cadet Leslie Burgess Downing.
Cadet William Ignatius Brady.
Cadet Eugene Martin Link.
Cadet John Simpson Hastings.
Cadet Cornelius Garrison.
Cadet William Harry Bartlett.
Cadet Edward Clinton Gillette, jr.
Cadet Russell Owen Smith.
Cadet Freeman Grant Cross.
Cadet Rex Van Den Corput, jr.
Cadet Homer Watson Kiefer.
Cadet Joseph Harris.
Cadet John George Howard.
Cadet Ford Trimble.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Cadet Wilson Burnett Higgins.
Cadet Frederic Lord Hayden.
Cadet Warren Cressman Rutter.
Cadet Harold Thomas Miller.

Cadet Volney Archer Poulson.
Cadet William Chamberlaine Coe.
Cadet Robert Henry Vickery Stackhouse.
Cadet James Goodrich Renno.
Cadet Loper Bailey Lowry.
Cadet Lee Armstead Denson, jr.
Cadet Ewart Gladstone Plank.
Cadet Alexander Romeyn MacMillan.
Cadet James Vincent Walsh.
Cadet Lathrop Ray Bullene.
Cadet Joseph Eugene Harriman.
Cadet Coleman Romain.
Cadet George Joseph Loupret.
Cadet Morrison Page Chitterling.
Cadet John Loren Goff.
Cadet Robert Barrett Donnelly.
Cadet William Gordon Holder.
Cadet Halstead Clotworthy Fowler.
Cadet Lyman Louis Lemnitzer.
Cadet Charles Himmeler.
Cadet John States Seybold.
Cadet Donald Breen Herron.
Cadet James Myron McMillin.
Cadet Robert Hugh Kreuter.
Cadet Laurence Wood Bartlett.
Cadet Donald Frank Stace.
Cadet Reynolds Johnston Burt, jr.
Cadet John Dickerson Mitche'l.
Cadet Clarence Henry Schabacker.
Cadet Ewart Jackson Strickland.
Cadet Robert Snyder Trimble, jr.
Cadet John Francis Cassidy.
Cadet John Foxhall Sturman, jr.
Cadet George Leo Doolittle.
Cadet Hugh Whitaker Winslow.
Cadet Russell Vance Eastman.
Cadet Francis Henry Lanahan, jr.
Cadet Courtney Parker Young.
Cadet John Donald Robertson.

CAVALRY.

Cadet Willis McDonald, 3d.
Cadet James Kenneth Mitchell.
Cadet Lawrence Granger Smith.
Cadet Bertram Wright Randles.
Cadet Verne Donald Mudge.
Cadet Joseph R. Stauffer.
Cadet Earl Henry Blaik.
Cadet Edgar Allan Gilbert, jr.
Cadet Fred Lebbeus Hamilton.
Cadet Gainer Brown Jones.
Cadet Wilbert Engdahl Shallene.
Cadet Clarence Clemens Clendenen.
Cadet Eugene Collum Johnston.
Cadet James Ludwell Lake, jr.
Cadet James Hess Walker.
Cadet Lyman Lincoln Judge.
Cadet Lawrence Edward Schick.
Cadet Henry Chester Hine, jr.
Cadet Elias Sanford Gregory.
Cadet William Price Withers.
Cadet Frederick Robert Pitts.
Cadet Arthur Kenley Hammond.
Cadet Martin Charles Casey.
Cadet William Wallace McMillan.
Cadet Kenneth Gilpin Hoge.
Cadet James Frederick Wahl.
Cadet Robert Edwards.
Cadet Lawrence Joseph Carr.
Cadet Robert Dickerson Durst.
Cadet Clovis Ethelbert Byers.
Cadet George Andrew Rehm.
Cadet Edward Carl Engelhart.

INFANTRY.

Cadet Roy Winne Barhydt.
Cadet Leslie Emmett Mabus.
Cadet Joseph Jacob Billo.
Cadet Robert Francis Watt.
Cadet William Carleton McFadden.
Cadet Claude Eugene Haswell.
Cadet Frank Needham Roberts.
Cadet Charles Frederick Beattie.
Cadet Sherman Vitus Hasbrouck.
Cadet Crump Garvin.
Cadet Hamilton Peyton Ellis.

Cadet Thomas Dresser White.
 Cadet Frederick Mixon Harris.
 Cadet Dwight Acker Rosebaum.
 Cadet Donald Robert Van Sickler.
 Cadet Richard Candler Singer.
 Cadet John Henry Hoffecker Hall.
 Cadet Aladin James Hart.
 Cadet Powell Paxton Applewhite.
 Cadet Jefferson Denman Box.
 Cadet William Richter Tomey.
 Cadet Joseph Honore Rousseau, jr.
 Cadet Frederick Seymour Dixon.
 Cadet Maurice Wiley Daniel.
 Cadet Alexander Hamilton Perwein.
 Cadet Tracy Enfield Davis.
 Cadet Oscar Raymond Johnston.
 Cadet Charles Whitney West.
 Cadet Park Brown Herrick.
 Cadet Herbert Carl Reuter.
 Cadet Helmer William Lystad.
 Cadet Harold Edward Smyser.
 Cadet Esher Claflin Burkart.
 Cadet Thomas Eginton Whitehead.
 Cadet Alexander George.
 Cadet Charles Kenon Gailey, jr.
 Cadet Mortimer Frederick Wakefield.
 Cadet Francis William Farrell.
 Cadet Wilmer Brinton Merritt.
 Cadet Harry Clark Wisehart.
 Cadet Harold Julius Chapman.
 Cadet John Irvin Gregg, jr.
 Cadet John Russell, jr.
 Cadet Charles Merton Adams, jr.
 Cadet Frank Hoben Blodgett.
 Cadet John Ferral McBlain.
 Cadet Richard Meade Costigan.
 Cadet Gustave Harold Vogel.
 Cadet Basil Girard Thayer.
 Cadet Edward Joseph Sullivan.
 Cadet James Perrine Barney, jr.
 Cadet Wilbur Sturtevant Nye.
 Cadet Charles Harlan Swartz.
 Cadet Leland Stuart Smith.
 Cadet Wayne Latta Barker.
 Cadet Francis Selwyn Gay.
 Cadet Carl Frederick Duffner.
 Cadet Wilburn Vastine Lunn.
 Cadet Millard Pierson.
 Cadet Francis Ward Walker.
 Cadet Harold Oliver Sand.
 Cadet Cyril Drew Pearson.
 Cadet Raymond Henry Reece.
 Cadet Harlan Thurston McCormick.
 Cadet Henry Peter Burgard, 2d.
 Cadet Alexander Gilbert Sand.
 Cadet Ray Olander Welch.
 Cadet George William Richard Wilson.
 Cadet John Lamont Davidson.
 Cadet Julian Erskine Raymond.
 Cadet Abraham Sheridan Abel.
 Cadet George Honnen.
 Cadet Charles Porter Amazeen.
 Cadet Edward Thomas Williams.
 Cadet Frank Thweatt Searcy.
 Cadet George William Bailey, jr.
 Cadet Henry Kirk Williams, jr.
 Cadet Alan Lockhart Fulton.
 Cadet Terrence John Tully.
 Cadet William McKinley Laumeister.
 Cadet Paul Clarence Kelly.
 Cadet Sidney Ginsberg.
 Cadet James Miller Rudolph.
 Cadet William Earl Crist.
 Cadet William Roe Brewster.
 Cadet Claude Monroe McQuarrie.
 Cadet Charles William Smith.
 Cadet William Lemuel Mitchell.
 Cadet Harrison Guinther Travis.
 Cadet Escalus Emmert Elliott.
 Cadet Milton Cogswell Shattuck.
 Cadet Joseph Vincent de Paul Dillon.
 Cadet Francis James Starr.
 Cadet William Edward Ryan.
 Cadet Hayden Adriance Sears.

Cadet Newton Nevada Jacobs.
 Cadet John Thomas Lynch.
 Cadet John Black Reybold.
 Cadet John Raoul Guiteras.
 Cadet William Dickey Long.
 Cadet Henry Irving Hodes.
 Cadet Clifford Augustine Taney, jr.
 Cadet Paul Earl Tombaugh.
 Cadet Harvey Kenneth Greenlaw.
 Cadet William Joel Tudor Yancey.
 Cadet Leon Eugene Lichtenwalter.
 Cadet Sidney Rae Hinds.
 Cadet John Aloysius McNulty.
 Cadet Halley Grey Maddox.
 Cadet Snowden Ager.
 Cadet John English Nelson.
 Cadet Randolph Burt Wilkinson.
 Cadet Dean LeRoy Sharrar.
 Cadet John Talbot Curtis.
 Cadet George Hasbrouck Krause.
 Cadet Harold Todd Turnbull.
 Cadet Hugo Peoples Rush.
 Cadet John William Wofford.
 Cadet Wray Bertrand Avera.
 Cadet Charles Fox Ivins.
 Cadet Walter Daniel Buie.
 Cadet John Taylor Ward.
 Cadet John Elmer Reiser.
 Cadet Edward Maurice Flexner, jr.
 Cadet Henry Jackson Hunt, jr.
 To be second lieutenant with rank from September 4, 1920:

INFANTRY.

Cadet George Huston Bare.

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Cadet Pastor Martelino y Concepcion, graduate of the United States Military Academy, to be second lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts, with the rank from July 2, 1920.

APPOINTMENT IN THE OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

TO BE MAJOR GENERAL.

John Francis O'Ryan, late major general, United States Army, from December 15, 1920.

TO BE BRIGADIER GENERAL.

Frank Thomas Hines, late brigadier general, United States Army, from September 7, 1920.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, January 18, 1921.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. John Brittan Clark, D. D., of the First Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, who in infinite grace doth permit us to call Thee our Heavenly Father and who doth call us from out our manifold need unto Thee for help, hear us in our prayer, make real to us Thy promise that if any man lack wisdom let him ask of God, who giveth to all men liberally and upbraideth not, and it shall be given him. We thank Thee for the revelation through Jesus Christ that the ministry of God is not confined to sacred precinct, with censer and bell and song, but is wherever man, forgetting himself, tries to serve his fellow men. Grant us this inspiration and blessing, for Christ's sake. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

REREFERENCE OF BILL H. R. 2712.

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Military Affairs, I ask that the bill H. R. 2712 be rereferred to the Committee on Claims.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the rereference will be made. [After a pause.] The Chair hears no objection.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House dispense with business under the Calendar Wednesday call to-morrow.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wyoming asks unanimous consent that the House dispense with Calendar Wednesday business to-morrow. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman from Wyoming indicate whether we will get a vote to-day on the apportionment bill?

Mr. MONDELL. I doubt if we will. I had hoped that the general debate would be closed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wyoming? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SIEGEL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the purpose of considering the bill H. R. 14498, commonly known as the reapportionment bill, and pending that I ask for unanimous consent that the debate be limited to five hours, to be equally divided into four parts, under the control, namely, of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ASWELL], the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LARSEN], the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. FAIRFIELD], and myself.

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of no quorum.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman makes the point of no quorum.

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. I withhold it until we finish this agreement.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. SIEGEL] asks unanimous consent that general debate be limited to five hours and be divided into four parts.

Mr. ASWELL. The intention is, Mr. Speaker, that the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LARSEN] will recognize gentlemen on this side who are opposed to the bill and I will recognize those who are in favor of the bill; that the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. FAIRFIELD] will recognize gentlemen on his side who are opposed to the bill and the gentleman from New York [Mr. SIEGEL] will recognize those in favor of the bill.

Mr. WINGO. Does the request include limiting the general debate to the bill?

The SPEAKER. It does; and that the five hours be divided into four parts, one-quarter to be controlled by the gentleman from New York [Mr. SIEGEL], one-quarter by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. FAIRFIELD], one-quarter by the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ASWELL], and one-quarter by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LARSEN]. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The question is on the House resolving itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GARD. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio makes the point of no quorum, and it is clear there is no quorum present. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify the absentees. Those in favor of the House resolving itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the apportionment bill will, as their names are called, answer "yea," those opposed will answer "nay," and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 308, not voting 122, as follows:

YEAS—308.

Ackerman	Buchanan	Dallinger	Fordney
Almon	Burdick	Darrow	Freeman
Anderson	Burke	Davis, Minn.	Fuller
Andrews, Nebr.	Burroughs	Davis, Tenn.	Gard
Anthony	Butler	Dempsey	Garner
Ashbrook	Byrnes, S. C.	Denison	Garrett
Aswell	Byrns, Tenn.	Dent	Glynn
Ayres	Caldwell	Dickinson, Iowa	Goldfogle
Bacharach	Campbell, Kans.	Dickinson, Mo.	Good
Bankhead	Campbell, Pa.	Dominick	Goodall
Barbour	Cannon	Doremus	Goodykoontz
Barkley	Caraway	Doughton	Graham, Ill.
Bee	Carew	Dowell	Green, Iowa
Begg	Carrs	Drane	Greene, Mass.
Benham	Carter	Drewry	Greene, Vt.
Benson	Chindblom	Dunbar	Hadley
Black	Christopherson	Dunn	Hardy, Colo.
Blackmon	Clark, Mo.	Dyer	Hardy, Tex.
Bland, Ind.	Classon	Echols	Harrell
Bland, Va.	Cleary	Elliott	Harrison
Blanton	Coady	Elston	Hastings
Boies	Cole	Esch	Haugen
Bowling	Cooper	Evans, Mont.	Hawley
Box	Copley	Evans, Nebr.	Hayden
Brand	Cramton	Fairfield	Hays
Briggs	Crisp	Fess	Hernandez
Brinson	Crowther	Fields	Hersey
Britten	Currie, Mich.	Fish	Hickey
Brooks, Ill.	Curry, Calif.	Fisher	Hicks
Browne	Dale	Flood	Hill

Hoch	McClintic	Radcliffe	Strong, Kans.
Hoey	McDuffie	Raker	Strong, Pa.
Holland	McFadden	Ramsey	Summers, Tex.
Howard	McKenzie	Ramseyer	Sweet
Huddleston	McKeown	Randall, Wis.	Swindall
Hull, Iowa	McKinley	Reavis	Swope
Hull, Tenn.	McLaughlin, Mich.	Rayburn	Tague
Humphreys	McLaughlin, Nebr.	Reavis	Taylor, Ark.
Husted	McLeod	Reber	Taylor, Colo.
Hutchinson	MacGregor	Reed, N. Y.	Temple
Igoe	Madden	Rhodes	Thompson
Ireland	Magee	Ricketts	Tillman
Jacoway	Mansfield	Riddick	Tilson
James, Va.	Mapes	Robinson, N. C.	Timberlake
Johnson, Ky.	Mason	Robson, Ky.	Tincher
Johnson, Miss.	Mays	Rodenberg	Tinkham
Johnson, S. Dak.	Mead	Rogers	Towner
Johnson, Wash.	Michener	Romjue	Treadway
Jones, Pa.	Miller	Rose	Upshaw
Jones, Tex.	Minahan, N. J.	Rouse	Valle
Juhl	Monahan, Wis.	Rowe	Venable
Kahn	Mondell	Rubey	Vestal
Kearns	Montague	Rucker	Vinson
Keller	Moore, Ohio	Sabath	Voigt
Kelley, Mich.	Moore, Ind.	Sanders, N. Y.	Volk
Kelly, Pa.	Mott	Schall	Volstead
Kendall	Murphy	Scott	Walters
Kennedy, R. I.	Neely	Sears	Wason
Kless	Nelson, Mo.	Sherwood	Watkins
King	Newton, Minn.	Shreve	Weaver
Kinkaid	Newton, Mo.	Siegel	Webster
Klecicka	Nolan	Sims	Welling
Knutson	O'Connor	Sinclair	Whaley
Kraus	Ogden	Sinnott	Wheeler
Langley	Oldfield	Sisson	White, Kans.
Lanham	Oliver	Slemp	White, Me.
Lankford	Olney	Smith, Idaho	Williams
Larsen	Osborne	Smithwick	Wilson, La.
Lazaro	Padgett	Snell	Wilson, Pa.
Lee, Ga.	Paige	Stegall	Wingo
Linthicum	Park	Stedman	Wood, Ind.
Little	Parker	Steenerson	Woodyard
Longworth	Parrish	Stephens, Miss.	Wright
Luce	Patterson	Stephens, Ohio	Yates
Lufkin	Peters	Stevenson	Young, N. Dak.
Luhning	Purnell	Stinson	Young, Tex.
McArthur	Quin	Stoll	Zihlman

NOT VOTING—122.

Andrews, Md.	Foster	Leshner	Rainey, John W.
Babka	Frear	Lonergan	Randall, Calif.
Baer	French	McAndrews	Reed, W. Va.
Bell	Gallagher	McCulloch	Riordan
Bland, Mo.	Gallivan	McGlennon	Rowan
Booher	Gandy	McKinley	Sanders, Ind.
Bowers	Ganly	McLane	Sanders, La.
Brooks, Pa.	Godwin, N. C.	McPherson	Sanford
Brumbaugh	Goodwin, Ark.	Maher	Scully
Candler	Gould	Major	Sells
Cantrill	Graham, Pa.	Mann, Ill.	Small
Casey	Griest	Mann, S. C.	Smith, Ill.
Clark, Fla.	Griffin	Martin	Smith, Mich.
Collier	Hamill	Merritt	Smith, N. Y.
Connally	Hamilton	Milligan	Snyder
Costello	Hersman	Moon	Steele
Crago	Houghton	Mooney	Sullivan
Cullen	Hudspeth	Moore, Va.	Summers, Wash.
Davey	Hullings	Morin	Taylor, Tenn.
Dewalt	James, Mich.	Mudd	Thomas
Donovan	Jeffers	Nelson, Wis.	Vare
Doolling	Johnston, N. Y.	Nicholls	Walsh
Dupré	Kennedy, Iowa	O'Connell	Ward
Eagan	Kettner	Creststreet	Watson
Eagle	Kincheloe	Pell	Welty
Edmonds	Kitchin	Perlman	Wilson, Ill.
Ellsworth	Kreider	Phelan	Winslow
Emerson	Lampert	Porter	Wise
Evans, Nev.	Layton	Pou	Woods, Va.
Ferris	Lea, Calif.	Rainey, Ala.	
Focht	Lehlbach	Rainey, Henry T.	

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. GRAHAM of Pennsylvania with Mr. STEELE.

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington with Mr. RANDALL of California.

Mr. PERLMAN with Mr. BABKA.

Mr. WINSLOW with Mr. GOODWIN of Arkansas.

Mr. EMERSON with Mr. BELL.

Mr. MCPHERSON with Mr. MAJOR.

Mr. WALSH with Mr. SMALL.

Mr. FREAR with Mr. CONNALLY.

Mr. SANFORD with Mr. WELTY.

Mr. LAMPERT with Mr. HUDSPETH.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan with Mr. MAHER.

Mr. HOUGHTON with Mr. GANDY.

Mr. WILSON of Illinois with Mr. MCANDREWS.

Mr. REED of West Virginia with Mr. GRIFFIN.

Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee with Mr. THOMAS.

Mr. FRENCH with Mr. WOODS of Virginia.

Mr. KENNEDY of Iowa with Mr. EAGAN.

Mr. LEHLBACH with Mr. KITCHIN.

Mr. WATSON with Mr. JOHN W. RAINY.

Mr. GRIEST with Mr. GODWIN of North Carolina.

Mr. WARD with Mr. SULLIVAN.

Mr. HAMILTON with Mr. RIORDAN.
 Mr. SNYDER with Mr. CLARK of Florida.
 Mr. FOCHT with Mr. DUPRÉ.
 Mr. BAER with Mr. SMITH of New York.
 Mr. SMITH of Illinois with Mr. WISE.
 Mr. MUDD with Mr. BRUMBAUGH.
 Mr. McCULLOCH with Mr. ROWAN.
 Mr. NELSON of Wisconsin with Mr. POW.
 Mr. SANDERS of Indiana with Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana.
 Mr. SELLS with Mr. CANTRILL.
 Mr. BROOKS of Pennsylvania with Mr. McKINIRY.
 Mr. MERRITT with Mr. MOONEY.
 Mr. MANN of Illinois with Mr. MOORE of Virginia.
 Mr. ANDREWS of Maryland with Mr. CULLEN.
 Mr. JEFFERIS with Mr. KINCHELOE.
 Mr. PORTER with Mr. JOHNSTON of New York.
 Mr. GOULD with Mr. BLAND of Missouri.
 Mr. EDMONDS with Mr. FERRIS.
 Mr. MORIN with Mr. EVANS of Nevada.
 Mr. BOWERS with Mr. GALLIVAN.
 Mr. KREIDER with Mr. MARTIN.
 Mr. COSTELLO with Mr. MOON.
 Mr. LAYTON with Mr. OVERSTREET.
 Mr. JAMES of Michigan with Mr. O'CONNELL.
 Mr. CRAGO with Mr. LEA of California.
 Mr. FOSTER with Mr. COLLIER.
 Mr. HULINGS with Mr. McLENNON.
 Mr. ELLSWORTH with Mr. McLANE.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. A quorum is present. The Doorkeeper will open the doors. The House votes to resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the redistricting bill, and the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CAMPBELL] will please take the chair.

Thereupon the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 14498, with Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 14498, being a bill for the apportionment of Representatives in Congress amongst the several States, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

A Bill (H. R. 14498) for the apportionment of Representatives in Congress amongst the several States under the Fourteenth Census.

Mr. SIEGEL. Mr. Chairman, I move that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York moves that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with. The question is on agreeing to that motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. SIEGEL. Mr. Chairman, every 10 years the same problem which we are about to discuss to-day presents itself here, namely, that of determining the number of Members of the House for the 10 years then to follow.

The committee recognized that fact. For the purpose of settling that vitally important question once and for all time, it recommended that a constitutional amendment be passed making the House membership 500, and directed me as its chairman to introduce such a resolution providing for such an amendment. Such a resolution has been introduced by me, and I will say at this time that it is my purpose and my intention to push such resolution, so that Congress may act upon it, and, if it sees fit to pass it, that the several States of the Union, through their legislatures, may determine whether American public sentiment demands that the number of Members of the House shall be limited to 500.

Ten years have elapsed since the last reapportionment took place. At that time we fixed the number of inhabitants for each district at 211,877, which was seven times the number of inhabitants for each congressional district the framers of the Constitution deemed the proper number for a Representative; and now, in 1921, when the population of the country has grown to close to 106,000,000 people, when during the past 10 years woman suffrage has come, with its increased number of voters, when approximately 4,600,000 men who saw service in the recent war are properly demanding not only individual attention but action by Congress as a body, and at a time when the whole Nation is turning to Congress repeatedly for action upon an increasingly large number of matters, the committee felt that increasing this House to 483 was a proper step in order that this representative body may be truly representative of the people

of the entire country. Keeping that in mind, let us see what the ratio under the several apportionments has been.

Apportionment.	Year.	Members.	Ratio.
Constitution.....	1789	65	30,000
First Census.....	1793	106	33,000
Second Census.....	1803	142	33,000
Third Census.....	1813	186	35,000
Fourth Census.....	1823	213	40,000
Fifth Census.....	1833	242	47,700
Sixth Census.....	1843	232	70,680
Seventh Census.....	1853	237	93,423
Eighth Census.....	1863	243	127,381
Ninth Census.....	1873	293	131,425
Tenth Census.....	1883	332	151,911
Eleventh Census.....	1893	357	173,901
Twelfth Census.....	1901	391	194,182
Thirteenth Census.....	1911	435	211,877

The ratio adopted by the committee is 218,986 for each Representative. I have read the debates which have been held in previous discussions upon the reapportionment measures. They are to the effect that the House is too large, and that the House can not transact business in a so-called dignified way because of the size of the membership. There is not a single European legislative body which is called a representative body of any European Government which has not more representatives for population than what even 500 would be, and if we turn to our sister Republic, France, on the other side, we find the other day, when they demanded a new cabinet, there were over 680 members of the House of Deputies who voted. For the information of the House the following table is taken from the Statesman's Yearbook for 1920 and shows the census upon which the calculations were made:

Countries.	Census year.	Number of members in lower house.	Ratio of members to population.	Population on which ratio is based.
United Kingdom.....	1911	707	45,516,253
England and Wales.....	1911	528	70,000
Scotland.....	1911	74	70,000
Ireland.....	1911	105	43,000
Belgium.....	1918	189	40,000	7,555,576
Denmark.....	1916	140	21,000	2,940,000
France.....	1919	626	66,255	41,475,523
Germany.....	1919	423	130,227	55,086,000
Greece.....	1913	316	16,000	4,744,725
Italy.....	1911	508	71,000	36,740,000
Jugo-Slavia (Serbia).....	1919	166	86,238	14,316,459
Netherlands.....	1918	100	66,787	6,678,699
Norway.....	1910	126	18,982	2,391,782
Portugal.....	1911	164	36,329	5,957,985
Rumania.....	1919	347	50,124	17,393,142
Spain.....	1910	417	47,844	19,950,817
Sweden.....	1918	230	25,278	5,813,850
Switzerland.....	1916	189	26,127	3,937,000

The remedy is not in reducing or keeping the number where we are, but by the establishment of rules by which this body could guide its own legislation. There is no logical reason in the world why, when in Committee of the Whole a point of no quorum is raised, that when 100 Members appear we could not stop then and there, the required number being present, and proceed to transact our business. The country is not interested in knowing who the Members are who are away at that time. The same is true when a call of no quorum is raised in the House and a majority appears. We could stop then and there without taking a list of absentees. Of course when the question of voting upon a bill came up, that would be another story. Then we would have a roll call, and then we would know how men have voted, one way or another. It is the demagogue who, when on the stump, points to the fact that such and such a Member was absent so many times. He knows in his heart and soul that the Member may have been away at committee work, or down at the departments. The American people have commenced to learn about these things, and since the war they have been getting closer and closer and more familiar with the methods of Congress and what its Members are constantly doing.

I want you gentlemen to realize that this committee worked hard, that it had no easy problem before it. Under our bill there would be no reduction in the number of the Members of the House from any State. Under any other proposition, you must reduce the representation of those States, some of them dating from the beginning of the Government up to now, which in times of war and at other times have more than done their duty to our country. In other words, you strike at those States

where the farmers predominate, and where the great labor of the United States is performed in the production of foodstuffs.

I have read this minority report. With the usual fever which has seized this House of late, regarding statistics, and with the lack of thought of taking pencil and paper and accurately figuring what is going into a report, they have stated here that 48 Members would expend for mileage \$240,000. I did not know that we had any Member in this House who received \$5,000 as mileage per annum. If there be any, I would like to see him. There is not a single district where that is true. The average New Yorker takes \$92 per session as mileage, and I understand the gentlemen from California receive about \$1,200 at the utmost, and even Alaska does not run much above that. This report says—and the newspapers have picked it up as being true—that the average Member receives \$5,000 for mileage; and when it contains that statement, it says something which the members of the committee might have known was not true if they had made inquiry.

When they said that the average Member expends for franking purposes and telegraphing \$5,000 a year, that was a statement that was highly inaccurate; because we all know that this House is not spending \$2,000,000 for telegraphing and for franking purposes annually, and we all know that we are not spending \$2,000,000 for mileage. Yet that statement is contained in the report, and the newspaper editorials of the country have seized it as showing the expenditure by Congress of money for its own Members. Coming from New York, which has nothing to gain in percentage of its House membership under any bill which may be produced here, I have looked at this big question with no personal view as far as my own State is concerned. We shall have the same percentage of membership under any bill which will pass Congress. I have looked at it from the broad standpoint of what is best for the entire Nation. What benefits one part of America helps to benefit all our citizens, regardless of where they reside.

Mr. LARSEN. If the gentleman will allow me, the figures as to mileage should be \$24,000 instead of \$240,000.

Mr. SIEGEL. I am very glad the gentleman from Georgia makes that correction, and the same correction should be made about the expense of franking.

Mr. SIMS. Mileage is not a constitutionally vested right. We need not give any mileage, rather than deprive the people of proper representation.

Mr. SIEGEL. I agree with the gentleman on that, and I will say that as far as I am personally concerned I lose about \$1,200 or \$1,300 a year per annum on railroad fare. I receive \$92 a year. The same is true of every member of New York City; but each constituency demands of its own Representatives its own manner of representation; and because I have looked at this matter in the broad, national aspect, I feel that this measure should be considered calmly, coolly, and deliberately, and with the one purpose in view of giving to our country legislation such as will directly represent the will of the people and bring the Members of Congress closer to them.

I will say this in behalf of the committee that we have not received one letter from any individual protesting against the number which long ago the committee suggested would be the number that it would recommend to this House, and not one individual appeared before the committee in opposition to that number, with the exception of one gentleman who desired to reduce the House to 304.

I feel that the best interests of our Republic and its future growth will be aided by the passage of this bill and the adoption of the constitutional amendment to which I have made reference before. [Applause.]

I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. FAIRFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I desire to be notified when I have used 10 minutes.

There is no reason why the size of this House should be increased. [Applause.] There may be causes operating that would incline Members to vote for an increase. Representing the minority views upon the committee, I shall endeavor to try to see to it that the membership is retained at 435. [Applause.] In due time the gentleman from California [Mr. BARBOUR] will present an amendment carefully and properly drawn, should the House decide to retain its present membership.

The opportunity has arisen to increase the size of the House. This opportunity comes at this time because of the taking of the census. Had not the taking of the census made the opportunity, no Member of this House would for a moment consider the necessity of any increase. A majority of the Committee on the Census have reported a bill proposing to increase the House by adding to it 48 Members. At the same time one may be quite sure that while the majority of the committee reported such a bill they were conscious of the unwisdom of it, by their

recommending the limiting of the size of the House by a constitutional amendment. One is impressed by the fact that because of such a recommendation the majority of the committee itself feels that the increase is not justified. Rather is this action due to expediency than to principle, for the same majority recommends that the size of the House be permanently fixed at 500. In time we shall have 150,000,000 of people in this country. In that event each Representative would have a constituency numbering 300,000. Later no doubt we shall have 200,000,000 people in this country. In that event the constituency of each Member would be 400,000. The men who have signed the majority report are perfectly willing that in the future each Member of Congress shall have a constituency numbering 300,000.

The membership proposed by the minority report provides that the number of people in the congressional districts shall not be more than 242,415. On the basis of the present census there is no probability that in the next 10 years the population would be great enough to even approximate the 300,000 which the members who have signed the majority report are perfectly willing should be the basis for future representation. As a matter of fact, there are districts now ably and efficiently represented in which the population is much beyond 300,000. There is evidence then that the majority members of the committee do not believe that an increase is necessary for proper representation. If there is any justification for the number of Members to be permanently fixed at 500 there can be no possible justification for the increase to 483 at this time. That would be within 17 of the ultimate size of the House. In other words, the majority members of the committee to secure certain ends are willing now to increase the House by half a hundred and say to all future Congresses, "You can never enlarge your membership by more than 17."

What are the reasons that impel the majority of the committee to recommend two things at this time diametrically opposed in principle? There are two assigned reasons which, acting as causes, are not really logical and reasonable. The first reason assigned is that some Members of the House may lose their seats if the House be not enlarged. This is an unfortunate circumstance which, I think, every Member of the House would be glad to avoid, for I take it that no one of us is indifferent to the legitimate personal interest of any Member of the House. That legislation, however, should be based on such consideration is not at all in keeping with the responsibility that rests upon Congress. The fortunes of any man in political life are not important enough to justify legislation having such far-reaching consequences upon the country.

There is a second cause that is assigned as a reason, and that is that no State should be humiliated by having its membership in the House reduced. I fully feel the force of that as a cause, though I am unwilling to concede that it is a legitimate reason, for the State of Indiana, one of whose districts I am privileged to represent, will, on the basis of 435 in this House, be reduced to 12 Representatives. Convinced that this thing is what ought to be done, I was willing to take my chances with the people in my own State. Thus far I am pleased to know that the newspapers of the State, both Democratic and Republican, have approved the position that would keep the House at its present size. Not only that but many of the members of the State legislature have written me favorably, stating that it is the consensus of opinion of the people that the House is now not only large enough but that a reduction would be a good thing. This morning I received the following telegram, which speaks for itself:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., January 17, 1921.

LOUIS W. FAIRFIELD, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.:

Senate adopted concurrent resolution and house passed it, calling upon Congress not to pass bill to increase size of House of Representatives, the vote in both houses overwhelming. Give this information to other Members.

LEE J. HARTZELL.

There are just two things to be secured in a parliamentary body; first, adequate representation; second, efficient legislation.

The representation of the people in this House is now adequate. Whatever limitation there may be upon adequate representation, it does not grow out of the limited membership, but rather is the result of the unwieldiness of the House in the shaping of legislation. Representation is adequate only when each legislator counts in shaping the course of legislation. When the size of a representative body increases to the point that the legislator is compelled to choose a representative to represent him in the framing of legislation the real representation is twice removed from the voter. There is no need now for an increase. "The people do not want the size of the House

increased. They are satisfied with the manner in which the number of Representatives now take care of the business of the country.

Of course, everyone knows that the relative influence of a State would be exactly the same under 435 and the proposed 483. Each State would still have the same voting strength in this House. It would still have the same electoral strength in the selection of the President and Vice President.

It is argued that relatively we are a small parliamentary body; that much smaller countries have relatively larger membership in their legislatures. The United States differs fundamentally from every other country in the world. No other Government has a dual government such as we have—State and Nation. On all matters of local interest each State has its own legislative body consisting of a Senate and House, its own executive department, its own department of justice. Indeed, the various States of the Union stand out clearly with governments of their own taking care of much that in foreign Governments has to be passed upon by the national assembly. As the House is now constituted, it is unwieldy, difficult to organize for purposes of efficient legislation. There is still hope that with the same size House as we now have the wisdom of Congress will be able to so order legislation that each Member will have a chance to exercise fully his functions as a Member of this body.

An enlargement of the House at this time is a needless expense. We witnessed during the progress of the war a sudden expansion of every department of the Government. We are trying now to go back as nearly as may be to the prewar basis. There were increased duties for each Congressman during the war. To take care of that we provided an extra clerk for every Congressman. That, no doubt, will remain as a permanent expense upon the Government. This extra clerkship, however, is now costing the Government \$616,400 per annum. The people will be patient, for every well-informed man knows that this added expense is really necessary that the interest of the constituency of the various Congressmen may be properly taken care of.

The proposed bill of the majority members of the committee is to retain that added expense permanently, and then add to it 48 more men at a cost approximating a million dollars a year. It would mean an enlargement of the seating capacity of this House, the expense of which I do not know. It would mean building an addition to the House Office Building costing approximately \$4,000,000. This addition is absolutely needless and therefore absolutely inexcusable. We are talking much of challenging every dollar needlessly expended. Let us prove by our votes the sincerity of our words. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana has used 10 minutes.

Mr. ASWELL. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, dealing with a population of 105,708,771 people, based upon a ratio of 218,986 for each Member, this reapportionment bill provides for a membership of 483, which is the smallest possible number for no State to lose a Member. With one exception, in 1843, when a Whig Senate overruled the action of a Democratic House, this has been the policy of the Congress since the adoption of the Constitution.

Under this bill 23 States retain their present number of Members and 25 States gain in membership. States now Republican gain 37 Members, while States now Democratic gain 11, according to the vote in the last national election. With a House of 460 Members, 30 States would not be affected, 16 States would gain, and 2 States, Maine and Missouri, would lose 1 Member each in representation.

If the House membership were to remain 435 in number, each Member would have to represent 242,415 people, as against 211,877, the present ratio, and 11 States would lose representation, Missouri losing 2 Members. An increase of 2 Members here would save my own State from losing a Member, but I believe at this time, when women are voting for the first time, it would be a crime against the American people for the Congress to force any State to lose representation. [Applause.]

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ASWELL. Yes.

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. I will ask if an increase of one Member would not save the State of Rhode Island its present membership, making the membership of the House 436?

Mr. ASWELL. It would.

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. And the gentleman's argument applies to Rhode Island also?

Mr. ASWELL. Without question. I am willing to give it to you. I want every State to retain at least its present representation.

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. And I join with the gentleman, and with Members from every State who will lose membership if the present number is retained.

Mr. ASWELL. Thank you, sir.

Your committee recognized two dominant ideas: First, the most efficient individual representation of the people at home in this body, and, second, justice to each State.

If this is to continue a representative Government, 218,986 people is clearly a number large enough for one Member of Congress to represent efficiently. If there were ever a time when representation should not be reduced, that time is now when women are beginning to vote and when the individual demands upon the Member are soon to be practically doubled. The tendency of the time is for better personal representation at the National Capital. He who opposes that demand fails to respond to the manifest wishes of the American people who earnestly believe more and more that this should be really a representative Government, with each Representative living close to his people.

This demand is universal throughout the world. The United Kingdom has a population of 45,516,259 and has 707 members of the lower house, based upon a ratio to each member of 70,000 in Scotland, England, and Wales, and 43,000 in Ireland. France, with a population of 41,475,523, has 626 members in the lower house, with a ratio of 66,255. Italy, with a population of 36,740,000, has 508 members, with a ratio of 71,000.

Mr. BLACK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ASWELL. Yes.

Mr. BLACK. It is true, is it not, that those kingdoms and the Republic of France have no State governments, and the members of the lower houses of their parliaments represent the people in a sense in the same way as our State legislatures represent them?

Mr. ASWELL. Not fully.

Mr. BLACK. I say in a sense.

Mr. ASWELL. Not fully.

Spain, with a population of 19,950,817, has 417 members, with a ratio of 47,844. The average ratio to each member in the four countries is 63,000; their total population is 143,000,000 people, and their total membership 2,258. These countries, excepting France, are not republics; hence all the more reason that in our form of government the ratio for each Member should not be too large.

Mr. BARKLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ASWELL. Yes.

Mr. BARKLEY. Has the gentleman the information as to what compensation is received by the members of various legislative bodies?

Mr. ASWELL. I have. A member of the lower house in the United Kingdom receives a salary of £400 and many privileges as to transportation by reason of his membership. A member of the House of Deputies in France receives 15,000 francs per annum. A member of the House of Deputies in Italy receives 15,000 lire. The membership in the lower house of Spain is limited to the very wealthy or to the nobility. No one else is admitted. They receive no salaries.

Mr. LAZARO. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ASWELL. I will.

Mr. LAZARO. It seems that there is a good deal of opposition to this bill on account of the increased cost to the people. I did not hear anything said about the trouble of redistricting. What is the gentleman's information about that?

Mr. ASWELL. The probability is you will not hear that on the floor, but in the hearts of Members it might be located. It is likely that the question of redistricting is one of the main arguments if gentlemen said in this debate all that they really feel and believe. The opposition to this bill is largely selfish.

The United States has a population of 105,708,771 people, seven-tenths the population of these four countries with 2,258 members, and yet this bill proposes only 483 Members, with each Member required to represent 218,986 people. Each Member here represents three and one-half times as many people as the average in the four countries just mentioned. A vote against this bill, which is a vote to reduce the proposed membership in this House, is a vote against the evident popular demand for better personal representation at this Capital; it is a vote in favor of further centralizing power here and in favor of less efficient individual representation of the people at home. [Applause.]

Some gentlemen claim the House is too large and unwieldy, but every experienced Member here knows that whether the membership be 300 or 500, it will not affect the efficiency of this body, for about 40 Members do most of the talking anyway.

Mr. JOHNSON of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ASWELL. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Mississippi. I concur in the last remark made by the gentleman, and I call his attention to the fact that in the House of Parliament 40 members constitute a quorum

and can do business, while in this House 7 Members, composing a steering committee, shape all of the legislation, practically, that is enacted, and since the adoption of the plan to turn over all matters of appropriation to one committee some 40 Members transact practically all of the business in this House.

Mr. ASWELL. That is correct.

Mr. DUNBAR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ASWELL. Yes.

Mr. DUNBAR. Does the gentleman believe that the House should be unwieldy?

Mr. ASWELL. I do not, and 300 or 500 Members has no effect on that question.

Mr. JOHNSON of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I wish to add this to my statement, that I heartily concur in the gentleman's statement and I am in favor of an increase to 483 Members. [Applause.]

Mr. ASWELL. It is also well known that those who talk most do not always have the greatest influence upon legislation. Some gentlemen do not talk unless they have something to say. Then they say it and sit down.

I wonder what the people at home think if this body quibbles over giving them reasonable and proper representation in the Congress. Of course, each Member in a larger sense represents the Nation, but he serves best when he is in touch with his constituents individually. The larger the number of constituents, of course, the more difficult the task.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ASWELL. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Fearing that the gentleman's statement may be misunderstood, in answer to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. JOHNSON], I would suggest that the gentleman from Mississippi stated that the Committee on Appropriations did the business of the House.

Mr. ASWELL. Would do. He did not say that it does.

Mr. RAKER. Is it not fair to the country to know that under the rules as they are now the Committee on Appropriations enacts no legislation, but only appropriates, and that it follows the judgment and will of the House and all of the other committees on legislation?

Mr. ASWELL. I understood the gentleman from Mississippi not to discuss the question of legislation at all, but that he was merely speaking of the power that the Appropriations Committee will in the future possess.

Mr. JOHNSON of Mississippi. That is correct.

Mr. ASWELL. If a small number is what you are driving at, why not make the membership 65, as the Constitution originally did? Why not make it 100, the present required quorum in committee? No Congress in the history of the Government has failed to increase the membership here in response to the increase of the population, except one, in 1843, when a Whig Senate failed to respond.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ASWELL. Yes.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. The way that reduction happened, as is stated by John Quincy Adams in his diary, was that it gave greater power to the South and the West, and he was in favor of retaining all of the power possessed by New England.

Mr. ASWELL. The same spirit exists to-day, and I might add that at that time the House was Democratic and the Senate Whig, and there was one single solitary Tyler man in the Congress, namely, Mr. Wise, of Virginia.

Some gentlemen place it on the ground of economy. So do the American people insist upon sane economy in governmental expenditures. That means they oppose waste and needless expenditures existing now in many directions, even in this Congress, pledged to rigid economy, but the people are more seriously concerned with service here than they are with the additional petty expense of giving them reasonably efficient representation in the Congress.

This principle is well illustrated by their open opposition to petty economies in the Postal Service during the past eight years. It will again be illustrated if the Congress fails to continue the road-building program among the States or fails to provide liberally for our disabled soldiers. [Applause.] The American people are willing to pay provided they get really efficient service, but it is service they rightly demand. Do not misjudge that fact in the consideration of this bill.

Does any Member from any of the 25 States affected who votes against this bill really please or represent his people when he votes to reduce their representation here? This is a solemn question. If we fail to answer rightly, the people will in the next congressional elections.

Mr. HUSTED. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ASWELL. Yes.

Mr. HUSTED. If the gentleman thinks that the size of the House should be increased with our growth and population in order to give the representation, why does he favor the enactment of a constitutional provision limiting the number to 500?

Mr. ASWELL. I have expressed no personal opinion upon that. That matter is not at issue at this time.

Mr. HUSTED. I understood that the majority of the committee were unanimously in favor of that.

Mr. ASWELL. I have expressed no opinion, and I did not make any fight against it. It is not in issue now.

Mr. HUSTED. It is in issue, if the gentleman's supposition is correct.

Mr. ASWELL. Mr. Chairman, an argument against this bill is an argument to reduce the representation of 11 agricultural States; it is an argument for the pernicious lobbyist here, against the will of the people; it is an argument for special privilege against the average citizen; it is an argument for the rich and the mighty against the poor and the weak; it is an argument for the reactionary against the progressive; it is an argument for autocracy and centralization against democracy and popular government. Let each Member decide for himself and let the country now know on which side he stands. If we still believe in a republican form of government, in popular government, this bill will be enacted into law. [Applause.]

Mr. LARSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BRINSON].

Mr. BRINSON. Mr. Chairman, the importance which attaches to the decennial apportionment of the membership of this House does not arise so much from any action the House or Congress may take, as its power is limited to fixing the total membership of the House.

The most important matter in relation to it is the relative numerical strength of the different States and a simple mathematical calculation according to rules fixed in the Constitution determines this, the most important feature of the apportionment.

This Congress determines what the number of Representatives shall be and how the additional ones shall be selected in default of State action in the way of redistricting. This is nothing more than adopting a ratio of a given number of citizens to one Member.

Each decennial census disturbs the relative strength of the States in the matter of representation. The States of slow population growth must of necessity and in fairness lose relatively to the States of larger growth. The numerical strength of the States will be proportionally the same whether the membership of the House be small or large.

Such being the case, it is wise to give careful consideration to this matter before final action is taken.

I do not see any advantage to the country from the larger House.

The increase of business which comes to the Congressman's office now will not be appreciably relieved by the addition of 48 Members to the roll. Only an increase of clerical help will afford the relief sought.

The majority report, rather in the way of an intimation, calls attention to the fact that the women are now voting. An inference that their representation will be better and surer with an increase of Members, and that representation has been lacking to them in the past, will not appeal to us who believe that the Members of Congress have through all these years represented the women as well as the men, and guarded the interest of the women without the ballot with the same fidelity as they will now that she has it. Representation is not legally or morally wrapped up in the question of voting population.

The fact that certain other nations have a larger membership in their national legislative bodies than the present House of Representatives should add no weight to the argument for a larger House when the facts are ascertained.

The British Parliament legislates not only upon national questions in the sense that the American Congress does, but it is also charged with the local legislation, which under our system is left to the various State legislatures. It is obvious then that the governing body of Great Britain, if it shall be reflective of the sentiment of all the people in local as well as national matters, must be very large. It is, however, quite well known that members of Parliament do not in large numbers remain in London during Parliament sitting, and that a large proportion of that large membership are only found there when matters of special importance to them are considered. A small quorum permits legislative action, and a large part of the membership follow their ordinary pursuits, save when a call comes to repair to Parliament House.

The argument for increase of the House which really gives to it serious consideration is that the policy in the past has been

to fix the membership sufficiently large as to save the States of slow growth from loss of Representatives.

To continue this policy means a material increase of the House membership every 10 years to save the slow States from a loss of Members. The loss sustained by the slow States is not greater relatively in a small House than a large House, because its relative strength in population must be reflected in its representation. If its representation remains the same, then additional Representatives must be given the States of larger growth in order that the vital matter of proportion shall be maintained.

I desire to suggest just here some of the disadvantages attaching to the proposed increase:

The House already is unwieldy and more Members will make it more cumbersome still. Deliberate consideration of matters of legislation is had only in the committees. Committee action has of necessity largely supplanted the old system, when mature deliberation was had by the House itself on all matters of public interest. It is common knowledge to us that more mature thought is given to public matters in the other body of this Congress than upon this floor, and it is due to the fact that the membership of the smaller body finds itself more generally interested in matters before it and more impressed with the feeling of individual responsibility than in this very large body, where so much of authority must be delegated to committees.

There is, too, an element of cost which, it seems to me, should be of compelling influence at this time in the determination of the matter. Perhaps it would not weigh so heavily if the advantages to be derived from an increase of 48 Members were great and clearly manifest. When these advantages claimed for the larger House are at least open to question and are of doubtful force, and when the financial condition of the country is calling for curtailment and all practical economies—the need for this being accentuated by the wise action of the President elect in asking an abandonment of the usual expense of arrangements for inauguration—is it not unwise to put upon the Government and the people this large burden to cover the costs of the increased membership proposed?

The annual cost to the Government of the 48 new Congressmen provided in the committee bill, including salaries, clerk hire, mileage, stationery, and so forth, will be more than a million dollars a year.

In addition to this, offices as convenient, as comfortable, and as well furnished as those now provided for Members must be provided for the new ones, and a conservative estimate of the cost of such a building is \$4,000,000.

Is this the time for such an outlay of funds? If there is need of enlarged membership, is that need so urgent that this burden should be put upon the country, now in the midst of financial depression, when the business of the country and citizens generally are feeling the effects of the tremendous loss sustained by the farmers of the country?

Mr. LANGLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRINSON. Yes.

Mr. LANGLEY. The gentleman's estimate of \$4,000,000 presumes that a building for 48 Members would have to be made as large as a building for 435 Members?

Mr. BRINSON. Oh, no.

Mr. LANGLEY. How does the gentleman arrive at the statement of \$4,000,000?

Mr. BRINSON. The figures were arrived at by the ranking Member of the minority on the committee after mature consideration.

Mr. LANGLEY. I would suggest that that gentleman is wrong.

Mr. BRINSON. And after inviting and receiving suggestions from architects.

Mr. LANGLEY. The present building cost only a little over \$3,000,000.

Mr. BRINSON. That was quite a number of years ago.

Mr. LANGLEY. I can not understand how the gentleman arrives at the fact that 48 Members would require an expenditure in a building of \$4,000,000.

Mr. BRINSON. I have not the figures here, but I will be glad to get them for the gentleman in time.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. That estimate of \$4,000,000 is to build another building, taking up two whole blocks, and would give the 48 Members 15 rooms each.

Mr. BRINSON. Not at all. It is to build another building of the same architecture as the present one, and provide quarters as comfortable and as conveniently located and with the same character of furnishing as the present building. As to the accuracy of those figures I shall leave another Member of the minority to furnish them, because I got them from him,

and he got them from architects here in the city of Washington.

In normal times I think this increase unwise. At this time I feel that it would prove us singularly unresponsive to the solemn demands of this serious hour in the world's history.

For these reasons I can not agree with the findings of a majority of the committee. In the committee meeting I voted for the smallest number proposed—435—and then for the next highest, and finally for the increase proposed in the bill, but with the statement to the committee that I would support a minority report if offered, and held myself free to advocate and vote for a smaller number if opportunity offered in its consideration in the House.

North Carolina will gain one new Member if the membership of the House remains the same—435. This State will gain an additional Member if the membership is fixed as the majority report recommends—483. I do not feel that the addition of this one new Member to the delegation of my State should control my vote, when, along with that 1, 47 other names are added to the roll and this very great expense, which I have referred to, is put upon the Government and the people.

I also find myself not in thorough harmony with the declarations of the majority report bearing upon the Tinkham resolution. There was no evidence presented to the committee, valid in a court of law, to show that Negroes in the South had been denied the right to vote because of their race. Unsupported statements of colored people charging that the white people of the South have denied the colored people their constitutional rights ought not to be placed in the record and referred to in the report with the mild comment that brevity of time will prevent the committee from investigating these matters with the thoroughness which Congress has a right to order or provide.

The Tinkham resolution seeks to curtail the South's representation in Congress because of the practical operation of the educational test as practiced there. The unfairness of this proposition is shown when a contrast is made between the laws governing suffrage in Massachusetts and North Carolina, and also a contrast made of the conditions in the two States. There is no material difference, no legal distinction, between the constitutional provisions regarding educational qualifications for suffrage.

Article 20 of the Massachusetts constitution reads as follows:

No person shall have the right to vote or be eligible to office under the constitution of this Commonwealth who shall not be able to read the constitution in the English language and write his name: *Provided, however,* That the provisions of this amendment shall not apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its requisitions, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any person who shall be 60 years of age or upward at the time this amendment shall take effect.

Article 6, section 4, of the North Carolina constitution reads as follows:

Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the constitution in the English language. But no male person who was on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person, shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualifications herein prescribed, provided he shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to December 1, 1908. The general assembly shall provide for the registration of all persons entitled to vote without the educational qualifications herein prescribed, and shall, on or before November 1, 1908, provide for the making of a permanent record of such registration, and all persons so registered shall forever thereafter have the right to vote in all elections by the people in this State, unless disqualified under section 2 of this article.

Even the clause in the North Carolina constitution known as the "grandfather clause" has its counterpart in the Massachusetts constitution, a part of which, referring to this disqualification because of illiteracy, says:

This amendment shall not apply to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any persons who shall be 60 years of age or upward at the time this amendment shall take effect.

The statement of the gentleman from Massachusetts that he wants his State to have the same treatment accorded it under the Constitution of the United States (which he is now invoking to curtail southern representation) that will be accorded the Southern States, if his resolution shall prevail, seems fair upon its face and would impress the uninformed with the broad and statesmanlike qualities of the distinguished gentleman, but when you take into account the splendid educational system his State has had for many years and the scant funds and inferior systems of the Southern States through these years you can understand and correctly appraise his fairness and generosity.

With abundant funds and the stimulus of an educational qualification, Massachusetts has been able to educate its citizens generally, so that none practically would be debarred by an application of the same educational test which would cut out thou-

sands of citizens in the South, who through all these years have been denied adequate educational facilities because of the poverty which came to us as a heritage of the Civil War.

The debates in the constitutional convention of Massachusetts at the time of the adoption of the educational qualification for suffrage indicate its purpose to eliminate from the electorate foreigners, who were then in the State in large numbers. If, as it is charged, the educational test applied in the South has as its purpose the elimination of the Negro vote, what claim has the gentleman from Massachusetts to sit in judgment upon his sister States of the South?

Mr. UPSHAW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRINSON. Yes.

Mr. UPSHAW. Allow me to state in this connection that about 2,000 Negroes registered and voted without interference in my home city, Atlanta, in the last general election, and if 2,000 were allowed to vote, it is manifestly unfair to my section to charge that four or five thousand might not have done so if they had cared to qualify.

Mr. BRINSON. There is not a Southern State, Mr. Speaker, which does not annually spend much more on the Negro's education than he himself contributes.

Out of a poverty, dire and distressful, which the close of the Civil War found us in we have through sacrifice and toil builded a great industrial as well as agricultural civilization, and we have done this, too, with the weight about our shoulders of an alien race, at times embittered and made vicious by outside interference.

We have tutored this race and found pride in its development along wholesome lines. We have sought to train him along the lines which his racial qualities fit him for and to make of him a good citizen.

We have placed safeguards about our civilization and taken measures to preserve our social integrity. These things we shall continue to do. That policy will not be reversed. The intelligent Negro, the good citizen, will be permitted to have a voice in public affairs. The ignorant and the vicious will not.

The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. TINKHAM] may hold any views he cares respecting the South's treatment of the Negro. He may, up here, preach and practice such doctrines as his judgment and his taste may prompt. We in the South with the solemn responsibility under God for the benevolent guardianship of a weak race will discharge that trust in such fashion as will inure to the good of the Negro race, but at the same time we shall keep inviolate and guard with jealous care the integrity of the white race, which through all the past has carried the torch of civilization, and upon whose shoulders must rest the burden of maintaining a pure social order through all the coming years.

The good men of both races in the South are impressed with the seriousness and the solemnity of the problems we are facing, and together, in full sympathy with each other and in the fear of God, we shall solve the problem and give to the world the first example of two races radically different in many qualities living together in peace and harmony, with racial lines intact, but with a common love for the Nation and a common faith in its divinely ordered path and ministry. [Applause.]

Mr. LARSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MONTAGUE].

Mr. MONTAGUE. Mr. Chairman, if it were not necessary for me to leave the city within a few minutes, I should not attempt to submit at this time any remarks upon the pending bill. I do not think the argument that the decennial growth of our population should find a corresponding numerical representation in this House is either a sound argument or a controlling consideration. In this conclusion the report of the majority of the committee concurs, for this committee declares that the membership of this House should never exceed 500, and proposes a constitutional amendment that this number shall be rigidly prescribed. Why should 500 be the danger line and not 483? What danger lurks in the number 500 that does not lurk in the number 483 as fixed by the pending bill? What logic supports this arbitrary mathematical differential?

The conclusion in the report as to limitation of the membership to 500 necessarily admits, inexorably imports, what the country knows, what this House in its heart of hearts knows, that a House of this great number is necessarily extravagant, clumsy, and unwieldy in operation. Realizing this obvious and deplorable fact, the committee seems to think that the country can bear the load of 483 Members. Should we now impose a further load upon the American people, a load of immense and continuing maintenance charge and of top-heavy and inefficient legislative operation? It will

be unwise and wasteful to do so, and the people will not approve of our action in so doing.

But, Mr. Chairman, the orderly, expeditious, dignified, and efficient functioning of this House as a legislative organ of government is the supreme consideration that should determine our positions upon this question. [Applause.] A very brilliant and distinguished Member of this House some years ago observed that the House had ceased to be a deliberative body. Shall we now contribute further to its weakness by making it a functionless body?

Mr. ASWELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONTAGUE. I can not yield as I have only five minutes.

Mr. Chairman, there are two results that confront this House, as I view the question, results that arise out of our present numerical membership, to say nothing as to the enlargement of that membership, namely, that we must function more and more through committees and less and less through the House itself. We must of necessity go almost wholly to committee government, the House functioning in a formal way of recognition—not of negation or of modification—of what is recommended to it by its committees.

To gain the maximum efficiency we must either reduce our membership or enlarge the jurisdiction of some central committee of the House, and this through the line of least resistance this House has almost accomplished. We have already practically surrendered our deliberative function to a great committee of this House. Of this action I make no criticism, for our present great size inexorably brought forth such a result. But in this hour of demoralization I beg to ask why should we now seek to multiply such results?

To my mind the argument is untenable that it is essential to the maintenance and vigor of democracy that it find an increased numerical representation in the membership of this House. That was not the faith of the founders of the Republic. They knew, as you and I know, that a very large House ceases to be representative of the real democracy of the Nation. [Applause.] Why? Because—and I make this without criticism of the House, but rather in recognition of the infirmities of human nature—the larger the House the more opportunity for the successful activities of organizations within and without in defeating or overreaching the interest of the people.

Mr. Chairman, I shall vote against this bill, although it gives one additional Representative to my own State. I shall vote for the present ratio of representation; but a well-considered bill for a decrease of the representation would meet my better judgment, as it would meet the best interests of the country. [Applause.] I would open rather than hide the processes of government. Therefore I would remove the necessity for more and more committee government and would provide a necessity for more and more House government. The latter can best be obtained by reducing the number of Representatives of the Congress.

Mr. ASWELL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BEE], a member of the committee. [Applause.]

Mr. BEE. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I am not going to attempt any oratorical effort on this occasion. I am going to undertake to present to you calmly and collectively the reasons that actuate me in sustaining the majority report on this bill. If I may be permitted to say it, I approach its consideration without any personal interest whatever. The god of fortune has dealt harshly with me. My future is in the lap of the gods and I have no personal interest upon the face of the earth in this matter, but I am looking at it from the broad standpoint of the best interest of the American people when I declare to you that no greater or more fatal error against true democracy can be dealt by this House than to refuse to adopt the majority report on this bill. I was very much interested in the statement of my distinguished friend from Virginia [Mr. MONTAGUE], for whom I have very deep and abiding affection and respect, when he stated that democracy is better represented by a small representation, that the interests of the people are better served by less representation. That is a new doctrine to me. I have always understood that pure democracy as practiced in the olden days in Greece proved itself impractical and unwieldy, and out of this doctrine of pure democracy the founders of this Government established the doctrine of a representative Government of the people speaking through their chosen Representatives. In 1833, 87 years ago, 242 Members constituted the membership of the House of Representatives. Since that time the great inventions of the world, with increased activity, have come in. Since that time men and women have grown to regard our Government as something personal to themselves. I remember when I was a boy that a Member of Congress came to Washington for

three or four months in the year and the remainder of his time he remained at home in the practice of his profession or carrying on his business. The Members of Congress now who attend to their business have not time to do anything else. You talk about the body being unwieldy with 435 or 483 Members! No one knows better than a new Member that the least part of our function as Members of Congress is the legislative one. The steering committee of the House—and I question not the wisdom of the majority in so adopting—the great committee of 35 and the other great committees that run this Government, they are the ones that carry along the legislation of this body.

My distinguished colleague from Texas who sits before me [Mr. BLANTON] often and often has called the attention of this House to the fact that the Government's business is being transacted by a mere handful of Members. Why? Because the Members of Congress—and I say it in great respect—are departmental agents; they are errand boys; they are information furnishers; they are trouble bearers. It used to be that the average citizen cared nothing whatever about what the Government was doing; the Government was a thing far removed from him. Under the present arrangement, and especially since the war, the Government has become a living, breathing, moving force in the life of every man and woman in this country.

Mr. LANGLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BEE. Yes, sir.

Mr. LANGLEY. Is it not a fact that there are now over 200 vacant seats on this floor when one of the great problems of this Government is being discussed, a complete answer to the unwieldy proposition?

Mr. BEE. I would say to the gentleman from Kentucky that is true, and astonishingly so in view of the fact it was generally known that I was going to make a speech on this occasion. [Applause.] I had supposed it would have filled the Chamber to hear me, but it did not bring Members to the House, because Members are in their offices attending to the business. They are at the departments attending to departmental business. But let me carry out my thought further. The granting of suffrage to women has brought into governmental activity and governmental interest thousands and thousands of women who want to be informed, who want their Congressman's advice; they want their Congressman's information upon a great many subjects. Oh, they say, give us good and efficient clerical help. God spare the day in this Republic when Members of Congress are going to submit to a clerk in their office the carrying on of their business.

That is a matter intrusted to the Members of Congress themselves. Let me call to your attention—and I do it in no sectional pride, because I am looking at this bill from a broad standpoint—I do not know anything about this amendment for 500 Members, and the members of the committee will bear me witness that it was suggested by the distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. TOWNER], and I heard no objection to it in the committee. The first I knew that the members of the committee were so deadly opposed to that proposition was when I read the majority views. I think everybody acquiesced in the views of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. TOWNER], however. I do not care whether or not it is 500. I take the position before this House that one Congressman representing 220,000 people is not too much. I differ with the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MONTAGUE]. I say you have no right to deprive the people of individual representation. I say to you in all solemnity that by defeating this bill you are taking a measurable control of this Government away from the rural districts and throwing it into the congested districts, and doing it unfairly.

Why do I say that? You take the population in many of the great agricultural States, and why do they lose? Because following the exigencies of the war these men have gone to the great cities. Just as certain as God reigns, in the economical readjustment of this country they must go back to the farms. You can not maintain a Government where the producers are leaving for the city and leaving a very small minority to sustain the great masses in the cities. Do you know that the statistics show that the average age of the man upon the farm is to-day 45 years? In other words, the old man, with his back bent, is carrying the burden of producing the foodstuffs and the products for the people of this great Nation. It can not continue. Read the ancient history of the world. Go back to Babylon, and you see Babylon with its beautifully irrigated farms. You see Babylon built up in its marvelous and wondrous beauty. You see the men leaving the farms and going to the marvelous beauties of Babylon. And Babylon fell. History repeats itself with Rome, and Rome fell. This country can not exist if you are going to maintain the great bulk of the people in the cities. But to carry out the idea I had in mind, the loss in this representation comes from the rural districts.

Who gains it? The congested districts. The readjustment takes place. People go back to the congested districts, and who maintains the power in the face of the population?

Mr. JOHNSON of Mississippi. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BEE. For a short question.

Mr. JOHNSON of Mississippi. Under this bill, if you would have 483 Members the States would maintain their present representation?

Mr. BEE. Yes, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON of Mississippi. If the bill does not pass and we retain 435 Members in the House, my State will lose one. By that means it will not be represented proportionately, for this reason: For the last two years there have been special trains carrying thousands of Negroes and a great many white people to the northern cities, and since this financial condition has come about in the country hundreds and thousands of those same people are trying to return to the South. I have seen numbers of letters, and I have known of numbers of post-office orders and checks being sent to these people to enable them to return. So six months before this law would go into effect there would be hundreds of thousands of people returned to my State who would be unrepresented.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BEE. I will.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Is it not a fact that, regardless of how many Members of Congress you have here, each State will have the same percentage of representation, whether the membership is 340 or 500?

Mr. BEE. You can not avoid that, of course.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. What difference does it make, and how does any State lose any representation, relatively and proportionately, if you pass a bill with the present number?

Mr. BEE. I will tell you how the State loses. It loses it because you destroy the dignity and pride and power of the State. You say to the State of Missouri, that has in this Congress to-day 16 Members—I do not recall the exact number—"When they come back the next time you will have but 14 Members." And some other State has made the increase. I have nothing to conceal about it. I do not think, if it is possible, any State ought to lose representation in the American Congress.

Mr. MONDELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BEE. Yes.

Mr. MONDELL. Does not the gentleman think that the good people of Missouri are intelligent enough to know that their proportion of representation is not going to be increased?

Mr. BEE. I had a good deal of confidence in the intelligence of the good people of Missouri until the 2d of November last. [Laughter.] I still believe in the intelligence of those who live in the district represented by Mr. RUCKER.

Mr. MONDELL. The people of Missouri were rational.

Mr. BEE. They were very irrational.

That is a fallacious argument. It does not meet the facts. If you adopt the present representation, you have a representation for every 240,000 people. If you adopt the bill of the committee, you have a representation for every 220,000 people. And I say to you, from my limited experience here, that one Congressman for 220,000 people, with the multitude of duties that confront him, is not too much of a representation. But the principal point I sought to stress, and to stress again, is the proposition that the decreases in the power in this House have gone against the rural States in this Union and the power has been transferred into the congested urban districts of this country. And it is not fair. It is upon a false premise. It is not fair for you to take away the power in this House from the State of Kentucky, from the State of Mississippi, from the State of Iowa, from the State of Indiana, or the State of Kansas, and transfer it to the great congested centers. I say it is a false premise, because just as certain, as I said a minute ago—and I repeat it again with all emphasis—as God reigns, this proportion will drift back to the States that are now being sacrificed; that are being crucified upon a presumption that the House is too unwieldy now, and they will find themselves with a larger population, but without representation, because this Congress has reduced it.

Now, I am not discussing this thing from a partisan point of view. I care nothing how it affects matters from a sectional point of view. I do not care anything about sectional points of view in the administration of the Government of my country, but I do care about giving the people of this country the largest measure of representation. I want a man to feel that his Member of Congress is his Member of Congress and that he is not a mere machine.

Mr. BRITTEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BEE. I would rather not.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. ASWELL. I yield five minutes more to the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for five minutes more.

Mr. FAIRFIELD and Mr. BRITTEN rose.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. BEE. I will yield to my friend from Illinois, but I will say to my good friend from Indiana that I can not yield any more. I have only five minutes.

Mr. BRITTEN. I merely desired to suggest to the gentleman that the States which just now have the least population have each two representatives in the Senate.

Mr. BEE. Oh, the gentleman is not going to contend in this House that there is any comparison under our form of government between the representation in this House and the representation in the Senate, so far as it concerns the people, because if there was any such comparison Texas ought to have 25 Representatives and Rhode Island none. [Laughter.] You can not contend with that doctrine. The representation in the Senate of the United States proves that. I do not mean to reflect on Rhode Island, although you can step across it. But if they would select my distinguished friend over there [Mr. KENNEDY], I would take it back entirely. We have founded our form of government on the theory of the English House of Commons and the House of Lords. But our House of Commons, every time anything comes up, throws itself at the feet of the House of Lords. What does that mean? It means that the House of Commons comes from the people and is the representative of the people, and you ought to lodge the largest representation in each individual Member of Congress.

As I stated a moment ago, the Member of Congress has become a living, breathing force in this country, and as to personal relationship a man feels his association with his Member of Congress in the daily correspondence, in the calls upon him, which comprise and cover every method of human activity. It is not fair to centralize power. You are centralizing it now too much.

We have got to bring back to the people their sense of responsibility, and we ought not in this day and time, when the battle between the reactionary and the progressive forces of this country is impending, and both sides are drawn in battle array, take the power and the voice and the government away from the rural States and center it in the congested urban centers of this country.

And let me say to my good friends who are going to vote against this bill that that is exactly what you are doing. You are depriving the States that produce the foodstuffs not only of the individual representation of the people of those States, but you are depriving them of their power in government.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BEE. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman realizes that whatever may be the size of the House, the proportionate representation of the various sections remains the same.

Mr. BEE. I will state to the gentleman that that is aside from the record.

Mr. ASWELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BEE. Yes.

Mr. ASWELL. That does not apply to the State represented by the gentleman from Wyoming. He is only here by constitutional provision.

Mr. BEE. Yes. I did not say anything about the gentleman from Wyoming, but it is only the Constitution that saves that State. [Laughter.]

Mr. WINGO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BEE. If I have the time; yes.

Mr. WINGO. Will the gentleman state what public necessity and what public demand based on that necessity requires an increased membership of this body?

Mr. BEE. I thought I had been stating that. [Laughter.] The public necessity was based upon two considerations: First, that unless you increase this membership you are going to take away the strength and the power and the control of the Government from the rural districts of this country and center it in the congested districts. I have no selfish motives; Texas gains one Member, anyway. You can not prevent Texas from getting one Member. I will say to my friends from Texas whose districts will be redistricted that you have got to redistrict in Texas, anyway, whether you have three or four. If I were personally interested I would rather carve three apples than carve one, but I have no personal interest in the matter. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has again expired.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The committee informally rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, a message from the Senate, by Mr. Crockett, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed joint resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

Joint resolution (S. J. Res. 236) directing the Secretary of War to cease enlisting men in the Regular Army of the United States until the number of enlisted men shall not exceed 150,000.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment the bill (H. R. 12469) to authorize the award of a medal of honor to Chief Gunner Robert Edward Cox, United States Navy.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The committee resumed its session.

Mr. SIEGEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield four minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. McLEOD].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized for four minutes.

Mr. McLEOD. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am in favor of this bill as reported by the committee, which will give as a total membership in the House 483 Members, for this reason, that the ex-service man's needs are constantly growing and will continue to grow in years to come and, I believe, that added Representatives in Congress is the only way the above-stated needs of these men can be properly taken care of.

I can speak from experience of my short time down here that the time of a Member of Congress is not adequate for him to intercede in the proper way in behalf of the ex-service man whose claims are being neglected by the various soldier relief bureaus. I have been forced to spend the biggest part of my time at the bureaus trying to straighten out the above-stated man's troubles, which have been hanging fire for months. The opponents of this bill would increase the number of people in the districts, and a Member, if he conscientiously looked after the needs of the ex-service men of his district alone, would not have any time to attend legislative sessions.

It is true that we are all sympathizers with the sick, maimed, and insane soldiers; but so far we have not taken proper steps to furnish the remedy. The way the matter now stands is:

First. If an ex-service man is ill, or his partly healed wounds give way, his only remedy is to throw himself at the mercy of the Public Health Service.

Second. If he needs employment his only access is to throw himself at the mercy of the Federal Vocational Board to do what they can for him.

Third. If he becomes helpless through sickness and is penniless he must start down the long road of red tape in the War Risk Bureau, which, as a rule, proves very unsatisfactory.

The remedy for all this is to place these several departments under one head so that men finding difficulty in their particular needs might get immediate and satisfactory attention. I would also like to call your attention to insane soldiers—they are increasing daily. Time develops past war illnesses to insanity. Statistics prove that as these cases increase there is no place for the above-named men to be cared for, and they are placed in poorhouses, and time is the measurement which can estimate the great increase of insanity cases due to effects of the past war.

So, in conclusion, increased Representatives is the one present remedy to care for these men, until Congress can put through appropriate hospitals.

I thank you, gentlemen, for your attention, and I yield back the remainder of my time, if there is any. [Applause.]

Mr. FAIRFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. BARBOUR].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. BARBOUR. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I am opposed to this bill that has been reported to the House by the majority of the Committee on the Census. I am opposed to increasing the membership of the House. I voted against the bill in the committee. I felt there that—

Mr. SIEGEL. Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SIEGEL. It is that no member of a committee can disclose what was said or done inside the committee.

Mr. BARBOUR. My name is signed to the minority report, I will say to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. SIEGEL. The gentleman proposes to tell what all the members of the committee did inside.

Mr. BARBOUR. I am not proposing to do any such thing. I am only accounting for my own action. I am ready to do that at any time and in any place.

Mr. SIEGEL. I withdraw the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California will proceed.

Mr. BARBOUR. I signed the minority report, and I propose to offer here on the floor at the proper time an amendment which will limit the membership of the House to 435, the present number.

I am going to do this because I do not believe there is any public demand whatsoever for any increase in the membership of this House.

Mr. ASWELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARBOUR. I had rather not yield at this time. I have not received a single communication from any person advocating an increase in the membership of the House.

Mr. BEE. Will the gentleman from California yield?

Mr. BARBOUR. Not at this time. I have received communications protesting against the bill that has been reported here, and every newspaper that has come to my attention that has discussed this proposition, every magazine that has considered this question, has taken a decided and a determined stand against increasing the membership of this House. The amendment, retaining the present membership, if adopted, will deprive no State of any representation whatsoever. It will deprive a few States of some Members of Congress, but it will not deprive any State of representation. We all know that this body at this time is more or less unwieldy. It is brought home to us here every day. We know that if the membership of this House is increased, the time required for general debate will have to be extended. The time taken in calling the roll and on points of no quorum, with 48 Members added to the roll, will have to be increased. We know that the committees will have to be larger. Practically all of the committees of the House will have to be increased in size. In every activity of this House more time will be required than at present, and we all know that more time than ought to be is required now.

But to my mind the controlling reason against increasing the size of the House is that it will mean added and useless expense. Members of this House on both sides are continually declaring for a policy of economy. Members on both sides of this House made their campaigns in the last election on the platform of economy. President elect Harding declared not long ago that one of his first acts would be to reduce the number of employees in the Government service by at least 200,000. We have heard it stated here time and again that we should cut down the number of useless Government employees in the interest of economy. Yet it is proposed by this bill to add to the pay roll of the United States Government 48 useless Congressmen. Each new Member will mean an added cost of \$7,500 per year for salary, \$3,200 for clerk hire, and \$125 for stationery. Forty-eight new Members will create an added personal expense of \$519,400. When you add to that the expense for mileage, the additional expense for postage, franking and telegrams, and the additional employees that will be necessary for these Members of Congress, you will run the annual expenditure for these 48 additional Members up to \$1,000,000 a year.

Nor does this take into consideration the additional expense that will be necessary to provide these new Members with office quarters. We know that at this time the House Office Building is crowded. There are no quarters available there. Nor does it take into consideration the additional space needed on the floor of this House.

The statement has been made here that this is a representative government, and that by increasing the number of Representatives in this body you bring the Government nearer to the people of the country. If that argument is logical and you follow it out logically, then we should have 1,000 or 5,000 Representatives in this House. It would then be more of a representative government than it is at the present time; but my idea of representation does not imply merely numbers. It does imply equality. It makes no difference at what figure you place the membership of this House, whether at 200 or 500, the fact is that the proportional representation will be equal and the same. No State, even though it may lose a Member of Congress if this amendment is adopted, will be deprived of any of its representation.

It has been said here that the work and duties of the Members have materially increased, and that therefore we must have this additional membership. With 435 Members of the House the ratio of representation is 242,415. With 483 Members the ratio of representation is 218,986, a difference of 23,429. If we adopt the committee bill providing for 483 Members, it will mean that each Member is representing only 23,429 fewer persons than he will be representing if we adopt the amendment which will be proposed. In order to save this small amount of work for each individual Representative, it is proposed to add to this House 48 additional and useless Members.

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. BEE] in discussing this matter said that one great objection to reducing the size of the House, or even maintaining it at its present membership, is that you destroy the dignity and the power of each State which has a Member taken from its representation. In reply to that I want to say that there is plenty of precedent for reducing the membership of the various States in apportionment legislation. The records show that 18 States have heretofore at various times had their representation reduced. In 9 out of the 13 apportionments heretofore had the representation of at least one State has been reduced.

In 1860 Alabama suffered a reduction in its representation.

Connecticut had its representation reduced in 1820 and again in 1840.

Delaware was reduced from three to one in 1820.

Georgia has been reduced three times, once in 1790, again in 1840, and again in 1860.

Kentucky was reduced in 1840 and again in 1860.

The representation of Maine has already been reduced four times, in 1840, 1850, 1860, and 1880.

Maryland has twice been reduced, Massachusetts four times, New Hampshire four times, New Jersey once, New York three times, North Carolina three times, Ohio once, Pennsylvania twice, South Carolina three times, Tennessee three times, and Vermont four times. The State of Virginia has six times had its representation in this House reduced. That is certainly precedent enough to sustain our position and shows that heretofore no State has suffered in its dignity and power. It is my position that we should eliminate politics and local considerations and settle this matter as the people want it settled, by refusing to increase the membership of this House.

Mr. ASWELL. I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS].

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the House, I am not here with the slightest personal interest to subserve, I am not here with the slightest question on my mind of whether one State loses or another State gains. If we get down to interpreting and carrying out the spirit of the Constitution entirely with regard to whether I come to Congress or stay out or whether you come to Congress or stay out, it is about time for us to have nothing to say and no vote to cast.

It has been said that this House has become unwieldy. How? We have passed more bills and resolutions in the same length of time than we ever did since I have been a Member, now 24 years. We have rules by which we obtain a vote. There is a legislative body that can have a vote only by unanimous consent. It is that legislative body that has the smallest number of Members, and which by the Constitution can never be increased.

According to arguments made by some Republicans, who have increased the membership at every apportionment since I have been here, they now admit that the more Republicans we have in the House the less efficient it becomes and the less service is rendered. I came here when we had but 357 Members, when Thomas B. Reed was Speaker of the House, the Fifty-fifth Congress—one of the ablest Republican Congresses that ever sat in this House. That Congress functioned. Have Republicans with a larger number and with more experience and with longer sessions ceased to be efficient on account of numbers?

The House has been increased in membership every 10 years since the Government existed, except once, but at the same time the number of population that it takes to elect a Member has also increased. So there is the balanced condition. We have an increased number of people that it takes to elect a Member, and we have decreased the membership relatively but have increased it numerically. In the first apportionment bill population was 30,000 to the Member, but now it is over 200,000 to the Member. It is all bosh and nonsense to talk about the body that more directly represents the individual voter becoming unwieldy. That means that as Republics increase in population and representation they cease to function and must eventually fall. On which side are you, my friends? Shall the people rule or shall the corporate and special interests rule this country? We know and everyone knows that executive power is concentrative and that legislative power is diffusive; that the individual citizen should have the greatest opportunity to present his interests and views to his immediate Representative, and the only way to enable him to do it is to have representation somewhat in proportion to population.

Members talk about economy. When did economy strike this House? What is the matter with it? We will sit here and vote away hundreds of millions of dollars to corporate interests and greed, and then say that we can not increase the membership of this House by 48 Members on account of the expense

it entails! If 48 will destroy the efficiency of the House, then it must be more or less already desperately impaired. Why not reduce your present membership by 48? Why not reduce it to 357 and put it back to where a great Congress composed of great men, measured by the bills and resolutions it passed, was a failure compared with this Congress? That Congress did not pass anything like the number of bills that this Congress has passed.

The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. FAIRFIELD] says that we have given away the whole case by admitting that we are willing to amend the Constitution and limit the number to 500. I do not give away the case; I am not in favor of any such amendment. I would come much nearer supporting an amendment that 250,000 people should never be deprived of direct representation in this House and by at least one Member than I would that you should limit the number of Members so as to increase the number of people above that figure in order to have a Representative in this body. Rigid constitutional provisions are not always conducive to perpetuity of government and the prevention of revolution. Let the people now decide for themselves, and let the people of the future decide for themselves. Do not let a lot of machine politicians that run conventions, State legislatures, boards of aldermen, or other legislative bodies say that this House is getting too big for their complete and perfect individual boss control and domination. That is what it means. I do not care whether Tennessee gets a vote or does not get a vote, so far as my stand on this matter is concerned. The people ought to rule, the people ought to have the best opportunity to hold their Representatives responsible, and to come in personal contact with them.

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMS. Yes.

Mr. ROSE. What has the gentleman to say about so many municipalities throughout the United States getting away from the idea of a large aldermanic representation and adopting what is known as a commission form of government? At one time 40 or 42 men would represent a municipality, and to-day but 5 do. The people had it within their own control. What is the answer?

Mr. SIMS. My answer is that the boards of aldermen have acted as an executive body and have been functioning in that way, not merely as a legislative body, and they have been dispensed with in some cities because it was necessary to do it in order to have the executive functions of city government carried out. Gentlemen no doubt are unconsciously and unknowingly yielding to special interests and corporate power, which desire to reduce the number they have to help elect and deal with after they get them elected. This is a poor argument for you Republicans. You have the power and that is the reason I am addressing myself to you. Self-interest usually controls political and financial action. Why did not you find out that the Fifty-fifth Congress had reached the peak of the number of Members that could efficiently function? Why did you increase that number by 40 or more in 1900 and again by 40 or more in 1910 when the House was Republican?

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMS. Yes.

Mr. ESCH. The apportionment act of 1911 was reported out by the gentleman's colleague, Mr. Houston, and was passed by a Democratic House.

Mr. SIMS. But if we did, we increased the number as I have stated.

Mr. ESCH. Oh, yes.

Mr. SIMS. Of course we did; but we have Democrats now who are tired of being Democrats measured by our action then, when we were working in the interest of the greatest good to the greatest number, as we then believed. I am not questioning any man's motives, but this is the wrong time to reduce confidence, even in a psychological way, in the power of the people to control legislation. Of course, the Federal Government activities are increasing, and Members of Congress are called to go to departments and you have to go in person, for if you do not our constituents think we have not attended to their business in the way we should. But, after all, we have the best Government in the world, and why tinker with it; why come to a standstill? Why stop progressing? Some gentlemen say that we have to have a quorum to enact business in Committee of the Whole; so we have, but that is only a matter of rules, which we can change at any time. What did we do in this House in the time of Mr. Speaker CANNON? We rose up, Republicans and Democrats alike, against what they called autocratic rule and czarism and we abolished the Committee of Rules of 5 and established one of 15 members, as I now recall.

Now, look at our committees in the House. Do they function? Twenty-one Members on a committee, 35 Members on

the Committee on Appropriations! Why do not we practice with ourselves what you preach to the people? Do you consider our committees as being unwieldy on account of the numbers? But I will tell you, my friends; you are going to find out, in my opinion, what the poor people of this country think, who can not come here and put up at the Willard Hotel or some other fine hostelry and talk to Members and Senators and have a chance to express their views to them while the corporations that have fear either of legislation that they do not want or favor of some legislation that they do want keep a regular paid coterie of men here to represent them. Why not stand by the people by giving them the greatest and best opportunity to see their Representatives and depend as far as possible upon those who have a seat in this House. Why, the mileage expense has been presented as an argument against an increase. Great heavens, would you impair the public service on account of mileage? I am not in favor of the abolishing of mileage, not a bit of it; but you have brought it up as a solemn argument. Why, we can cut off mileage if that is going in the slightest to get in the way of the people's rule in the only way they can rule in legislation. The greatest power that any free man can have is political power and the opportunity to exercise it. Now, my friends, I have got, as I have said, no personal ax to grind, either in the way of voting to give Tennessee another Member or to keep her from having another Member, but I say limit the increase in the number of population that is required to send a Member. More than half of the population of the United States are in our cities and towns that exceed 2,500 in population. In a little while the cities which are boss ridden, boss ruled, and ring controlled will have a large majority of the membership of this House.

Mr. JOHNSON of Mississippi. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMS. Yes, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON of Mississippi. Considerable argument has been made here against this bill on account of economy. I want to call the attention of the gentleman to the fact that we have recently voted hundreds of millions of dollars to guarantee 6 per cent dividends on the watered stock of railway companies, and at this time the same people, the railroad people, are knocking at the door of this Congress asking hundreds of millions more, and that bill is under consideration now.

Mr. SIMS. Does not the gentleman know and does not everybody know that those special interests that expect the most of Congress want the fewest number of Members?

Mr. JOHNSON of Mississippi. Surely; and I agree very much in what the gentleman says.

Mr. SIMS. That is natural. They are the ones who are crying out, "Reduce the membership; it is becoming unwieldy."

Mr. MASON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMS. I will.

Mr. MASON. How many voters have we increased by this amendment? How many more voters does this Congress represent—

Mr. SIEGEL. Two hundred and nineteen thousand—

Mr. SIMS. What is it now?

Mr. SIEGEL. Two hundred and eleven thousand.

Mr. SIMS. It has increased from 211,000 to 219,000?

Mr. MASON. That is not the question. By the amendment known as the Susan B. Anthony amendment we have increased the electorate. Now, how many millions did we increase it?

Mr. SIMS. I do not know; but I should judge by as many votes as we already had. In other words, we have admitted as many women to enjoy the franchise as there are men.

Mr. MASON. And there are that many voters which the gentleman and myself have to deal with?

Mr. SIMS. Yes; there are that many more. That does not please the corporations. The corporations do not want to have to look after the men sent here by the women's vote. They say women are too impulsive, are too temperamental, are too much in favor of justice for justice's sake; they know too little of what the stock market shows from day to day. I hope women will never become commercialized like men have.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks if needed.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent to revise and extend his remarks. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. SIEGEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. TINCHER].

Mr. TINCHER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I would not take part in this discussion at all except for the fact that I am regular. I am tired of being regular on Monday and irregular on Tuesday. As I say, I would not take

part in this discussion were it not for the fact that the steering committee which steers a committee legislation through the House on Monday is here doing something else to a committee's legislation on Tuesday. [Applause.] I am a Republican and a good party man, and I do not know, but I thought it had been settled that the proper way for Congress to function was through committees. This committee seems to have displeased those who are willing to admit that they figure our Government should be run by those living north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi. [Applause.] It takes a great statesman, one as great as my friend from California, to admit candidly that he is perfectly willing to have a reapportionment that would take a Congressman away from Kansas and give it to California. It is something like a distinguished gentleman I heard speak here last spring who stood upon this floor and proclaimed to the people he stood for a square deal at the risk of losing his election if he stood for a square deal.

We are all statesmen, but if we will analyze the purpose behind the speeches, the purpose behind the statesmanship, we will find some local cause working. Why should Kansas, which has only eight Congressmen now, surrender one of them to California and one of them to New York? Oh, the gentleman says they can give up a Congressman all right and not lose any representation. I expect that is true. California might get four or five more Congressmen and not gain in representation. [Laughter.] I am against this steering committee proposition to govern this country with a few north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi. [Applause.] I do not think that the minority report will ever find a place in the archives of our Government as a State document. I realize that the gentleman that presented that did it from his motives as a statesman. The other members of his delegation are not in accord with him. He is doing it because of conviction. I think if you will read the document itself it ought to convict him. [Laughter.] There is not any reason why Iowa and Kansas and Nebraska and Missouri should surrender some of their Congressmen to California and New York and some of these other States because by an inaccurate Democratic census, catching most of the fighting men away from home, they have some figures here that temporarily would warrant such a transaction. [Applause.]

I am for the committee on Tuesday the same as I am for the committee on Monday. Now, there is another name for it besides "steering committee." I do not like to call it that. When they are steering the legislation through it is proper to call it a "steering committee," but sometimes the committee operates in such a way that it would be termed in the grain market a "bulling committee."

I hope Members will not be scared because some newspaper in their district has said that Congress is unwieldy. Unwieldy to whom? May the day never come when it will cease to be unwieldy to some of the men who like to wield it on all occasions. [Applause.] I thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. LARSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON].

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I am against the Siegel bill. I am not only against increasing the present membership of the House but I am in favor of decreasing its size.

The present membership of the House is 435, being one Member for each 211,000 people, under the 1910 census. The Siegel bill proposes to increase the membership to 483, apportioned as follows: Alabama, 11; Arizona, 1; Arkansas, 8; California, 16; Colorado, 4; Connecticut, 6; Delaware, 1; Florida, 4; Georgia, 13; Idaho, 2; Illinois, 30; Indiana, 13; Iowa, 11; Kansas, 8; Kentucky, 11; Louisiana, 8; Maine, 4; Maryland, 7; Massachusetts, 18; Michigan, 17; Minnesota, 11; Mississippi, 8; Missouri, 16; Montana, 2; Nebraska, 6; Nevada, 1; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 14; New Mexico, 2; New York, 47; North Carolina, 12; North Dakota, 3; Ohio, 26; Oklahoma, 9; Oregon, 4; Pennsylvania, 40; Rhode Island, 3; South Carolina, 8; South Dakota, 3; Tennessee, 11; Texas, 21; Utah, 2; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 11; Washington, 6; West Virginia, 7; Wisconsin, 12; Wyoming, 1.

As soon as the question of increasing the membership arose in this Congress I introduced in the House a bill to decrease the membership to 304 Members, which would be 131 less than the present size of the House. The following is my bill:

[H. R. 15158, 66th Cong., 3d sess.]

A bill for the apportionment of Representatives in Congress among the several States under the Fourteenth Census.

Be it enacted, etc., That after the 3d day of March, 1923, the House of Representatives shall be composed of 304 Members, to be apportioned among the several States as follows:

Alabama, 4; Arizona, 1; Arkansas, 5; California, 10; Colorado, 3; Connecticut, 4; Delaware, 1; Florida, 3; Georgia, 8; Idaho, 1; Illinois, 19; Indiana, 8; Iowa, 7; Kansas, 5; Kentucky, 7; Louisiana, 5; Maine, 2; Maryland, 4; Massachusetts, 11; Michigan, 10; Minnesota, 7; Missis-

issippi, 5; Missouri, 10; Montana, 2; Nebraska, 4; Nevada, 1; New Hampshire, 1; New Jersey, 9; New Mexico, 1; New York, 30; North Carolina, 7; North Dakota, 2; Ohio, 16; Oklahoma, 6; Oregon, 2; Pennsylvania, 25; Rhode Island, 2; South Carolina, 5; South Dakota, 2; Tennessee, 7; Texas, 13; Utah, 1; Vermont, 1; Virginia, 7; Washington, 4; West Virginia, 4; Wisconsin, 8; Wyoming, 1.

Sec. 2. That in each State entitled under this apportionment to more than one Representative, the Representatives to the Sixty-eighth and each subsequent Congress shall be elected by districts composed of a contiguous and compact territory, and containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants. The said districts shall be equal to the number of Representatives to which such State may be entitled in Congress, no district electing more than one Representative.

Sec. 3. That in all States in which the present number of Representatives has been changed under this apportionment, until such States shall be redistricted in the manner provided by the laws thereof, and in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of this act, the Representatives from each State not so redistricted shall be elected by the State at large; and if there be no change in the number of Representatives from a State, the Representatives thereof shall be elected from the districts now prescribed by law until such State shall be redistricted as herein prescribed.

Sec. 4. That candidates for Representative or Representatives to be elected at large in any State shall be nominated in the same manner as candidates for governor, unless otherwise provided by the laws of such State.

I appeared before the Census Committee and urged the same facts I am going to present now in favor of reducing the size of the House. I have no selfish motive, for at present the State of Texas has 18 Congressmen, while under the Siegel bill Texas would have 21, and under my own bill Texas would have only 13. I am considering only the good of the whole people of the United States.

About a month ago the newspapers asserted that in the caucus held by the Republicans in Congress it was agreed to pass the Siegel bill increasing the membership to 483.

I want to say to the country that if this Siegel bill is passed, placing this immense burden of increased expenses upon the already overburdened people, the responsibility for its passage will rest upon the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] and his Republican Party, for he is the leader of the majority in this House and has it in his power to control legislation. The Republican Party has a majority of 46 Members in this present House, and its steering committee has the power to decree what is good and what is not good for the country and to pass or kill any piece of legislation proposed. The party whips its members into line on some bills, and it can not escape responsibility now by passively permitting this increase to become a law.

Mr. MONDELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. I regret that I can not. If the gentleman will get me more time, I will yield to every colleague in the House.

Besides the latent, personal interest that is involved in this question, the only argument that I have heard presented on this floor in favor of this Siegel bill is the assertion that to increase the basis of representation would make it impossible for us to render efficient service to our constituents.

If my bill seeking to reduce the membership to 304 were passed, the basis of representation would be one Congressman for each 350,000 people or major fractional half thereof.

I assert that a Member of Congress can render efficient service to that many people if he will only work and earn his salary. In the Sixty-fifth Congress I had the honor of representing the old "Jumbo" sixteenth district of Texas, which embraced 59 counties, running 556 miles east and west, from Mineral Wells to El Paso, and about 400 miles north and south, from Lubbock to Rock Springs, and it had over 350,000 people in it. I went into every county and spoke not only in the county seats, but also in many small towns and some country schoolhouses, and got personally acquainted with many of the people. Such district embraced the following:

Sixteenth district.—Counties: Andrews, Borden, Brewster, Callahan, Cochran, Coke, Concho, Crane, Crockett, Crosby, Culberson, Dawson, Eastland, Ector, Edwards, El Paso, Fisher, Gaines, Garza, Glasscock, Haskell, Hockley, Howard, Irion, Jeff Davis, Jones, Kent, Kimble, King, Loving, Lubbock, Lynn, Martin, Menard, Midland, Mitchell, Nolan, Palo Pinto, Pecos, Presidio, Reagan, Real, Reeves, Runnels, Schleicher, Scurry, Shackelford, Stephens, Sterling, Stonewall, Sutton, Taylor, Terry, Tom Green, Upton, Ward, Winkler, Yoakum, and Hudspeth (59 counties). Population (1910), 369,696.

When the Legislature of Texas redistricted the State in 1917 it took from me 49 counties, leaving me only 10 counties of my old district, to which it added 9 new ones, constituting the present seventeenth district of Texas, which I now have the honor to represent, and which under the 1920 census has about 315,000 people in it.

Every letter coming to my office ever since I have been in Congress has been answered, and such answer made under my own personal dictation. No proper appeal has been turned down or ignored, for every person who has requested a bulletin has received it. Every person who has requested garden seed has received it. Every person who has requested Government fish, or documents, or information, has had such requests promptly

attended to. Every person who has required business to be attended to at our various departments knows that I have made such trips and given personal attention to their business. And I am not overworked. At least I am able to stand it and fatten on it. But sometimes I have to put in from 12 to 14 hours a day, but I take a pleasure in doing it. I find time to carefully scrutinize almost every matter that is brought before this Congress before a final vote is taken on it. And I mention these facts to show that a man can represent over 300,000 people if he will only work.

There are 63 newspapers, besides college publications, that are published in my present district, and I believe that every single one of them favors decreasing the membership rather than increasing it. I do not know of a person in my district who wants to increase the membership.

As I said before, if this bill passes the people should hold the Republican Party responsible for it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent to revise and extend his remarks. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. STEPHENS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, at the end of each 10-year period and following the taking of the census of the population of the Nation the Congress enacts a bill providing for the apportionment of Representatives in the House among the several States.

The pending bill proposes to fix the membership of the House at 483 Members. The present membership is 435; therefore, it will increase the number, if the bill is passed, by 48 Members. The bill is sponsored by eight members of the committee which reported the bill, and six members of that committee filed a minority report and favor retaining the present membership, 435.

The thought that prompts this effort to increase the number of Members is based on an unwillingness to reduce the number of Congressmen from any State; and it will require an increase of 48 Members to prevent such a reduction.

This same proposition arises every time a reapportionment bill comes up for consideration. Naturally, the increase of population is not uniform in the various States. As the representation of each bears the same relation to the representation of the entire Nation that the population of the State bears to the population of the Nation, there will be an increase in numbers in the House every 10 years unless, at some time, some State or States shall have their number of Representatives reduced.

If the proposed increase shall be made, it will mean that in the past 20 years the membership of this body has been increased 124 Members. At the same rate it would not require many years until there would be 800 or 1,000 Members.

I recall very distinctly that when the last reapportionment bill was passed that there was an increase from 391 to 435 in order to save certain sitting Members their seats in Congress. The same arguments are made now that were made then. They will continue to be made as the occasion arises.

There is not a Member of this body that I want to legislate out of office. That some may be adversely affected if the number of Representatives is not increased is probably true. This is a matter of personal regret to me, but I feel that the membership is large enough now, and that it will be to the best interest of the country not to increase the size of this body. To make the increase will lessen the efficiency of the House, and it will also increase the expenses of the Government several millions of dollars, when we consider the salaries and expenditures for quarters, and so forth.

There is unquestionably a limit beyond which this or any other legislative body can not go without lessening its capacity to function effectively and efficiently. It occurs to me that that limit has been reached, if it has not already been passed.

Therefore I am opposed to this bill and shall vote to retain the membership at 435, the present number. Of course, if that shall be the figure agreed upon, it will mean that some State will not have as many Members in the Sixty-eighth Congress as they have now. My own State will have seven instead of eight Members. Other States will have reductions in numbers. This may result in unpleasant situations for individuals, but no State will suffer any injustice.

STATES TREATED FAIRLY AND EQUALLY.

The Constitution of the United States provides that—

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State.

Under the constitutional provision it is required that the population of each State be considered in relation to the population of the entire Nation. This will be done whether the number of Members be fixed at 300, 435, or 483. If a State shall not have as many Members as it has now, the relative voting strength will be the same. The reduction will be general and no injustice will result, because the representation will be based on population.

Some gentlemen who come from States that will not have as many Congressmen as the States now have, if there be no increase, complain that it is unfair to take away a Congressman from one State and give a Congressman to another. There is no warrant for any such statement. That will not be done. Nothing is being taken, or proposed to be taken, from any State. Gentlemen who make that argument seem to feel that the State has an inalienable right to retain the present membership from that State. No State loses anything that it has an absolute right to have, nor does any State gain anything that it is not entitled to. If a State loses a Representative, it is simply because its population has not increased in the same ratio with the general increase of population; if any State gains in representation, it is because of its gain in population.

RURAL VERSUS URBAN REPRESENTATION.

Some gentlemen argue that the agricultural States are being discriminated against to the advantage of States that are not classed as agricultural States. That is not true. What I said just a few minutes ago applies to this argument with equal force.

It is true that some agricultural States will not have as many Representatives as they now have if the number is kept at 435. But the proportion is just the same; the relative voting strength will be unchanged. This is true, for the reason that if the agricultural State is allowed to retain its present voting strength the voting strength of the nonagricultural States will be proportionately increased, because the largest increase in population is in these latter States. There is no escape from this conclusion when we remember the provisions of the Constitution referred to. Mississippi, whether she retain the present membership of eight or is reduced to seven, will have the same relative voting strength and influence. The same is true, of course, of every other State.

It is suggested that there will soon be a drift from the cities back to the country. That is simply speculative. It may happen, or it may not happen. We can not legislate on speculation. The census has been taken. The Constitution makes it, and not speculation, the factor that shall guide and control us in the legislation.

No State can be adversely affected, whether it lose one or more Members, so long as its rightful proportion of representation is not denied it; and no one will contend that the constitutional provision is not strictly followed.

It is unfortunately true that the last census shows that there are more people in the cities than there are in the rural districts. That is not a healthy state of affairs for the Nation. No matter how much we may deplore it, it is the fact. Because it is true, it necessarily follows that the rural sections will have fewer Representatives than the urban sections. But it is a condition that can not be escaped. The basis of representation must be the same for every district, whether it be rural or urban.

REPRESENTATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

It is proposed by those of us who want the membership to remain at 435 that the basis of representation be fixed at 242,415 of population for each Congressman. It is argued that this figure is too high, and the gentlemen who are supporting the bill want to fix the basis at 218,896. It has been strongly contended that in England, France, Germany, and other foreign countries the basis of representation is very much less—in some countries it is as low as 30,000.

That is no reason why we should reduce our basic figures. They seem to forget that in those countries their form of government is very different from ours. They do not have State legislatures, as we do. They have one general legislative body. We have 48 State legislatures and the Congress of the United States. When we consider this fact, I have no doubt that it will develop that our basis of representation is much lower than theirs.

HOW IT AFFECTS THE SOUTH.

I have said that neither will a State nor the rural sections be affected adversely if there is loss of some Members, because the relative proportion of representation will be preserved. The same thing is true of the South as well as every other section of the country. If the membership is fixed at 435, Louisiana and Mississippi will each have one less Member, but North Carolina and Texas will each have an additional Member.

This is due to the fact that the latter States have gained in population, while the two former States have not gained, one at least having lost population.

From this it will be readily seen that the South has not lost anything in voting strength. She will have the same number of votes in this House and in the electoral college, as she now has, despite the fact that the number of Members is kept at 435.

There has been a lot of agitation over the Tinkham resolution, the purpose of which is to cut down representation in the South because it is alleged that negroes are not allowed to vote. I shall not discuss that proposition, because it is not now before the House and is not, therefore, a proper subject for discussion. I simply want to say that that resolution is in no way related to the matter now before us. We are simply attempting to follow the Constitution by seeing that each State has its due proportion of Congressmen; and also to determine what number of Members can best serve the interests of the Nation.

Careful consideration has convinced me that the membership should not be increased. I do not agree to the argument that it will be impossible for a Member of Congress to properly look after the additional people that will be added to his district. The proposed basic figures are 242,415. There are many Members of the body who now have many more than that number in the districts they represent at present.

That gallant old Confederate soldier, the gentleman from North Carolina, Maj. STEDMAN, has a population of about 350,000 in his district. Evidently he looks after their interests in a satisfactory manner, for he is always reelected by a large majority.

The most efficient legislator in the House is the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN]. He has more than 300,000 people in his district.

Mr. MADDEN. He represents 500,000.

Mr. STEPHENS of Mississippi. That may be true. He seems to be able to give them ample attention, for he keeps returning here.

So you may look over the Congressional Directory and you will find that there are perhaps dozens of Members who now represent more than 242,415.

Mr. Chairman, I do not believe that any State will complain because of a decrease in the number of its Representatives when it is made clear that every State is treated like every other State and that the provisions of the Constitution have been adhered to. I know, at any rate, that there will be no just ground for complaint or criticism if the membership is kept at 435. The cause of a reduction in membership will result from the failure to grow in population. This may be a matter for regret; but no one can justly complain because the result of this is that representation is decreased.

In the interest of orderly procedure and efficiency in the House, in the interest of economy, in the interest of the country in many ways, having first satisfied myself that every State will be receiving all its rights under the law and the Constitution, I am compelled to vote against the Siegel bill. [Applause.]

Mr. SIEGEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Maine [Mr. HERSEY].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Maine is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. HERSEY. Mr. Chairman, in the 15 minutes given me it is almost impossible to cover the very serious and important question that is now before the House. I ask that I be not interrupted during that time and that I may have your kind attention.

At the outset I want to clear the air of certain false theories, so to speak, certain fallacious arguments, that have been made this morning by the opponents of this bill. One is that the present House of Representatives is unwieldy. Nearly everybody in opposition to the committee bill has said that, and yet everyone making that statement says we ought to keep the House at its present membership. Ten years ago that same argument was made—that the House was then unwieldy—and some of these same Members were fighting the increase of 10 years ago in the House. The same arguments were used then that are used now. You increased the House then by 44 Members. Was it a mistake? No; everybody admits that it was not a mistake. They now approve it and will not stand to reduce the total of the present membership, because they say it was a valuable and wise piece of legislation. The same arguments, however, that were made 10 years ago are made to-day against an increase of membership.

Mr. DALE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. HERSEY. Yes.

Mr. DALE. Were not those same arguments made 20 years ago?

Mr. HERSEY. Yes. They have always been made, for 80 years.

Mr. MASON. And a 300 House was just as unwieldy?

Mr. HERSEY. Yes; my friend from Illinois reminds me that a 300 House was just as unwieldy as this.

I wish to remind the gentleman from Illinois that when this House had only one-third of the present membership it took them four months to elect a Speaker, and in the meantime they could transact no business, showing that the smaller the House the more it is controlled by a few obstructionists.

I wish also to call his attention to the fact that when we had only one-half our present membership the House drifted into the hands of a few self-appointed leaders composed of the Speaker and chairman of committees of what might then be called a "steering committee," and the House ceased to function and a revolution came from the people who cut the power of the Speaker and dethroned certain leaders and restored the House back to a representative body.

Some one in speaking in opposition to this bill a few moments ago said that a Member of the House on the floor of Congress some years ago said that the House then had ceased to be a deliberative body. That was said by Tom Reed of my State 30 years ago. Under what circumstances? Why, the House had become unwieldy with a membership of 332 Members and was not functioning as a deliberative body, because of the rules that put the House of Representatives in the hands of a half-dozen men. Reed broke up that system, and when he did so the House functioned, and ever since it has been adding to its membership, and ever since then it has been more efficient than ever before.

Some one said that the Census Committee has been inconsistent in its recommendation that the House be limited to a membership of 500, the limit fixed by another bill. We do not fix it. We merely submit a constitutional amendment, a referendum of the people. We leave it to them to say what shall be the limit. The committee can not fix it. Would you like to hear from the people? Do you want to know how many they consider should represent them here? The people are not bound by the committee. That is not an argument that should be advanced here, but it is on a par with most of the arguments against the bill.

Another argument advanced by the last speaker was that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], the leader so to speak on the Republican side, a man whom we all respect for his great learning, ability, and experience, has been able to take care of a big city district that has grown up in the last 10 years. How has he been able to look after the interests of that district? Only because he has refused to be a member of any committee. You and I know that the business of the House is done by the great committees, and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] can not find time to work in a committee and do the necessary work for his constituents in his office and on the floor of the House.

The principal work of the House, as I have said, is done in committees. There are to-day 851 committee appointments to be divided among the 435 Members. These committee hearings consume the morning hour. Those Members who can be spared from the committee attend the meetings of the House. Most of these important committees, as you well know, have permission to sit during the sessions of the House and they do so, and it is no argument to say that the House is inefficient because of its small attendance when Members who can not be in both places are looking after the interests of their constituents just as faithfully in committees as they are on the floor of the House.

When the fathers ordained and established the Constitution for the United States of America they wisely provided that all legislative powers should be vested in the Congress of the United States, which should consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

They provided, further, that the House of Representatives, to be true to its name, should be composed of Members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; that a census of population should be made every 10 years, and that Representatives to Congress should be equally apportioned every 10 years among the several States according to that census.

They provided, further, that the number of Representatives should not exceed 1 for every 30,000, but that each State should have at least one Representative.

Under the terms of the Constitution and in accordance with its spirit and intent the House of Representatives early established the policy of increasing the membership every 10 years in accordance and in harmony with the increase of population and the progress of the Republic, so that no State should lose

by such apportionment a Representative in order that the people should never be removed further from personal contact with their Representatives.

In keeping with this wise policy this House has grown to be the greatest representative legislative body on the earth. It has increased its membership every 10 years, following the march of progress, the growth of the Nation, and the demands of the age.

From 1 Representative to every 30,000 inhabitants it has grown to have 1 Representative to every 211,000—from 65 Members to 435 Members—all to keep pace with the Nation that has grown from a population of 200,000 to over 107,000,000.

Since 1880, for a period of 40 years, no State in the Union in any apportionment has lost a Representative. The House has been increased every 10 years, as follows:

Eighteen hundred and seventy, increased 50 Members; 1880, increased 39 Members; 1890, increased 25 Members; 1900, increased 34 Members; 1910, increased 44 Members; and the committee recommend for 1920 an increase of 48 Members.

The people have been contented and satisfied to leave the size of the House to the Members of the House. The people have always insisted, and still insist more and more, that they shall be represented by congressional districts that once established shall not be enlarged so as to remove their Representative further and further away from the people.

They still insist that each Member of the House of Representatives shall keep himself always in personal contact with his people, and they do not desire, on the ground of economy, to give him any unnecessary burdens so as to deprive him of that personal contact, and thus deny him that proper personal consideration of their greatly increasing demands.

The late census of population of the United States has disclosed that during the last 10 years we have increased from about 90,000,000 to over 107,000,000, and in addition to this our insular possessions add to us some 14,000,000 more.

The Committee on the Census, having in charge the bill for the apportionment of Representatives in Congress among the several States under the Fourteenth Census, has reported a bill increasing the membership of the House 48—from 435 Members to 483. Under this apportionment no State will lose a Representative and every Congressman elected under this new apportionment for the next 10 years must represent over 7,000 more people than were represented 10 years ago. In other words, the basis or ratio for the membership of the present House was a little over 211,000, and the basis or ratio for the next 10 years under the committee bill is nearly 219,000.

A majority of the Committee on the Census has been forced to recommend this increase in the new apportionment by the very logic of the situation, by the progress of legislation, and by the desire thereby to keep the House of Representatives still a great and progressive body and in step with the increase of population and progress of this mighty Nation.

To leave the membership of the House as it is at present and as recommended by the minority report of the committee would, it seems to us, not only weaken and destroy the efficiency of the House of Representatives as a working body but would greatly lessen its influence in the minds of the people who have hitherto looked upon the House of Representatives as "the court of the people."

To leave the House at its present membership would deprive 11 States of the Union of a Member and 1 State of two Members. It would take away from 11 States 12 representative districts and transfer those districts to large cities in other States—new districts made up mainly by reason of the increase in large alien populations.

To illustrate the unfair condition that would be brought about by leaving the membership as it is you have only to glance at the facts: The agricultural State of Maine would lose a Representative; where it now has four it would then have only three; Vermont that now has two would only have one to represent the whole State, while California would gain three new Members and three new electoral votes by reason of the fact that during the past 10 years there has been forced upon her native people a great influx of undesirable and alien people who are counted in the census, but who have no vote, and never will have. Michigan would gain two representative districts by reason of the fact that during the last 10 years her automobile industry and other manufacturing industries in her large cities have brought to her large centers a great foreign population. Ohio would gain two new districts for the same reason.

The Washington Post of last Sunday said this editorially:

THE TREND OF POPULATION.

The tendency of the inhabitants of the United States to gravitate from the country to the city or town, which of late years has been so generally remarked and so universally deplored, is proved in no uncer-

tain fashion in a report recently issued by the Census Bureau. Of the total population, 51,394,295 are living in rural districts and 54,314,476 in urban territory.

With a population which is ever on the increase, there will be more and more need of those food supplies which the country districts produce, and therefore the problem is to change the trend of residence and make it go the other way. It is true that in a not very remote past country life, and especially life on the farm, was extremely dull, dreary, and monotonous, and just because of that the gaiety, amusement, and social attractions provided by the town proved an irresistible lure alike to the younger members of the farmer's family and to his hired help, with a consequent inevitable loss, both of rural population and of producing power. Indeed, even now there are certain pre-eminently agricultural States in which the inducements to stay on the farm are surprisingly meager.

It will be the part of enlightened statesmanship—local, State, and Federal—to help along these processes of modern development, to the end that an increasing and contented population may find duty and pleasure happily linked together in the rural homes of America.

One of the greatest dangers that confront the Republic to-day is the tendency of the large cities to control the American Congress under the plausible plea that the consumer should control the Congress and that the producer should have no voice in its proceedings. Every 10 years the attempt is made to change the House from a representative body to a small number who have removed themselves far away from a people that they do not attempt to represent.

To deny an increase in the membership of this House would greatly enlarge the districts of the Congressmen in the agricultural and food-producing sections of the country. It would impose upon the Members who represent the country districts a burden that they could not possibly carry with efficiency. They must, in the first place, under such a new apportionment, represent 32,000 more people. It would be an utter impossibility for them to visit or come in personal contact with many of their constituents. The progress of America and the events in the world have forced upon the House of Representatives of this Nation new and greater problems than ever before.

The dean of the Democratic side of this House, a man whom we all love and whom all regret will not be returned to the next Congress, the Hon. CHAMP CLARK, of Missouri, speaking 10 years ago upon this same question, whether the House then should be increased 44 Members, and meeting then the same arguments made here to-day by the opposition, said:

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives has the smallest number of men in it of any great legislative body in the world in proportion to the population represented. The proposition of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLET] is not tenable. His proposition was that the theory of the Republic is that people are not fit to govern themselves. He did not say that precisely, but that is exactly what it leads to, and that they select a superior class of men who come here to legislate for them, and it is the business of this superior class of men to educate these fellows at home. It is the business of a man here—that is my theory and always has been—to represent the will of his constituents [applause] on every important question. Of course on minor questions you have to guess at it, but on these great questions there is no doubt about it. Just in proportion as your constituency is small you can represent them here. The truth is when you increase the ratio by 25,000 or 30,000 it is increasing the work of the Congressman that much in answering letters and all those things which have to be done except the business on this floor. The real legislation in this House is done in the committees. Everybody knows it, and it is only on dress-parade occasions like this when we have a debate here that everybody takes a part, and you know that some of the most important business is transacted here by a very few Members.

These new duties ought to be met by efficiency; they ought to be met by due study and consideration. Congressmen of the future should have time and opportunity to investigate and settle these great new problems.

Ten years ago the chairman of the Census Committee, Mr. Crumpacker, of Indiana, in defense of his bill to increase the House membership 44, and in answer to the same kind of criticism we have heard here to-day, said:

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Much has been said, and will be said, in the course of this debate against the increase in membership; much has been said, and will be said, in the course of this debate, against even maintaining the present membership of 391, on the ground that the House is already an unwieldy body and on the ground that the individual importance of the Representative is diminished unduly and his power and responsibility correspondingly lessened. But it must be kept in mind, Mr. Chairman, that this is a representative body. It always has been, and it is the hope of those who believe in free institutions that it always will be.

The Members of the House are supposed to reflect, in some degree at least, the feelings and the mature convictions of their constituents. This country is vast in area, diversified in climate and in resources, and substantially all general legislation is the result of the composite will of the whole people. It is the result of compromises and concessions whenever interests and ideals may come in conflict. The House is not intended as a forum simply for the development of orators or the exploitation of genius.

Everybody who has given any consideration to the character of legislative bodies knows that a legislature whose members stand close to the people and who meet them face to face and feel directly accountable to them as neighbors and friends is a great deal more careful in the use of the public funds than is a legislature whose members represent constituencies so large that personal contact is impracticable and that sense of personal responsibility is absent. We have an illustration of this truth in the two bodies that compose the Congress of

the United States. Where is the argument of economy most potent? In this body or in the other? Where is public money expended with an appearance of reckless extravagance—here or in the other body? You all know. And why? Because this body represents the people. Every two years every Member of the House must return to his constituents and give an account of his stewardship. He will be questioned about expenditures and about taxation and kindred subjects, and the smaller his constituency may be and the closer his contact with the people personally, the more economical will he be in disposing of public funds. This is human nature.

The economy argument is not the only one involved in the proposed measure. I am submitting these observations as an answer to the argument that this bill would involve the payment of salaries, mileage, and clerk hire to 42 additional Congressmen. I think solely from the standpoint of economy it would be a good investment, for more would be saved in appropriations than the additional salaries would amount to. There may be reasons why this increase ought not to be made, but the argument of economy is not one of them.

There has been recently added to this Nation the women's vote, doubling the franchise, and woman seeing her opportunities has taken a most lively interest in public affairs. She is studying public questions as never before. She is watching the proceedings in the House of Representatives. She is demanding more and more the attention and services of her Congressman. The burdens of responsibility will be daily increased and the House must increase in membership with these new responsibilities or our duties will be most imperfectly performed.

The committee reporting this bill does so under peculiar conditions. We are fixing the membership of the Congress that shall be elected two years hence. We are now proceeding to fix that membership without the aid, assistance, or opinion of the new Members of Congress elected last November, and who take their seats after March 4. If the House membership remains as it is now—435—we are saying to those new Members that there are 12 Members of the Sixty-seventh Congress that can never come back, no matter how efficiently they represent their people here, no matter how much they may strive to be reelected or their constituents may desire them to be returned, we have deprived them of any future service in this House and have handed over their districts to cities in some of the other States.

The committee reporting this increase of membership is confronted with another unfortunate condition. Yesterday morning's press contains the following:

[Special dispatch to the North American.]

REPUBLICAN LEADERS AGAINST INCREASING HOUSE MEMBERSHIP.

WASHINGTON, January 16.

As an economy measure, Republican leaders in Congress have decided to prevent an increase in the size of the House in the reapportionment legislation required every 10 years to conform to the increase in population.

The House steering committee in session yesterday went on record as against any increase over the present House membership, 435.

Pennsylvania and New York Republicans, and some Ohio Members, are in favor of keeping the membership as at present. Speaker GILLET, ex-Speaker CANNON, and all the important Republican leaders are opposed to the pending bill. If the present membership is retained the ratio will be 242,415 inhabitants, and many States will lose in their representation. Missouri will lose two, and Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Nebraska, Rhode Island, and Vermont will each lose one.

On last Friday, January 14, in this House in the discussion of the legislative bill, which, by the way, had nothing to do with this apportionment bill, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON], as it appears in the RECORD, addressed the House as follows:

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment. I desire to ask the gentleman from Wyoming a question as to whether this great party now in power is going to permit the representation of Congress to be increased to 483 Members?

Mr. MONDELL. That will depend to some extent on whether or no the minority does its duty.

Mr. BLANTON. Good.

This bill, which never ought to be made a party measure, is to be opposed by the majority leaders on the ground of economy, and these leaders are depending upon the gentleman from Texas and those who follow him to cut down the Representatives of 11 States. The gentleman from Texas came before our committee with a bill to reduce the present House 131 Members. He said he did it on the ground of economy. He is ready, no doubt, to vote with the Republican leaders to keep the House at its present membership, thereby reducing the representation of Texas one. As there was a Republican Congressman elected in Texas at the last election, and the Texas Legislature is Democratic and consequently will attend to the carving up of the districts to fit the new conditions, it will be an easy matter to see that the Republican district is obliterated and his district given over to enlarge the territory of the gentleman from Texas on the ground of economy.

The people have left this matter of increase of membership to the House of Representatives to decide. They have expressed no opinion. They will look upon the House of Representatives

with the same confidence, pride, and respect that the House has for itself. If we say that any increase in membership will only add to the number of incompetents and result in nothing but inefficiency, the people will take us at our word, and the House of Representatives will thereby lose the respect and confidence of the American people. I greatly regret the tendency on the part of the leaders in this House to disregard the people and pass responsibility to the Senate. It has almost become a maxim that you must go to the Senate if you would secure or protect the rights of the common people.

When I came to this House four years ago I made the acquaintance of a Democrat for whom I had a great deal of respect and for whose opinion I had supreme confidence. I allude to the gentleman from Virginia, Judge Saunders, who has served in this House some 15 years and who has recently resigned to accept an appointment upon the supreme bench of his State.

Judge Saunders was a great parliamentarian and efficiently represented his people in the House of Representatives. He approached every question from the standpoint of a statesman and not a demagogue. Ten years ago he answered the same arguments that are made here to-day against an increase in membership. His remarks then apply now with such force and conviction that I quote them in answer to the opposition to this bill. He said:

Mr. SAUNDERS. Mr. Chairman, I desire to call attention to a few of the fallacies in the arguments of the gentlemen who are opposed to an enlargement of the membership of this body. On the part of some participants in this debate it is suggested that in a smaller body, a larger proportion of the Members elect will attend its routine sessions for the purpose of legislative work. Now this is not a matter to be determined by theorizing, but should be referred to the test of actual experience. If anyone considers that in a smaller assembly a better proportion of its Members will attend its daily sessions, he need only stroll across the lobby that intervenes between us and the Hall of our cognate body and watch the progress of its deliberations. He will not find that its proportion of attendance is larger than that which prevails in this House. The old theory that a smaller body means better work dies hard, though it is at war with the experience of everyone who has served in what is known as the popular branch of a general assembly.

Again, it is suggested that an increase in the population of the constituencies will result in a better personnel in this House and a higher class of service on the part of its Members. We have heard a great deal about the wisdom of our forefathers in the course of this debate, and if this intimation of superior wisdom on their part holds good it suggests a reduction rather than an increase of population in the constituencies. In the conception of the fathers the House of Representatives was to be the popular branch of Congress and at all times in direct and immediate touch with the people.

Hence should we fail at this time to increase the membership of the House in measurable proportion to the increase in our population, we will do more violence to the theory of the fathers than at any time of our history, since the constituencies in the event of this failure will be larger than in any decade during that history. As the size of the constituencies are increased, the effective ability of the Members to serve their constituents will be diminished. In modern times the volume of detail work not properly representative is something enormous, and taxes the time of a Representative to the utmost. That tax, or burden, is of course increased in the proportion that you increase the number of people to be served by an individual Representative. The increase of annual expense involved in enlarging the House to a membership of 433 will be insignificant compared to the better service that will be afforded to the public by a proportionate increase in the number of public servants in the legislative body.

The fewer the people to be served by an individual Representative, the more immediately in touch with and the more immediately responsive to the wishes and interests of that constituency will that Representative be. There is no great parliamentary body in the world which contains as few members as our House of Representatives, and no one in which the constituencies are not much smaller than our present constituencies.

All the arguments against increase rest either upon an actual misconception of the situation or else upon the mistaken theory advanced by the gentleman from Massachusetts that a larger constituency will remove the Representative from the influence of his constituents to such an extent that he will be able to substitute his better judgment on public questions for their mistaken views and disregard their indicated wishes. Now, I do not subscribe to this latter view at all. A Representative should endeavor to ascertain the wishes and attitude of his constituents on questions of policy affecting their interests. On these questions of legislative and administrative policy, the true Representative should seek to reflect the will and advance the interests of the people whom he serves. In the unlikely event that his constituency requires him to take any action that will afflict his conscience or moral sense, he should decline to do so and return his commission to the electors. The smaller the constituency the closer and more personal will be the relations that will exist between the people and their Representatives. Hence, on this ground alone, the action of this House will be supported in public opinion if it increases our membership as proposed by the Crumpacker or committee bill.

I think the House of Representatives should have a greater regard for its importance and dignity as representatives of the people and should turn away from the reaction in the air which disregards the interests of labor and the country people. Retain the House of Representatives as a dignified and representative body. I do not want to see the House dwindle to another Senate. I do not want this House to drift into the hands of a few men who have removed themselves far away from the interests of the common people—the hope of the future. [Applause.]

Mr. SIEGEL. I ask unanimous consent that all gentlemen who have spoken or who may speak here to-day may extend their remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a request that can not be acted upon in Committee of the Whole. The committee can grant leave to one Member, but no general leave.

Mr. SIEGEL. I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my own remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that he may extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ASWELL. Mr. Chairman, may I ask how much time I have remaining?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Louisiana has 20 minutes.

Mr. ASWELL. May I yield five minutes of that time now to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HARDY]?

Mr. BARBOUR. We have used only about 20 minutes on this side, and if the gentleman from Louisiana has no objection I would like to yield five minutes at this time to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. McARTHUR].

Mr. McARTHUR. Mr. Chairman, I am against any and all proposals to add to the membership of this House. Our present membership of 435 is, in my judgment, altogether too large for real deliberative work, and even the most casual observer must admit that this body is unwieldy and that much of its business is transacted amid scenes of disorder and confusion. The pending measure proposes to add 48 Members, and if it should become a law the orderly transaction of legislative business will be beset with even more difficulties than at present.

Another point which we should consider in connection with this legislation is the constantly growing tendency to shirk individual responsibility and to centralize power in the hands of a few leaders. The larger the lawmaking body the less the individual Member feels his responsibility and the more he is tempted to pass it along to the leaders. By adding 48 Members to the already large and unwieldy House we will simply take another step in the direction of centralized authority and removal of representative government from contact with the people.

Mr. ASWELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McARTHUR. I regret that I can not.

Mr. ASWELL. Does the gentleman lose any Members from his State?

Mr. McARTHUR. The question of economy should also be given consideration before we vote on this bill. The present Congress is now in the process of restoring many departments of the Government to a prewar basis, and by limiting appropriations to the various departments will force them to drop thousands of clerks and other employees from the rolls at the beginning of the next fiscal year. Most of these clerks and employees draw comparatively small salaries. The country applauds the action of Congress in thus reducing expenditures, but what will the country say if Congress, after discharging these thousands of low-salaried clerks, proceeds to cast economy to the four winds by creating 48 offices that pay \$7,500 per year?

The salaries, mileage, clerk hire, and stationery accounts of 48 additional Members would cost the Government over \$500,000 annually, and, in addition to these charges, there would be printing, franking, and other incidentals, and the increased cost to the people of the States in the matter of conducting elections. It is safe to assume that this proposed increase of 48 Members would cost the American people more than \$1,000,000 annually, not to mention the cost of providing an additional office building or annex. With our country struggling under its great war debt, Congress should hesitate about incurring additional financial obligations except in matters of absolute necessity, and no such necessity exists in this instance.

I have heard the partisan argument that the pending bill, should it become a law, will automatically give the Republican Party a gain of 19 votes in the Electoral College, and that, therefore, all good Republicans should support the measure. I do not concur in this argument, because it is not sound in principle. We are here to legislate in the interests of the whole of the American people, and the question of the people's representation in one of the branches of their National Congress should not be settled in any spirit of partisanship. [Applause.] Political parties may come and go, but those which place their own selfish partisanship above the general welfare of the American people are the ones whose existence is usually of brief duration.

The pending bill proposed to increase the membership of this House from 435 to 483 Members in order that no State will lose in the reapportionment under the 1920 census. This is the crux of the matter, and it is useless for gentlemen to deny it. The

States of Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Nebraska, Rhode Island, and Vermont will each lose one seat and Missouri two unless the membership of the House is increased, and some of the Representatives from these States in the Sixty-seventh Congress will automatically be legislated out of office at the end of their terms. This will undoubtedly deprive the country of the services of a number of excellent legislators, but other States will gain in their representation, even though the total House membership remain at 435. I dislike to vote for any plan that will, in effect, legislate out of office men with whom I have been privileged to serve in this body, but I can not vote to increase the size of the House merely to save their seats. Furthermore, I can not subscribe to the theory advanced in this bill; that is, that the basis of congressional reapportionment is to be made upon the population of the States that have shown the least growth since the last census. Such a theory is not in the line of progressive government or sound business principles.

It has been argued that my own State of Oregon will gain one Member if the pending bill becomes a law. This argument is a shallow one, for Oregon would not profit at all by gaining one Member in a total gain of 48. Oregon and other far western States will grow more rapidly than other sections of the country in the years to come and will gain in their representation, but these gains will be of no value to them unless there are corresponding losses in representation from those States whose growth in population fails to keep pace with the general growth of the country.

At the proper time a member of the Census Committee will offer a substitute which will propose reapportionment upon the basis of 242,415 population or a major fraction thereof—an increase of 30,538 over the present ratio. By the terms of this substitute, the membership of the House will remain at 435, and the States which I have indicated will lose a total of 12 Members, but there will necessarily be a gain of 12, which will be distributed as follows: California, 3; Michigan, 2; Ohio, 2; Connecticut, New Jersey, North Carolina, Texas, and Washington, 1 each. I feel that the best interests of the country demand the adoption and passage of this substitute and shall accordingly support it. [Applause.]

Mr. ASWELL. I now yield five minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HARDY].

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that most of this argument has consisted of "chewing the rag" over infinitesimal considerations.

The first argument is that the House will be unwieldy if we add 48 Members. I heard that same argument 10 years ago. I was in the House before we increased the number from 395 to 435. It was just as unwieldy then as it is now, no more and no less. No visitor in the gallery could possibly see any difference in the method of procedure or the dispatch of business. I might add that the House is smaller in number than any other legislative body in the world in proportion to the population and wealth they legislate for. Every State in the Union has a larger legislative body proportionately.

The second argument, which I say is an infinitesimal matter, is the question of expense. If you place the cost of each Member at \$12,000 and his constituency is composed of 220,000 persons, that is 5½ cents apiece for each constituent.

If you take the same cost per Member, and let there be 435 Members, then there will be 243,000 persons for each Member, and the cost will be 5 cents apiece, so that there is a difference between 5 cents and 5½ cents in the cost per citizen between the apportionment proposed by the bill and an apportionment which would give us only the number of Members we now have.

Mr. MASON. It would cost our constituents half a cent more? I do not believe they would kick.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Those are the only arguments against the proposed bill with the exception of the argument made by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MONTAGUE], which came so near being profound that it only failed a little. That was that the fewer members you have in a legislative body the greater freedom from—I do not know exactly just what the argument was, but the fewer the legislators the better their work was the argument. On the contrary, I want to state this, that with the increasing activities of this Government it becomes more and more necessary that a Member of Congress should spend his days and hours here in order to discharge his duties, and one of two things would happen.

To fairly perform the duties of a Member of Congress you must have more of them in proportion to our people or you must increase the clerical hire. We have increased the clerical hire and still we can not do the work. Is it better to have fewer Members of Congress with a greater number of secretaries, thereby adding to the Members' dignity and importance,

or do you want to get nearer the people and have enough elected Members of Congress to discharge all the congressional functions and duties of a Member of this body?

There is another philosophical reason that I wish you to bear in mind. In the cloakroom a moment ago a gentleman said to me that some of the counties of his district wanted to get away from a certain big county to which they were tied in a senatorial district, because they could not have any voice, because they were overpowered by this big county. When you make large congressional districts, minorities are submerged by the vast majority, and the minority is not heard or represented. The wider you spread your representation the more fully the minority representation is protected and the better opportunity for minorities to get a hearing in lawmaking. There is a philosophy in that. If you increase the population per Member to 500,000, you would have a large number of small interests unrepresented, because they would be swallowed up. As you increase the population of districts also you make it more expensive for a man to make the race for Congress and you make this Government more and more a Government of the rich rather than of the common man. Suppose you reach a position where you have 500,000 population to a Member. With the men and women both voting, and thereby doubling the old-time vote, with the campaign expenses under the present system of campaigning quadrupled as compared with campaign expenses a few years ago, what poor man can run? It costs me all I want to spend to make the race if I have opposition in my district to-day. It is immaterial to the man who is able to throw away money, who has a big barrel. I would not think of making the race for Senator in any State of the Union, because of not only the labor entailed but of the expense, which is prohibitive. It is going to be that way in congressional races if you continue to increase the size of the congressional districts, and we have increased it every time. The number of the people in each congressional district is greater under the last apportionment than in the one preceding it. It will be greater under this, with the large number—that is with 483 Members—than it was under the last. So that these infinitesimal considerations and the expense and the unwieldiness of Congress is the argument against it, while the desire to represent the people, and particularly the minorities, is the argument in favor of a larger number. Are we democratic or are we autocratic? Will we gradually close the door of opportunity politically to the man of moderate or small means?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

By unanimous consent Mr. HARDY of Texas was granted leave to extend and revise his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. LARSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Sisson].

Mr. Sisson. Mr. Chairman, I happen to come from a State that under the present representation in this House will lose a Member. Every selfish impulse of my heart would prompt me to vote to increase the membership, so that my State would not be redistricted, but it was the consideration of individual Members 10 years ago that caused us to increase the membership of this House from 391 to 435. I have heard a good deal about philosophy. These gentlemen have certainly not studied the philosophers' opinions about this, or they would not have invited us to that field for investigation. The great Aristotle said that in great populations a democracy pure and simple could not exist, and that the tendency in republics was such that unless it was greatly curbed they would fail, because the representative bodies would be too great to really function.

No man familiar with city government but knows that the boss is greater in a mighty city than he is in a small city, and there is no such thing as a boss in a village. In this House of Representatives I want to say that the greater you make the membership the more complete you are going to have boss rule. Then they may talk about it as much as they please, but in the great conventions of this country a few men get together and form the platforms and control the conventions, and they could not do it if the convention were made up of a smaller number.

Aside from the question of policy, the question of expense ought not to be lost sight of. When will you find the hour at which some States will not come before this Congress every 10 years and insist that the membership ought to be increased in order to take care of "me" or to take care of "my district"? And as such I would like to have the House remain so that my State will not be redistricted—because no man knows where he is going to land when the legislature redistricts a State—yet I have endeavored to eliminate my own interest and my own political future, because that is a question which is utterly immaterial with the future of this great Republic. It is of

great consequence, however, when you get the membership of this House to that point where a Member is so small a division that, there being only a certain number of hours in a day, there can then be given only a few moments to the consideration of a question if a reasonable proportion of the Members are to be heard; and it is quite true that to a large extent, except in the committee rooms and on rare occasions when some great question is debated for days and days, this House has ceased to be a deliberative body.

A man would be a foolish man who would imagine that a new bill which comes from one of these committees, that has spent weeks and weeks in framing it, will be considered in a deliberative way by the House in one or two days, with no general debate under the five-minute rule, or under a motion to suspend the rules, when it can be discussed for not more than 40 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. Sisson. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I am willing to sacrifice my own individual political future for what I believe to be the good of the country. [Applause.]

Mr. LARSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. HUMPHREYS].

Mr. HUMPHREYS. Mr. Chairman, as I view this question it is simply a choice between a House of 435 Members and a House of 483 Members. The judgment of the House is to be taken as to which is the most efficient legislative body. My own opinion is that it would be much more efficient if it were to consist of only 300. Some gentlemen insist that the rural districts would suffer if we retained the House at the present membership of 435. There is nothing in that. Under the last census it was shown that 51 per cent of the population live in towns of 2,500 population and more. If every man who lives in a town votes for a town man and every man who lives in the country votes for a country man, then in the next Congress there will be 51 per cent who represent the towns; but no one thinks any such lines will be drawn. The representation of the cities will be increased whether we have 435 or 483, and Congress could not prevent it if we so desired. The Constitution apportions Representatives among the several States according to population, and the cities have increased in population more rapidly than the rural districts.

No State is losing. The State of New York, having 10 per cent of the population, would have 10 per cent of the Representatives. If the number of Representatives were 300, the State of New York would have 30; if 500 she would have 50; and so with the State of Mississippi, it will not lose its relative strength, although this bill will reduce the number of Representatives to seven. I can remember when the State of Maine with its four Members was the most influential State in this body. Of those four one was Speaker, one was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, one was chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and the other chairman of the great Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and so it happened that the State of Maine, with only four Representatives, had more influence in this House than had the State of New York with all of its Members. One gentleman refers to the fact that Spain has four hundred and odd legislators for her 19,000,000 people. I dare say we have 6,000, maybe 7,000, legislators in the United States. We here are simply to legislate touching Federal affairs. The legislative body of Spain represents the entire body—

Mr. ASWELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HUMPHREYS. I can not yield. So it is with England. We have 48 legislatures throughout the country. They have small constituencies and they are to legislate in those matters touching solely the local interests. There is no advance in politics, no partisan advantage whatever the number of representatives is fixed at. Some gentlemen say that the Southern States would lose. The Southern States will get their exact proportion according to the population, whether the total be 483 or 435. That is determined by the Constitution and not by the Congress. Congress can not reduce the representation of any State below its proper proportion. If the State of Mississippi has 7 Members or 10 Members or 5 Members or 15 Members it has its relative percentage, 2 per cent of the Representatives here will be from the State of Mississippi. If the total is 100 Mississippi would have 2, if 200, 4, and so forth.

The sole question is, Will the creation of 48 additional seats in this House make for efficiency here in the conduct of the people's business? I do not think so. I believe the membership here is too large now. I believe a smaller House, say 300, apportioned among the States according to population, would be a more efficient body than the present House, and no State would lose

one iota in its relative strength. Believing this, I shall vote for the minority substitute.

Mr. FAIRFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. McKENZIE]. [Applause.]

Mr. McKENZIE. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, in all forms of organized government there must of necessity be an office-holding class. Our forefathers recognized that and the framers of the Constitution provided that in our legislative branch there should be a Senate and a House of Representatives. They wisely, in my judgment, fixed the number of Senators at two from each State regardless of the size of the State. They also provided that in the First Congress there should be a certain number of Representatives from each of the States, and that thereafter the Congress should fix the number of Representatives from each of the States based on the census to be taken every 10 years. Now, gentlemen, this is a practical proposition. There may be some sentiment wrapped up in it. It may be that we have a little sentiment for some of the older States of the Union that once had a greater population and may have a greater representation now than they will have in the future. Their population has moved westward as the country has expanded, thereby diminishing their representation if this bill is defeated, but after all it comes right down to one proposition—efficiency. How many Members are necessary in the House of Representatives appropriately to represent the people in its legislative branch of the Government? It simply means that we should have a sufficient number from the different sections of the country properly to represent the various interests of our people and to deliberate upon them in this body and to enact into legislation such measures as will be for the benefit of the entire people. In my judgment, we should have a sufficient number to make up the various committees and to deliberate on the various measures that come before the Congress, and that is all we need in the House of Representatives. It is not a question of State pride, it is not a question of section. It is a question of business efficiency in matters of legislation. How many men are necessary properly to legislate for the people of this country? I am one of those who believe that 435 Members are plenty. [Applause.] In days gone by when we did not have the telegraph and telephone and railroads and all the means of communication that we have at the present time there was an argument for smaller constituencies and a greater number of Representatives than exists to-day in proportion to the population. To-day we know that not one single man needs to be added to this body to enable us to legislate efficiently. Did not the Congress prior to the last apportionment get along very well with the legislation with three hundred and ninety and some odd Members? They certainly did; there is no question about that. Now, then, if there is a man in this Chamber who seriously and honestly can get up before this body and urge that it is necessary to increase this body in order to do the business of the country speedily and efficiently, I will be glad to hear him—

Mr. ASWELL. I will.

Mr. McKENZIE. In my judgment, the addition of 48 or any other number to the membership of the House would be adding a needless burden to the now heavily taxed people of the country. Not a single argument has been made pointing out wherein the interests of the people have suffered on account of the present membership of the House. Personally I think 435 now constituting the House membership too large a number. I feel that business could be expedited and greater deliberation given to important matters of legislation with a smaller membership. To propose to increase the number on the ground that Congress would be more efficient is unsound and falls to the ground; then, why do it? Why add another million to the expenses of government? Is it justifiable from any standpoint, and especially at this time, when we are striving to cut down expenses by cutting off from the pay roll large numbers of low-salaried clerks, to take the inconsistent position of adding 48 new Members of Congress to the now too large representation? To do this, in my judgment, would justly bring down upon us the merited condemnation of the people we claim to represent. I have always viewed the ever-increasing number of the office-holding class as a menace to our institutions, and if persisted in will eventually result in our overthrow as a Government. I realize the tendency along this line is natural; all Governments have had the same experience; but I would feel derelict in my duty if I did not protest against this proposed useless addition to the class of office-holders whose salaries must be paid by the people. At least let us be consistent at this time when the burdens of the people are so great.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. McKENZIE. I ask leave to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. ASWELL. Mr. Chairman, I now yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLARK]. [Applause.]

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, all over Missouri there are old Union soldiers whose chief boast is that they "fought mit Siegel." And to-day I am going to "fight mit SIEGEL" myself. [Laughter and applause.] I propose to clear up two or three not exactly misstatements but something approximating it which have been made here. When the number of Members was cut down in 1843 John Quincy Adams wrote into his diary how he felt about increasing the number, and he said that he lay awake several nights studying some way to prevent increasing the number of Members in the House; that whenever we increased the number of Members it diminished the influence of New England. That was his reason.

Now, Gov. MONTAGUE, for whom I have great respect, based his argument on the fact that in the early days a small number of votes elected a Congressman, and so forth. I will tell you about that. In the early day there were not a half dozen public men in the United States that believed in the common people. Barring Thomas Jefferson and old Sam Adams and Benjamin Franklin, there was scarcely one of them that did not have an idea that this Government ought to be founded on something like a landed aristocracy. That accounts for the legislatures electing United States Senators and for presidential electors electing our Presidents. That is thoroughly demonstrated by the fact that until the Virginia constitutional convention of 1830 a man could not vote at all in Virginia unless he was a freeholder. It had this effect: He had to have so much land. Men were so anxious to get the vote that they gave in more land to the assessor than they had, and finally to such an extent did that habit grow that there was nearly twice as much land assessed and paid taxes on in the State of Virginia than there was land in the State itself. Human nature has not changed a particle in the lapse of years, and each fellow fights for himself or fights for his own people.

Now, under the last census we increased the number by 44 Members in the House, and the great agricultural States, in the very heart of the corn belt, of Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and Nebraska never gained enough population to get one of the 44 Members. I will tell you where they went. They went to the seaboard and to the Gulf coast and to the Great Lakes coast and where these enormous mushroom cities have grown up.

We want to hold our own if we can. I will vote for a constitutional amendment to fix the number at 500, or 400, or 300. Then you will get rid of this stupid debate every 10 years, because it is a dreary performance. I have no doubt in the world that the same arguments were used at the time of the first apportionment that are used to-day, and have been repeated every 10 years, and every 10 years we have these squabbles about Members.

Now, somebody made the statement, I think it is, that it was 26 that the Republican States gained and 11 that the Democratic States gained, but that was based on the election of last year, which was no criterion for anything. [Laughter.] The Democrats are just as certain to increase their membership in the next House as the sun is to rise to-morrow. [Applause on the Democratic side.] And I would not be at all surprised if we threw the Republicans out of the majority and took it over again ourselves.

As to the cost, it amounts to nothing. As a rule, I am in favor of economy. They say it costs a million dollars. Somebody ciphered it out here that it would cost \$5,000,000 for a rooming house over here for extra Congressmen. That would give the 44 new Congressmen about 15 or 20 rooms apiece. They can enlarge the one they have. The truth is, if they had devoted a few dollars more to the property when they built that house over there they could have built each Member a 10-room residence in this town, and a good one, too. And there would have been sense in that. There is no use for the building over there. I was opposed to it when "Uncle Jor" proposed it. I think that he intended it as a monument to himself, and I congratulate him on that. But when they got the walls up, before they cut it into rooms, I got me up a resolution to turn it over to the Department of Commerce and Labor. You have heard of trying a thing on the dog. I thought that I would try that experiment. I went out into the cloakroom when it was pretty full and I read that resolution to them, and I made up my mind that I would be lucky if I got out of there alive. [Laughter.] So I withdrew my opposition to it.

Speaker Reed said that the House had ceased to be a deliberative body. If that was true it had ceased years and years before, and he did as much as any man that ever lived to convert it from a deliberative body into what it is now. And inasmuch as we deliberately transferred all the powers of the House to a committee of 35 select persons here the other day, unless that scheme is "busted," why we might as well have 483 Members as to have 290. But I will make you one prediction before I sit down. That thing is going to be done for. [Applause on the Democratic side.] The 35 men on that committee will control the deliberations of this House if it is not "busted," and the people do not want to be controlled by 35 Members. We are drifting more and more into a rule of the committees, anyway. In the first several Congresses they did not have any standing committees and they appointed a special committee for every bill of any importance that came up. I am in favor of raising this number of Members to 483 not because I have any interest in it—I am through with it—but because this flow of people to the great cities is going to come back. The agricultural States proper will increase in population in the next 10 years as compared with these great cities. They can not support them there. The agricultural population is dwindling so in every State of the Union that it is going to be impossible for the farmers to raise enough to feed these fellows in the city, and as soon as they get hungry, good and plenty, they will go back to the farm, where they ought to have stayed all the time. That is the place for a man to live, anyhow.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the distinguished Speaker yield?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. Did not the Speaker state on the floor once that he would be willing to vote to reduce the membership to 300?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I said I would vote for a constitutional amendment to reduce it to 300 Members, and I would like to do it to-morrow. If I were going to pick the number for the constitutional amendment I would pick about 400, no more and no less, and everybody would get used to it, and they would understand as quick as the census was taken how many Congressmen they had. Now it is a universal scramble, each side trying to get more than it is entitled to. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I can not allow this opportunity to pass without entering my protest against the efforts to reduce the representation of my State in this House. An effort has been made every 10 years since this Government was established to decrease rather than increase representation in this popular branch of government.

The bill before the House—that is, the Siegel bill—proposes to apportion the representation among the several States so as to give Mississippi the same representation—that is, eight—she has had for a number of years.

I am going to vote for that bill.

The Barbour amendment, now pending, proposes to reduce Mississippi's representation to seven Members. This apportionment is based upon the census taken in 1920. In preparing the figures from which this apportionment bill was written it now appears, according to a letter from Prof. Huntington, of the Harvard Engineering School, that there is grave doubt of the correctness of the figures, and in his letter addressed to the chairman of the Census Committee he asks permission to come before the committee and point out the errors.

A great injustice will be done my State if the proposed amendment is adopted. A great wrong will be done my State if she is reduced to seven Members, based upon an erroneous apportionment.

What harm could come of delaying this matter for a few days until it could be thoroughly investigated? It is the duty of this House to proceed to an apportionment of its Representatives in a legal and orderly way.

It is a well-known fact that on account of the high prices prevailing in industrial centers that the Census Bureau was unable at the time the census was taken to employ expert help in taking the census because the Government did not pay sufficient salaries to the census enumerators.

It is a well-known fact that there are in my State many people who were never enumerated in the last census, and I charge upon the floor of this House that Mississippi has not lost in population sufficient to justify a reduction of her representation.

Thousands of her citizens were temporarily employed in other sections of the country, and they were not enumerated. Thousands of her citizens, mostly colored, were temporarily removed to Chicago and other places before the recent election, to be used politically. They have been used and are now returning to their homes, poorer but wiser. These people should have been enumerated as citizens of Mississippi.

When the fathers of this Government decreed that 30,000 people should be a sufficient number to be represented by one Congressman they evidently intended the House of Representatives should be the popular branch of the Government and should remain close to the people.

Washington said when the first apportionment bill was passed that 30,000, and not 40,000, should be the ratio of representation. He said that if it was to be a representative body that the representation should be such as to keep the Representative in close touch with his people; that he should know and understand their needs; that he should come in personal contact with his people as much as possible.

There has never been a successful effort to reduce the representation of this House, save in 1842, when the Senate was dominated by influences favorable, as it was charged at that time, to big interests. It was charged at that time that the Senate was not in sympathy with the masses of the country; and even in 1842 the House of Representatives was not favorable to reducing its representation, but after contending with the Senate for considerable time the House finally acceded to the Senate amendment which reduced the representation of the House.

And even then such a leader as Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, protested against the reduction and urged that the House of Representatives be kept as was intended by the fathers of this Government—a representative body. Thompson said that as the great country progressed and the population increased, so should the representation in the House increase.

The United States Congress has 435 Representatives and 96 Senators. There is no other Government in the world with such small representation. The 435 Members in the lower House of the United States Congress represent 107,000,000 people.

In Great Britain, 707 members of the lower house represent 45,516,259 people; in Belgium, 189 lower-house members represent 7,555,576 people; in France, 626 represent 41,475,523; in Germany, 423 represent 55,086,000; in Norway, 126 represent 2,391,782; and in Italy, 508 members of the lower house represent more than 36,000,000 people.

It is said by some gentlemen that the country is making no demand for an increase, and it has been stated on the floor of the House that the people have not been writing their Congressmen not to reduce the representation.

In answer to that argument I will say that the people whom I represent trust me to vote for their interests without having to write me every time as to how I should vote.

The masses have not the time to look after their Congressmen, but the great industrial interests of the country are so well organized that they can always exert influences in their behalf, and it is to their interest to reduce the number of Representatives of the people as much as possible.

Let me say to you that there is now what is known as the "steering committee" of the Republican Party, composed of seven millionaires, most of whom reside east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio Rivers; that they dictate the legislation of this Congress.

While the Census Committee reported the Siegel bill favorably, and it was generally understood in the House that the bill would pass, thereby saving Mississippi her representation, yet on January 16 this same "steering committee" got together and decreed that the membership of this House should be 435, and as it is a waste of time to argue against them we might as well "stand aside and let the steam roller pass."

The census of 1920 shows 51 per cent of the population in the cities. It is shown that the average farm laborer is 40 years of age. The drift of the people is toward the cities and from the farms. The increase of representation is for the cities and against the agricultural districts. Unless something is done to stop the people from moving to the cities the population will so decrease in the rural districts as to almost deprive them of representation in the House.

This is the greatest Nation in the world, and the richest. It has made greater progress than any other nation on earth, due to the fact that it is a "government of the people, for the people, and by the people."

It has been said that to increase the number of the House would make it unwieldy. That argument has been advanced in every single instance when the apportionment bill was being considered by this House.

The Senate of the United States, having only 96 Members, requires more time and is more unwieldy than the House of Representatives. Do you not recall the number of months spent by the Senate in making long and useless arguments in considering the peace treaty? There are many other instances, which I can not undertake to recite on account of the lack of

time, to show that the smaller the number the more unwieldy and the more easily influenced.

The tendency now is toward centralization of authority. No wonder the people are crying out for an initiative and referendum. Unless this tendency toward centralization is checked, this Government can not endure.

It is argued that the membership of the House should not be increased on account of economy. I do not see how Members who in this House of Representatives recently voted to take away from the Treasury of the United States \$634,000,000 and give it to the railways of this country, guaranteeing them 6 per cent dividends on their earnings, and that, too, when it was a well-known fact that much of the stock of the railroad companies was watered, can stand up here and talk about saving money for the people.

I do not see how Members can cry "economy" when it comes to the people's representation when these same Members have voted hundreds of millions of dollars for irrigation projects, many of which projects have wasted millions of dollars.

I don't see how you people who voted for an Army of 280,000 men and 17,000 officers, thereby placing upon the people an unjust and cruel burden, can stand up here and talk about economy. These officers sit around in their swivel chairs, "all dressed up and nowhere to go." There are thousands of them around Washington who do nothing but stand around, stepping on each other's toes, and getting in everybody's way.

The people are tired of such extravagance, and have so indicated. It would be a very easy matter for this Congress to reduce the Army to 125,000, and then have more than we have use for. Reduce the officers to 5,000 and we will have plenty. Then these economists could consistently argue economy.

It is idle to argue economy in this matter, when for each State to retain its representation the new Members would receive but a small sum compared to the millions that would be lost to the people without this representation.

This Congress has a majority of Republicans in both the House and the Senate, and can do whatever they wish.

I know the big interests of the country do not want a large House. It is better for them that the House be as small as possible, but we are here to voice the sentiment of our people, and they are against losing their representation in this House.

When the first apportionment was made there were 200,000 people in the United States. They then had 65 Representatives. Now we have in the United States 107,000,000 people and only 435 Members. There are to-day at least a thousand demands made upon a Congressman where there was one demand 75 years ago.

It is dangerous to the people to allow their Representative to be out of touch with them. The makers of the Constitution intended when they said the Congressman should be elected every two years that he should visit his district, know his people, know their needs and wants, and be in reality their representative.

And as it is to-day, Congress being in session nearly all the time, it is impossible for the Congressman now to get over his district every two years, and you, by this amendment, propose to make his district even larger, thereby taking him away from his people.

The people, whose trustees we are, demand that they be given equal representation in this House. In my district there are more than 250,000 people. The other districts of Mississippi are large. If you pass the amendment of this bill you will violate the letter and the spirit of the law.

Is Mississippi to be denied her representation under the Constitution because of the whims and notions of some alleged progressive Congressmen, who do not seem to favor representative government but who are swept off their feet by the strong drift of reactionary forces toward centralization of authority?

I deny that the population of my State has decreased. The census is inaccurate, due largely to the Census Bureau being unable to employ such help as was necessary in enumerating the citizens because the Government would not pay the salaries demanded by expert help.

If you reduce Mississippi's representation for the reasons advanced here by some gentlemen you violate the Constitution and put your seal of disapproval on representative government.

Mr. ASWELL. Mr. Chairman, I yield my remaining five minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. QUIN]. [Applause.]

Mr. QUIN. Mr. Chairman, I am sorry that my colleagues from Mississippi are divided on this question. I can not agree with those gentlemen who seek to keep down the representation in proportion to population according to the present system. I am for the 435 Congressmen to represent the increased population of the United States. It seems to me that the few who

want to control, as one of my distinguished colleagues from Mississippi stated, would vote for 300, as he believed that a few men could do better than many.

That has been the case in all ages. That is what every tyrant in the world always thought. That is what the great interests of the United States think to-day. That is what every standard-bearer in this Congress is going to express by his vote. That is what was meant, as the distinguished gentleman from Missouri said, by the statement that those who believed that a few should control the land are in favor of introducing a landlord system in legislation, wielding the same power as the special interests. Whatever class it might be that would want to dominate the legislative bodies of this Nation could do it more efficiently and better with a few than they could by having numbers of Congressmen according to the quota of population now allotted to each Representative to represent personally great masses of people, with whom they would be in direct touch.

If you are going to allow one Congressman to represent 500,000 men, women, and children, he will become far removed from many of them, and it would be hard for the people, if they are so many to each district, to put an unfaithful servant out of power. For that reason the man who wants to stay here, whether he is in touch with the people or not, would in my judgment be better fixed if he had a large constituency, some of whom would never see him, some of whom might never hear from him. But, according to my conception of the fundamental principles of this Government, the people should be represented by having Congressmen according to the quota of population set forth for each district in existing law. I will not vote to reduce the representation of Mississippi, nor any other State. I appreciate the Siegel bill and I am for it. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. FAIRFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ESCH]. [Applause; all the Members rising.]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin is recognized.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, as I shall not be in the next House, my views upon this bill may be considered as disinterested. In voting against this measure I pursue a consistent course. In the apportionment act of 1903 I voted against the increase of 34 Members. In the apportionment act of 1911 I voted for a proposition which, if enacted, would have reduced the membership of my State by one. I shall vote against this measure.

It seems that in every controversy on an apportionment bill the main argument is we must raise the membership so that no State shall lose a Member. It was on this theory that Mr. Littlefield, of Maine, led the great fight in 1903. It was on this theory that Judge Houston, of Tennessee, led the fight in 1911. It is the same theory that is being urged to-day, fixing the apportionment so that no one State shall lose a Member.

Since 1903, gentlemen, if this bill becomes a law, we shall have increased the membership of this House by 126, which is practically 25 per cent of our membership. When shall these increases cease? You say, "Put it off to the Congress which shall make the next decennial apportionment." Why can not this Congress have the courage to fix the limitation and say, "There shall be no increase"? [Applause.] Fix the unit at 242,000 instead of 211,000, as now, with no increase in membership, and it would mean practically an increase of 30,000, which is the population of an average county. I can not believe that the increase of the population of a district by even 30,000 will increase the burdens of a Member so that he can not be efficient and be able to perform his duties in the House and to his constituents.

Gentlemen, do you realize that this bill increases the membership of this House by 24 in order to save 2 Members, 1 for the State of Maine and 1 for the State of Missouri? Do you realize that this bill increases the membership of this House by 31 in order to save 1 Member each for the States of Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, and Missouri?

Calculations that have been made indicate that if this bill is enacted it will mean that to enable two States to retain one Member each an expenditure of half a million dollars will be necessary. You can not go before the people and justify such action.

The great States of this Union have fixed the number of their State senators and members of their legislature. Those States have grown from 100 to 1,000 per cent in population, and yet the representation of those States in their legislatures has remained the same. No one will claim that these legislative bodies are not performing their legislative duties properly or efficiently. The State of Illinois has 55 State senators, each

representing 116,000 of population. The State of Pennsylvania has 50 State senators, each representing 180,000 of population. New York State has 50 State senators, each representing 216,000 population—more population than you or I are representing in this House.

I want to maintain the proper perspective. I do not want to belittle the Members of this House in prestige, influence, or power of making them represent a less number of people than a senator of a State. Gentlemen, the people of the States are not so much interested in the number of their Members as they are in the ability and the efficiency of their Members. I can remember when the little State of Maine, with her 4 Members, had more influence in administration and in legislation than the Empire State, with over 30 Members. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. FAIRFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. GLYNN].

Mr. GLYNN. Mr. Chairman, I notice one statement in the report of the majority the meaning of which I confess I do not quite understand. They say an increase to 483 Members would make a more representative body. My contention is that a House of 435 Members is precisely as representative as one of 483. On the 4th of next March we are going to have a new President in the White House. He will represent 105,000,000 people, but he will be just as representative and as truly representative as if the population were only 10,000,000.

Some things have been said about the danger of an aristocracy, about the tendency to aristocracy in a small legislative body, and the majority have given figures to show the size of the various leading legislative bodies of the world. I do not suppose any claim is made that those foreign legislative bodies are more democratic than we. Why, it has been stated on this floor that the legislative bodies in many of those countries are landed aristocracies; yet they represent fewer people in their various districts than we do. I think there are some things that perhaps we can learn from foreign countries. There are some things that we do not want to learn from them. If we must copy something from foreign countries, at least we ought to copy their virtues rather than their faults. I think a considerable number of people in the United States indicated last November that there were some things about Europe that they did not want to copy.

The States of this Union are pretty well represented. Under this plan of 483 Members, California will have thrust upon her 5 additional Representatives. Now, California is not asking for them. California does not want them. California does not need them. She is splendidly represented here to-day. Under that plan Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania will have four additional Members each. I do not think they want them. I think the people of those States feel that they are pretty well represented here to-day, every one of them.

Illinois and Texas will have three additional Representatives. They are not asking for them. Those States are splendidly represented to-day. And so it is generally with all of the States. Under the plan for 483 Members Massachusetts, New Jersey, and North Carolina get two additional Representatives; and Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Georgia, Maryland, Minnesota, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin each get one additional.

Something has been said about the cost of having the States redistricted if the substitute which will be offered shall pass, keeping the House at 435. As a matter of fact the representation in more States will be changed under the 483 plan than under the 435, because under the plan fixing the House at 483, 25 States will gain Members, and under the plan of leaving the House at its present size only 19 States are affected. The other States of the Union will have the representation which they have to-day, so that there will be fewer States where a redistricting will be necessary. [Applause.]

The burden of proof for the necessity or desirability of this increase of 48 in the membership of the House of Representatives rests properly upon the shoulders of those who advocate such an increase. Up to this time, they have failed to advance any good argument for such a large increase and I shall vote for the amendment which will keep the membership of the House at 435.

Mr. SIEGEL. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. GREENE].

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I hope that no ill-considered or tactless word of mine may even by inference put my grand old Commonwealth of Vermont in the attitude of pleading for a seat in Congress. I think I owe that

much to the pride and the sensitive spirit of a self-respecting people. I think I owe that much to the memories and the traditions of a little old Commonwealth that, a long, long time ago, before the glorious West and most of the rest of our country were known to the white man, helped to make the Declaration of Independence a sublime fact and rocked the cradle of the Nation. [Applause.]

Now, true enough, "Westward the course of empire takes its way." Nobody is prouder of it, nobody rejoices more in it than my noble old Mother Vermont, who has sent so many of her sons and her daughters to help lay the cornerstone of the mighty civilization that now builds up the great West and the Pacific slope. She is proud of them and of the States they live in, and she does not ask anything here and now for sentiment or for pride.

I trust that with this suggestion I may invite your attention just for a moment to a phase of this question that is not reducible to mathematics, not at all reducible to calculus or to tables of logarithms. Figures have a bewitching faculty of dancing in front of our eyes here and proving something once in awhile, but often what they prove is quite an intangible thing altogether when compared with some other intangible things that, paradoxical as it may seem, are real, substantial facts. One of those facts is this:

With the inevitable drift of mankind toward city building, piling up these towers of Babel one beside another, and with the inevitable resultant "confusion of tongues," so in the same proportion comes the gradual diminishing of the steadying influence of the countryside upon the affairs and policies of this great "Government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

Now, of course, mathematically, no one will contend for a moment that a minority in the countryside should outvote a majority within the city walls. But you and I and other men who are thoughtful about these things and who represent great bodies of thoughtful men and women who study these things know that a popular government is not made a success merely by being based upon tables of mathematics. There is a moral influence somewhere that must be the manner and method of restraint and check and gradually compelling persuasion upon the oftentimes heedlessness of the multitude, or no popular government is safe. [Applause.] And it is to the countryside that this great popular Government of ours turns ever in its crises, to make sure that this sheet anchor in the sober second thought is safe. [Applause.]

There are many things of a practical nature in government that might be advanced to support this view that I have barely suggested to you, but it is hopeless to think of detailing them in the meager allowance of five minutes' time on this floor. We only ask that in considering these figures and this proposition to-day, the minority in the countryside shall not be made disproportionate in its representation in the council of the Nation. [Applause.]

Mr. FAIRFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. McFADDEN].

Mr. McFADDEN. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the House, Pennsylvania is represented in this House by 36 Representatives. Under the plan proposed in the bill under consideration it would have a representation of 40. I am opposed to the measure because I do not believe the people of Pennsylvania are asking for an increase in its representation in the Halls of Congress. I believe the people of Pennsylvania are more interested in the ability and the work that the present representation put forward. I think it unwise that I should vote in favor of this measure. The people I have the honor to represent are not asking for additional representation, and while we are pondering over this question to-day we should consider somewhat the expense attached to the proposition. The people of this country are expecting economies in governmental administration. It has been said here that the increase in the expense is very slight. From what I can figure out it will be at least one million and a half dollars, and that is an annual payment and must be met every year. In addition to that there is at least the initial cost for office space and equipment, which should have our careful consideration.

Taking all these things into consideration, I feel that I must voice my opposition to an increase in the membership of this House.

I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. SIEGEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LITTLE].

Mr. LITTLE. Mr. Chairman, every aspect of this proposed legislation has been pretty thoroughly discussed except the only one that is really important, and that is the result of this legislation upon the man at home. You have talked about your own

convenience and your own work and what the result would be here, but the question in my mind is how to give the best representation to the folks who send you here. The larger your constituency, the less you can do for each and for the general good, and the more you will feel compelled to trust to committees and to leaders. The concentration of power in the hands of a few is always a menace to free Government. Keep the districts small enough so that every Representative may keep in touch with all.

Here is a Government of 100,000,000 people, who are supposed to govern themselves. If everyone of them could take an active part in the Government we would have an ideal situation, but they can not get to town or the city hall, and so they send somebody to attend to their business. If you were one of them would you rather live in a district of 100,000 that had a Congressman or in a district of 1,000,000 people that had a Congressman? That is all there is of it. You know that a Congressman for a hundred thousand people can do for each of them better work than he would be able to do for each of a million whom he represented. A gentleman a moment ago said that 17 years ago he voted against an increase in the number then. If he had had his way, these people, 100,000,000 of them, would have only as many Representatives in Congress as they had when they had only 70,000,000. If the men who composed this body in the first Congress had had their way, along with the fellows who succeeded them, there would be only 65 Members of the House in this Congress. This idea can only spring from a lack of confidence in the people. Then why should they have confidence in you? That is the philosophy that we are up against.

This is a representative Government. You can not represent a million people, any one of you, and do them justice on this floor. I am in favor of a constitutional amendment that would assure to the people of this country that every 300,000 people in the country should always be represented on this floor. I would rather vote for 200,000. Gentlemen forget that they represent the people, that they do not come here to consider their own convenience and these little questions of time and petty economy. What is money or convenience here in comparison with 300,000 Americans and their interest in their lawmakers?

Why, you can turn your credentials over to your steering committees and go home and save money. They tell you that we take more time than a smaller body. There is a body over here composed of 98 men, and this body of 435 men work twice as fast as they do. There is nothing in that.

Mr. WINGO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LITTLE. No; I have not the time. The administration does not represent any one. The administration enforces the laws that the representatives of the people make. The Senate is not a representative body. Delaware has as many representatives in the Senate as New York. It is a deliberative body. You, and you alone, represent the people who stay at home. If they are not represented here, nowhere can their voice be heard. Is there one of you who thinks he can talk so loud that he can tell what a million people are thinking about and serve them here? Three hundred thousand people at the outside is as large a number as any man can represent here and do good work for.

A few months ago in this Capitol I heard our next President address himself to the dangers of one-man power in a Republic. Do you gentlemen so fear the American people that you can not trust them to elect 48 more Representatives? There are those who ridicule them for electing you, and they are the very men who urge you to this refusal to give 100,000,000 people a few more Representatives than you gave 80,000,000 a few years ago, as your fathers have done for 130 years. I hear men inquire, Why add to the list of Representatives? Why, because nature has added millions to the number to be represented, of course. The query is absurd. You say, "When will it end?" It certainly should not end just now, when this largest Congress has shown the greatest degree of accomplishment and efficiency in legislation the country ever reached.

To refuse our mightier Nation equal representation with earlier generations will be acknowledgment that the Republic has reached its growth and is on the decline, an admission that our institutions are not adapted to a Republic of more than 100,000,000. Who are we to cry halt to the progress of this Republic and tell 500,000 Americans in each district that the voice of an American, which so long has boldly sounded the notes of freedom, shall still to a whisper in this Hall?

Those Congressmen who know the people best will serve the Nation best. Keep your feet on the ground, among those you really know at home, and America's statesmen can hold their heads high among the stars that shine from America's past to illuminate the future that we may walk safely down the paths

the fathers made. Make it possible for every citizen to work together with his Congressman and for each Congressman to know the needs of the people he represents.

What are you doing now? You are making an effort to centralize power, to diminish the personal influence of each voter, to turn this Government over to the cities where ignorance, poverty, vice, and crime are staring you in the face. Do you wish to take their share in government away from American citizens out yonder in the country and in the small towns and make the compact districts in big cities the absolutely controlling factors. The drift of population to great commercial centers is not good for a Nation that began at Concord and Lexington. It is not best for America that her councils be dominated by semicivilized foreign colonies in Boston, New York, Chicago. Let us adhere to the methods of representation that have carried us so far and so well. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

By unanimous consent, Mr. LITTLE was granted leave to extend and revise his remarks in the Record.

Mr. SIEGEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield one minute to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. TINKHAM].

Mr. TINKHAM. Mr. Chairman, I desire to give notice to the House that tomorrow I shall offer the following amendment to the bill reapportioning Representatives among the several States of the Union:

Insert on page 3, between lines 17 and 18, after the words "Wyoming, 1," the following: "Provided, however, That should any State deny or abridge the right of any of the inhabitants thereof being 21 years of age and citizens of the United States to vote at any election named in the amendment to the Constitution, Article XIV, section 2, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the number of Representatives apportioned to such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such citizens shall have to the whole number of citizens 21 years of age in such State."

Mr. LARSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES of Texas. Mr. Chairman, the argument that has been made here by some of the Representatives to the effect that they would have more representation if you increased the membership reminds me of the heir who was one of eight children, and who thought that if they would divide the estate into 16 parts so that he would get two-sixteenths he would get more than if he got only one-eighth. If only the interest of Members were concerned it would be all right to increase the membership. But the interest of the people is, of course, the primary test. I think the way to solve this question is to reduce the whole membership to about 300 Members, so that all of the States will be reduced, and get the thing down to really a proper basis. I believe if the membership of the House were reduced to about 300 we would have a much more effective working body.

As it is to-day, there are about 60 committees of the House. Of those 60 committees about 20 committees do the work, and of those 20 committees about 5 or 6 do most of the work, so that new Members coming to the House, frequently, not being able to get on an important committee and finding that they can not take much part in the work of the House, frequently get to doing departmental duties and other incidental things, and cease to take much of an interest in the affairs of the House. Now, I believe if we had the membership reduced to about 300 men and could get about 20 committees, and break up the committees so that one committee would not have a great amount of work and another practically nothing to do, and could arrange the business of the House so that each of those 20 committees would have about the same amount of work to do, we would be able to have a much more efficient body. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LARSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SUMNERS]. [Applause.]

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, there is just one question before us, and that is whether or not, in the judgment of the membership of this House, the territory and the number of people who are now assigned to each Member is so large that the Member can not keep sufficiently advised as to the legislative will of his constituents to reflect that will in the House. That is all there is to it. If Members of Congress do not have constituencies so big that they can not keep advised in detail as to the legislative will of their people, then the House is big enough. I can take care of what I have now as well as I could if the number was cut down to allow for this proposed increase of Members. I do not want to loose one of my people. There is no practical need for it. I want to suggest to you, gentlemen, that to-day this body faces a more important proposition than, at first consideration, it may appear.

We have been reducing the departments, we have been economizing where others were directly concerned. We are under the crucial test now. Everybody knows the appeal to State pride and self-interest which comes to a man when he faces the proposition of reducing his State's membership. I do not face that test, but it seems to me that the very best friends I have in this House may be left out. For the sake of economy we are taking the jobs of department clerks away from them. But here now is the real test: What are we going to do about our own membership? If we increase the body of this House to-day, will it be solely and alone to serve the necessary legislative interests of the American people? Who has established the fact? What is the argument? I love my colleagues. I would go the limit to serve them with that which is mine. But my vote does not belong to me, it belongs to my country, and that which I am asked to give does not belong to me; it must be taken by taxation from my people. I have no right to save the job of some man whom I love at the expense of the taxpayers of the Nation. We can not afford to do it. [Applause.] As I see it, that is all there is to it. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LARSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. CARAWAY].

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, all, I presume, that could be said for or against the measure has been said. Much that I wanted to say has been much better said. Permit me, however, to call your attention to this one fact: You are often more able to determine what the real reasons are that actuate men by what they leave unsaid rather than by what they say. Nearly every gentleman who has arisen to support the increase prefaced his remarks by saying that he had no personal interest in the matter. Now, when any man approaches you on a proposition feels himself compelled to explain the motives which actuate him he is moved by motives that he does not want you to know. [Laughter.] If he were absolutely on the surface he would have no reason to suspect you of thinking he was not. It is invariably true that whenever a man begins his approach to any proposition by saying, "I am not interested at all and am just honest and compelled to say this," why, if you have got anything valuable you had better lock it up. [Laughter.] Here is my distinguished friend from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS] shedding tears as nearly as he could shed, except at election time [laughter], and proclaiming the reason he wants the increase in membership is that all of you gentlemen who are to remain after he is gone are corporation tools, bought and owned, and therefore he wants this increase in order to get 48 honest men in this House. [Laughter.] Now, he said that or he did not say anything, but I am rather inclined, however, to think he could take either horn of the dilemma [laughter] and be within his argument. [Laughter.] My left-handed friend from Mississippi—no use to call his name; you all know him—reverses the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS] when he says that unless you have more than 435 Members in this House that corporations would control it. My friend from Mississippi [Mr. QUINN] said the reason some people wanted big congressional districts was that if you had many constituents and you were crooked they would not find it out. [Laughter.] Why, bless your soul, a large membership in the House, according to SIMS, insures honest Members; a numerous constituency, according to QUINN, favors and protects the dishonest Congressman. Now, that is logic, coming, as it does, from two gentlemen both favoring the increase and both willing to besmirch the reputation of their fellow Members in order to put over this legislation, which fastens a fixed charge of more than \$1,000,000 a year upon the taxpayers of this country and legislates a few men into office. Of course, both are actuated by patriotic motives, and both proclaim it. I thank God I have not that brand of patriotism.

Why should the House membership be increased? Is the present membership too small? Both questions are to be answered by a study of this body.

We all know that the present membership is so large that but few men can be heard on pending legislation, and we have for that reason the constantly growing tendency of Members remaining in their offices until the vote is to be had. Then they come into the Hall without knowing what the measure is upon which they are to vote and vote with little or no knowledge of the merits of the measure.

A larger membership will augment this evil.

Economy, intelligent legislation, and orderly transaction of business will be secured by the defeat of this increase.

I sincerely hope the bill for increasing the membership may be defeated.

Mr. FAIRFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. SNELL].

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Chairman, to my mind this is one of the most important propositions that has come before us this session. I have looked over the evidence before the committee, I have listened to the debate here to-day, and so far as I can learn there is no real evidence before us why we should increase the membership of this House at this time. [Applause.] The only possible excuse that has been given or can be given is personal individual friendship for various Members of this House who may be inconvenienced on account of the change or lack of change or increase in the membership.

Mr. LITTLE. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. SNELL. Not now. Gentlemen, you must take into consideration that this will not affect the next Congress, and those very individuals you are so sorry for now may not be candidates in two years from now. And furthermore, looking at this proposition from a different angle, we must take a broader and more comprehensive view of the whole proposition and legislate for the interest of all of the people all of the time, rather than for a few individual Congressmen who at present you are sorry for if they should happen to lose their districts.

The question has been brought up here that the people at home were demanding more representation. I deny that. I claim that people are not demanding more Congressmen, but that they are demanding better Congressmen. That is the proposition. No one is interested in increasing the size of the House, and there is not a man who has said on the floor that he even believed the efficiency would be increased by increasing the number of Members of the House. There are some potent arguments against it at this time. The first is the increased expense. It will certainly cost \$1,000,000, and you will be placing that tax on the American people for all time. That is a thing that you ought to take into consideration. If we increase it, it will certainly not be decreased. Where are you going to take it if you increase it at this time? It means another building and it means an additional expense.

How many votes would this proposition get if you sent it to the people? It would not get a corporal's guard of a vote by the people of this country, and the Members know it. It would not do a single thing to increase the efficiency or in any way facilitate by the Members of Congress the public business, and if we can not do that there is certainly no reason in the world why we should add this additional expense. We are simply adding 50 extra jobs, with the hope that we will get one of them. That is the proposition, and every Member of this House knows it. And if it was not personal they would not bring this on the floor of the House or think for a minute of increasing the membership.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. LARSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLACK].

Mr. BLACK. Mr. Chairman, most of the reasons I have heard in this debate for the passage of the Siegel bill, or the defeat of the Barbour amendment, as the case may be, hinge upon the fact that in the one case the number of Representatives of a State will be increased or held at its present figure, and that in the other case it will be decreased. A good many of the gentlemen in the debate dwelt upon the fact that the decrease which would result to some States from the adoption of the Barbour amendment would fall upon the agricultural States. Now, it seems to me that these gentlemen in using that argument as a reason for the adoption of the Siegel bill prove too much. For instance, our esteemed colleagues from Mississippi complain that the Barbour amendment will reduce the State of Mississippi by one Representative. Well, now, let us see what the Siegel bill, which they advocate, says. It says that the State of New York shall have 47 Representatives and the State of Mississippi 8. The Barbour amendment proposes that the State of New York shall have 43 Members and the State of Mississippi 7. Therefore, in order for the agricultural State of Mississippi to gain one representative over what it would have under the Barbour amendment, the advocates of this measure would increase the Representatives from the State of New York by four. Now, it seems to me that if there is any valid argument in this contention that agricultural States will lose relatively by the adoption of the Barbour amendment, the situation would not be cured any by the Siegel bill. How would it help the situation any to give New York an increase of four to prevent Mississippi from losing one, or to give Pennsylvania an increase of four to keep Louisiana from losing one?

It seems to me that the advocates of such a proposition would find themselves coming back through the same door as they went out.

Now, as a matter of fact, my friends, it is erroneous to refer to hardly any one of our States as an industrial State and to

another as an agricultural State. Take the State of New York, for example.

Mr. BEE. Do you think that is true of Kansas?

Mr. BLACK. Just wait. I think I will answer the question by the examples I give. Let us take the State of New York, that has the largest center of population in the United States, and yet it ranks right up at the top in agricultural production. Let us take the great State of Illinois, that contains the second largest center of population in the United States, and yet I saw no longer than yesterday a statement from the Department of Agriculture showing by States the aggregate value of the agricultural products in the United States, and the State of Illinois stands third. It is next to the State of Iowa. Texas is first. If under the Barbour amendment New York has 43 Members and Mississippi 7, or Missouri 11, it is not because New York is given any greater proportional representation, but because it has that many more people. Therefore, because I believe the present membership of 435 is large enough, I shall vote for the Barbour amendment, to hold it to that figure.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. FAIRFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WOOD].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, if sentiment had been the rule in making the different apportionments since this Government began, we would have a very peculiar representative body here to-day, so far as representation is concerned. Until about 30 years ago, in fixing these 10-year apportionments, sentiment did not obtain and apportionments were made without regard to what States would gain or lose. If sentiment were to obtain, and had obtained all these years, the State of New Hampshire to-day would have 6 Representatives, and in order to keep up the proportion so that it would be possible to permit New Hampshire to retain 6 Representatives the State of New York would have over 100 and the State of Pennsylvania more than twice its present number.

It has been stated—and I think it is correct—that it is the personal equation that enters between Members here which prompts us to keep the units so composed as not to lose to any State any of its Representatives. It is far more personal with us than it is with the States we represent. The States of this country to-day are not asking—those who are entitled to an increase—that the increase be made in order that they may have additional representation. Some of the States, I know, are not asking that the ratio be increased in order that they may retain their present number of Representatives; and I am glad that I come from a State of this character. The Indiana Legislature, now in session, fully cognizant of the fact that if the membership is kept at 435 we are to lose a Representative, without division, in house and senate, unanimously have asked that this representation be not increased.

Mr. BENHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. Yes.

Mr. BENHAM. Was not that resolution put through after the papers of the city of Indianapolis had stated that either under the minority or majority report the representation of the State would not be changed?

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. It was not. The Indianapolis News and various other papers throughout the State since the time we had our caucus or conference here have published from time to time what would happen, and what the unit would have to be in order for us to retain our present representation. We would have to have a representation here of 452 in order that we might retain 13 Representatives from the State of Indiana, and, as has been stated here, the only excuse that has been offered for this increase to 483, or a net increase of 48 Members, is that no State would lose any of its present representation.

That is what actuated the membership of this body 10 years ago, and that is what actuated the membership of this body 20 years ago. Prior to that this rule did not obtain. And, gentlemen, I think that we should be big enough to forego this personal equation. There is no one upon that side that I would like personally to see go out by reason of this representation not being increased, and I would regret exceedingly to see that happen. There is no one upon this side that I would like to see go out because of our maintaining our present representation. But if we are to keep this thing up, what of the future of this body that is now too large for good business administration? Is it not time to be big enough and courageous enough to do our duty? [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

Mr. SIEGEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Maine [Mr. PETERS].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Maine is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. PETERS. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the Constitution requires an enumeration of the people of the United States to be made every 10 years, and it requires the Representatives to be apportioned in accordance with population as shown by the successive enumerations.

The only limitations as to number are that they shall not exceed 1 for each 30,000 of population, and that each State shall have at least 1; or, with our present population and number of States, the number of Representatives can not be more than 3,500 nor less than 48.

It is interesting and, I think, important to note that never once in the history of the country has the number been the same in any two apportionments. The smallest membership of the House was that of the First Congress, 65, and the largest the present Congress, 435. The House is, and was intended to be, the flexible and expandable member of the National Legislature, strictly representative and adapted to expand with the growth of the country, as it has, although not so fast in proportion as the population of the country.

The Fourteenth Census now having been taken and the population having been found to have increased 15 per cent, the question presents itself whether we shall partially recognize this increase and enlarge the membership of the House 11 per cent, as proposed by the committee, or whether we shall load the additional 14,000,000 of constituents upon the present membership?

My State favors, and I favor, such action as will cause the size of the House to reflect, so far as reasonably possible, the expansion in the size of the population.

I am perfectly conscious of the fact that the adoption of another policy would reduce the representation of Maine in this body by 25 per cent. It would also reduce Vermont by 50 per cent and Rhode Island by 33½ per cent. Eight other States are affected in different degrees. The adoption of the Siegel bill protects all States from loss in representation and furnishes 48 new Representatives to take care of 14,000,000 more population in constituencies than we had 10 years ago when the existing apportionment was made.

I do not regard the protection of the 11 State delegations from shrinkage as a conclusive reason or the most important reason for the adoption of this bill. The Constitution carries within itself provisions which inevitably cause reduction of State delegations as States fall behind in relative gain of population. But surely the effect on a State of the adoption of any particular basis of apportionment is a matter for earnest consideration and should not be lost sight of for a moment.

Take the situation in Maine. She has occupied a unique and not unimportant part in the history of the country. Her sons and daughters have scattered broadly over the West for a hundred years and have been vital factors in every human activity in that great region. She has furnished men of note for both the judicial and legislative branches of this Government, including Chief Justice Fuller, of the Supreme Court, and two Speakers of this House, whose names will never be forgotten—James G. Blaine and Thomas B. Reed. In the World War, Maine furnished more men in proportion to the population than any other State in the Union save one—Oregon—and I suspect that if the former Maine men in that State could be counted we would stand first. Maine wants to develop opportunities to be of such service in the future.

To divide Maine into three districts instead of four would create an appalling geographical situation. I now happen to represent the eastern district. I sometimes say that I am the only real down-east Yankee in Congress, as my district runs way down to Eastport, with 150 miles of ocean frontage and 9,000 square miles of area—just the size of Massachusetts.

The most probable new division would increase that area nearly 50 per cent. Not only that but large and entirely different business interests are brought in to be cared for. The 263,000 people of that division scattered over great territory are entitled to have their interests represented more efficiently than would be possible by one Member of Congress.

The second or middle district of Maine, now so effectively represented by WALLACE H. WHITE, who happens to be a grandson of another of our distinguished elder statesmen, William P. Frye, now has an area of 5,000 square miles. In a tripartite division it could hardly have less than 12,000. There are too many people, too diverse interests, and too much northern out of doors in that probable district to admit of adequate representation by any one human being.

Situations more or less similar exist in other of the 11 States most interested, and I maintain that they furnish at least important reasons why the size of the House should be increased.

From a broader viewpoint, without regard to the interests of particular States, it seems to me there are good reasons for enlarging the House to at least 483 Members.

The principle of the selection of Representatives has always been that each be elected by a relatively small number of people. According to the framers of our Constitution, the size of this body should be large and the constituencies as small as possible. The only limit to the size of the House on this basis is when it reaches so unwieldy a character that it can not properly function. In balancing the size of the constituencies on one hand and the size of the House on the other, the policy has always been to keep the size of the constituencies as low as possible, and this is in harmony with our representative form of government, to the end that this, the only elastic branch of our Government, shall be a body near to the people, closely representing their interests, familiar with their desires and aspirations, and readily responsive to their will. This is best done when the constituencies are small.

Hamilton himself, the great Federalist, who believed in a strong central government, expressed himself in 1787, according to the record, as follows:

He avowed himself a friend to a rigorous government, but would declare at the same time he held it essential that the popular branch of it should be on a broad foundation. He was seriously of the opinion that the House of Representatives was on so narrow a scale as to be really dangerous and to warrant a jealousy in the people for their liberties.

Hamilton referred to the attacks on the Constitution, to the charges that—

so small a number of Representatives will be an unsafe depository of the public interests, that they will not possess a proper knowledge of the local circumstances of their numerous constituents, and that they will be taken from that class of citizens which will sympathize least with the feelings of the mass of the people.

This was when the size of the House was to be 65 and the ratio of population 30,000.

Hamilton pointed out how the danger would be averted by the increase in the size of the House, as provided for in the Constitution, to correspond to the increase of population in the country. He predicted an increase of the House to 200 in 25 years from the time he spoke and to 400 in 50 years. He saw a guaranty of the liberties of the people in the provisions for increasing the size of the House from time to time.

Never but once in the history of the country has the Congress failed to reflect in the size of the House the increase of population. That was once before the Civil War, when slavery complications were involved, and the Senate, contrary to the will of the House, reduced its membership by 17.

For the last three apportionments beginning with 1890 the precedent has been to increase the size of the House and keep down the size of the constituencies, and in doing this to fix a number so that no State would lose a Member of its delegation.

We hear some suggestion that increase in the size of the House makes for inefficiency. That is a matter of argument. There is no question that increasing the size of the constituencies will make for inefficiency in the Members. If the membership of the House is kept where it is, each Member will have to try to represent 241,000 people instead of 211,000, as at present.

The theory of the Constitution, the fundamental principles of representative government, and the precedents all require that in adjusting this balance between the size of the constituencies on the one hand and the size of this House on the other that the ratio be fixed so that each Member will represent the smallest possible number of people consistent with the proper functioning of this body as a legislative assembly.

It seems to me, that the only proposition advanced by the other side that is worthy of consideration is the question of the proper functioning of a larger body. The matter of expense of some new Members and the embarrassment at the moment as to office room has been mentioned, and stress is laid upon this in the minority report of the committee.

I submit that those are questions subordinate to the main issue.

If it is proper that 105,000,000 people should have 483 Representatives, then it is proper that they be paid and furnished quarters, as in the case of the present 435 Members. Economy is not the only thing the Government is run for. We could save money by reducing the membership to a hundred, but the people would not stand for it. They expect to be adequately represented at a reasonable cost. Can 483 Members function efficiently as a legislative body? Why not? The House ceased to be a deliberative body many years ago. Its business is done by committees and their subdivisions and always will be. Can not 483 Members be divided into committees and operate as effectively as 435?

Both the British and the French Parliaments are 50 per cent larger than our proposed House of Representatives, and they

seem to have no difficulty in functioning. Can it be said that we are not as capable of operating in a representative Government as the French and the English? Perish the thought! [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota). The time of the gentleman from Maine has expired.

Mr. PETERS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the gentleman's request?

There was no objection.

Mr. LARSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GARD].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio is recognized for three minutes.

Mr. GARD. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I was interested in my investigation of this matter to note the report of the Committee on the Census in 1911, and to note in the report this year the same thing. In 1911, the very first item we had in that report is that "Under this apportionment no State will lose a Member." We have in the present report on the so-called Siegel bill now under consideration the same statement, "Under this apportionment no State will lose a Member." So that it is easy to see that the gist of that which is set out in this majority report is that no State will lose a Member.

Now, I disclaim that as a test for congressional representation, and therefore I oppose the majority bill; I oppose the report as brought out by the majority of the Committee on the Census. I oppose, too, the plan offered by that committee for the submission of a constitutional amendment to make certain and definite the membership of this House. There is no mystery, there is no element of philosophy, there is no element of mathematics in this matter. It is simply and only the application of that which we by experience come to know is the best for efficiency in this House.

The rule is that the people must be proportionally represented. Therefore, after using the dictates of common sense and experience, we arrive at a sum total which a man may well and truly represent. Then we apportion that among the people of all the States, and thereby we determine the proportion of representation and the proportionate number of Representatives in the different States. At one time a State may have more and at another time less, but that is the controlling rule. Sometimes the agricultural States may lose. They lose now. Ten years from now they may gain, but always the sense of proportion remains, and always the proportionate representation is the same.

I maintain, too, that the element of a constitutional amendment, an arbitrary, iron-bound limitation, is entirely opposed to that rule which makes for a revision of the membership of this House every 10 years, guided by the principles I have stated. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LARSEN. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire how much time I have remaining?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia has 15 minutes remaining.

Mr. LARSEN. I yield five minutes of that time to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT]. [Applause.]

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Chairman, there are some phases of this bill that I think I shall have something to say about under the five-minute rule, but for the present I shall speak only of that which is contained in the first paragraph or section of the bill, to wit, the number of Representatives.

I shall oppose the bill reported by the majority of the committee, and shall vote for the proposition to retain the membership at the number as at present fixed. [Applause.] Like others who have expressed themselves, I should be willing to vote for a carefully worked-out bill that would reduce the number of Members of the House, but that is an impracticable thing now.

I can add nothing new to the arguments that have been made against the measure, but there have been certain suggestions that I think should be commented upon for just a moment.

Not to be invidious, I was particularly struck with the remarks made by my friend from Vermont [Mr. GREENE]. His was an excellently well worded address; and there was a subtle suggestion, entirely legitimate, which if properly understood was an appeal to a very sound psychology in a government such as ours, and yet which if misunderstood might be unfortunate, to wit, the appeal to preserve, as I understood him, the proper balance of power in the hands of the agricultural or country interests of the United States. That, of course, is desirable; but it ought not to be understood that a measure fixing the number of Members at 435 does not do that in so far as it may properly and legally be done under the Constitution of the

United States. It has been little commented upon here, but, of course, we know that this body does not represent States. It represents people. Under the original plan of the founders of this Government the Senate was to represent States. To what extent that may have been modified by the amendment to the Constitution which provides for a direct election of Senators, of course, is somewhat speculative, and we need not comment upon it now. But what I particularly desire to say is that it would be most unfortunate if the agricultural sections of our country, or what may be called the rural sections, should obtain, from what has been said here to-day by many gentlemen, an impression that they were being discriminated against in representation upon this floor. If the provisions laid down in the first or second section of this bill are followed, namely, that the representation shall be fixed by the States forming congressional districts of contiguous territory and as nearly as possible equal in population, what is the result? I presume that will be followed, although I do not think this Congress could make it mandatory to do it. I think the formation of the districts is a thing which is left to the States to do for themselves.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LARSEN. I yield to the gentleman one minute more.

Mr. GARRETT. I can not go into details, but the States that gain the most are California, New York, Michigan, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. I dare say that in every one of those States, except California, the gain in population is almost wholly in the great cities, and in laying out the congressional districts you will find that the increase in membership in those States will be in the city districts and not in the rural districts of those States. I understand that is probably not true in California. [Applause.]

Mr. FAIRFIELD. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN]. [Applause.]

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, it may be unfortunate that the trend of population is toward the cities, but I deny that the representation from the cities in this House is not as able or as patriotic as that which comes from the rural districts; and I also deny that the representation is not equally as nation wide through them as it is through the representation coming from the rural territories.

I am opposed to an increase in the membership of the House at this time, and I oppose it because I believe that the House is sufficiently large and that if it could be reduced below its present size it would be still more efficient. I believe that efficiency should be the watchword, that quality and not quantity should be the reason for the fixing of the membership of the House. The volume of business to be transacted by the Congress is becoming more intense every year.

Mr. HERSEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MADDEN. I can not yield in five minutes. Men here have said that 242,000 citizens are too large a constituency. I say in reply that I have never yet had an application from any citizen of the United States, no matter where he came from, for the transaction of any public business that I did not give it attention, and prompt attention. So that the constituency does not consist wholly of those who live within the boundaries of a congressional district, and if every Member of Congress has done the same thing—and I presume nearly every Member has—it is fair to assume that they could take on a large constituency without overburdening them with the work. There can be no doubt but that they can represent more with equal efficiency.

Mr. DALE. Will the gentleman yield for a question right there?

Mr. MADDEN. I can not yield in five minutes. If we take into consideration the cost, which ought always to be an element in the determination of problems of this sort, we will certainly not increase the membership; and we fix an additional cost of something like \$1,000,000 a year by the proposal of the majority of this committee. One million dollars a year carried on for time out of mind means something to the American people. It should be understood that we have a greater bonded obligation than ever in the history of America; that to-day our fixed charge for interest and sinking fund amounts to \$1,250,000,000 a year; that our pensions and allotments and allowances for the late war and all previous wars now run into three-quarters of a billion dollars a year, making a fixed charge because of these two items alone of \$2,000,000,000, whereas it cost only a billion dollars a year to conduct this Government before the war. And now to add \$1,000,000 more to the expense of the Government by the addition of 48 new Members, without adding anything whatever to the efficiency of service, is unjustifiable and would not be approved by the people. [Applause.]

By unanimous consent, Mr. MADDEN was granted leave to extend and revise his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. FAIRFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FESS].

Mr. FESS. Mr. Chairman, I have given a good deal of consideration to this question from the various angles that have been discussed by the various Members. I regret that in order to do what my judgment indicates it will be necessary for some States to lose part of their representation. That really is no argument, however, to change my convictions. In addition to the objection to an increase of the membership of the House because of the added expense, there is a more fundamental objection. The larger the House the more rigid must be the rules of the House, and with the increased rigidity of the rules the individuality of the membership is sacrificed. Even the House is now so large that it necessitates now and then the bringing in of a rule by a committee with almost summary power in order to get the House to function. That would seem to be unnecessary if it were not that the House now is so large that to give any time to each individual Member would make it absolutely impossible to do any business at all. Consequently we have to tie down the proceedings of the House by rather rigid rules, and, as I say, with the rigidity of the rules necessarily we deny the individuality of the Member and indulge in what sometimes is offensively called machine proceedings, where the work is done by a few, too frequently denominated the select few in the interest of favorites in the House. This is inevitable where the membership is large, that the work shall be done by a group of a few. That is not simply a charge; it is not only possible but positively inevitable. Therefore, with the constant increase in the size of the House, we will constantly increase this objection of leaving the work of the House in the hands of a very few Members. That ought not to be the subject of criticism, in view of the size of the House, if we choose to enlarge the House, but rather a recognition of a situation which we tolerate. With the increased opportunity for what is called machine methods, or the more formal method where a few will direct the business, you will have the additional objection that in multiplying the number of districts you multiply the chance for what we call the local interests in their reciprocal relations, producing what is offensively called pork-barrel legislation. I think that the one thing that the House of Representatives ought to stand upon is that the Member from each district is not a representative of that particular district, but a Member of the Congress of the United States, and ought to represent the people of the United States instead of the local particular district. [Applause.]

Representation is not a matter of mathematics. It does not depend upon the number of Representatives but the qualities of Representatives. A State is never distinguished for the many, but rather the impression made upon the country by the men who have had time and opportunity to exert their influence. In the days when the House was not so large, a State was more distinguished than now.

The large House becomes inefficient as well as ineffective because of confusion created by numerous roll calls. The habit of suppressing individuality of the Member leads him to absent himself from the Chamber to allow the few to conduct the business of the House. Every Member knows this consumes time. I shall vote against increasing the House.

Mr. FAIRFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. TINKHAM].

Mr. TINKHAM. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Madison in the fifty-eighth number of the Federalist made some remarks which are pertinent to this debate. He said:

In all legislative assemblies, the greater the number composing them may be, the fewer will be the men who will in fact direct their proceedings. In the first place, the more numerous any assembly may be, of whatever characters composed, the greater is known to be the ascendancy of passion over reason. In the next place, the larger the number the greater will be the proportion of members of limited information and of weak capacities. Now, it is precisely on characters of this description that the eloquence and address of the few are known to act with all their force. In the ancient republics, where the whole body of the people assembled in person, a single orator or an artful statesman was generally seen to rule with as complete a sway as if a scepter had been placed in his single hands. On the same principle, the more multitudinous a representative assembly may be rendered, the more it will partake of the infirmities incident to collective meetings of the people.

Ignorance will be the dupe of cunning, and passion the slave of sophistry and declamation. The people can never err more than in supposing that by multiplying their representatives beyond a certain limit, they strengthen the barrier against the government of the few. Experience will forever admonish them that on the contrary, after securing a sufficient number for the purposes of safety, of local information, and of diffusive sympathy with the whole society, they will counteract their own views by every addition to their representatives. The countenance of the Government may become more democratic, but the soul that animates it will be more oligarchic. The machine will be enlarged, but the fewer and often the more secret will be the springs by which its motions are directed.

By unanimous consent, leave was granted to Mr. TINCER, Mr. TINKHAM, Mr. SUMNERS of Texas, and Mr. BLACK to extend their remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. FAIRFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LONGWORTH].

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I take the floor to express the hope, the very sincere and fervent hope, that this bill will not pass as recommended by the committee. Its result would merely be to make an already unwieldy body more unwieldy, and to greatly increase the cost of Government at a time when we should bend every energy to cut the cost of Government to the bone.

When I first came to Congress the membership consisted of 357, and I have not seen that its increase since that time by 80 has contributed either to the quality of legislation or the efficiency of producing legislation. In support of the proposition to increase the membership to 483, gentlemen have quoted the example of the House of Commons of Great Britain. I do not know whether gentlemen here know that in the House of Commons, consisting of some 700 members, there are seats for only about 300, and so more than half of the members of the British House of Commons occupy seats in the gallery when important business is being transacted. Some years ago I sat for two weeks in the gallery of the House of Commons, and I saw members crowding into the galleries and participating in the business of the House in no other way than by merely waiting for the call of the party whips to come down and vote. It does not seem to me that that is an argument in favor of a larger assembly here.

Gentlemen have said that this would diminish the quality of representation because it would mean it would give men too many constituents to look after. I had an experience for nearly two years here of representing two districts in the State of Ohio, when my colleague Capt. Heintz was fighting abroad. I found no difficulty whatever in looking after, with competent clerical service, and I hope properly, the legitimate needs of over 500,000 people in so far as routine matters were concerned.

It has been my experience in this House that the test of good representation does not mean so much attention to local details as participation actively in legislation on the floor of the House. I have almost invariably found, when the time came when a man could be of actual service to his district, that he who had legislative influence on the floor of the House could do most for his district. To increase the membership of the House by 50 will simply make it more and more difficult for men to come here and obtain a position of anything like real influence in legislation. It is hard enough in a body of 435 for the brightest men to come here and within less than 10 years at the very least achieve a position of rank in committees and real influence on the floor of the House and in general legislation. It is going to be just that much harder if you increase the body to nearly 500 Members.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. LARSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield one minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. ROSE].

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Chairman, I expect to be out of the city tomorrow in attendance upon a funeral of a very dear friend and therefore will not be in a position to cast my vote when the roll is called. I merely rise to make known the fact that I am against the passage of this bill now under consideration, and that I favor the Barbour amendment; in other words, that the membership be not increased at this time.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. LARSEN. Mr. Chairman, the question of reapportionment, occurring once every 10 years, always engenders the proposition of increased membership for the House. This is not a local question, but general in nature, affecting the entire country and all its people. The effect upon any particular State or district should not be considered, nor should it be made a party question.

I can not refrain from calling attention to the following paragraph which appears in the majority report, as follows:

The country is developing in population and all over the world, and it is becoming apparent that the representative bodies must be more representative of the people.

I indorse this sentiment, and I am quite sure every member of the committee does, but I can not reconcile it with the present proposed bill.

A Government whose officials are chosen by the people is representative in form, regardless of the number of its representatives. This House might be just as representative with 300 Members as with 500. The representative character of the Congress is not determined by the number composing it, but by the character of legislation enacted. Suppose we had a membership of 1,000, and the legislation enacted was not in the interest of the masses, but to forward the selfish desires of individual Members, political or otherwise; would anyone pretend to say it was a representative body? A representative is one chosen by the people, but when he fails to reflect the sentiment, or to protect the interest of those for whom he acts, he is not representative.

If we prove ourselves representative to-day our act will not be for the selfish purpose of enabling some State to retain its present representation unless it be for the best interest of the country. It should not be for the purpose of preventing some Member of Congress from having to retire two years hence, but in the interest of public welfare.

It must be apparent to everyone that increased membership can not result in benefit to the House or to the public; it appears to me simply as a move to gratify the selfish ambition of a few States. I might not object to aiding in the proposed movement if I could do so without detriment to the public good, but this does not seem possible.

The question for consideration is, How large should the House be so as to preserve its representative character on the one hand and not become so unwieldy as to seriously impair its ability to perform its constitutional functions on the other hand?

As we increase membership we lessen responsibility; as we lessen responsibility we destroy efficiency and make the House unwieldy. Members contend that the House is not unwieldy at this time. I believe that it is, and I am quite sure it would be unwieldy with such an increased membership as is now proposed. I call attention to the fact that men who have spoken on this bill and who speak every day, as far as that is concerned, seldom ever have the opportunity to fully discuss the merits of any question before the House. The brightest Members of the House are frequently begging for time, asking that they be given from three to five minutes to discuss questions which, if they were allotted proper time, would require 30 to 50 minutes. If the House were not already unwieldy this difficulty would be obviated. What will result should the proposed measure be enacted?

Mr. LITTLE. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. LARSEN. I do.

Mr. LITTLE. Does the gentleman think that in the Senate, where they talk as long as they want to, they work any more efficiently or rapidly than this House?

Mr. LARSEN. Well, in some respects I might say yes; in others I might say no. Certainly they have the opportunity of doing more efficient work in that they have more time for deliberation. I believe there is wisdom in deliberation.

Mr. LITTLE. May I ask one more question?

Mr. LARSEN. Yes.

Mr. LITTLE. Does not the gentleman think, as a matter of fact, that the reason we do work so much more rapidly, as everybody knows we do, is due to the fact that there is not so much talking and the more doing of things because of our number?

Mr. LARSEN. No; I do not think so. I think it is due to the fact that so few men control matters in the House. There are many who have no chance to talk. I think the rules and the membership of the House should be such that they could. Then conditions would permit the giving of more legitimate thought and attention to matters before the Congress.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LARSEN. Just for a question.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. With five hours' debate set aside on this matter this afternoon, and with many speeches limited to two, three, and five minutes, there are still Members on the floor of the House who will not have an opportunity to discuss the bill.

Mr. LARSEN. That is correct.

Practically every Member of the House was either elected or stood for election last year upon the express or implied promise to curtail Government expenses so far as possible. Gentlemen, to-day you have an excellent opportunity not only to show the people of your own district but of the Nation that you desire to keep that promise. Conditions both in the Capitol and the House Office Building are such that additional Members could

not be provided for in either building. The increased membership, if authorized, must secure quarters elsewhere, and any present arrangement only would be temporary.

The erection of a new office building, at an estimated cost of four to five million dollars, will be necessary. The Washington Post of to-day estimates the cost of the proposed increase to be \$1,500,000 annually. This, in my judgment, may be a little excessive, but considering the increased salary for Members, clerk hire, franks, postage, maintenance of quarters, and other necessary expenses, it will certainly be something like a million dollars annually.

Proponents of the proposed measure endeavor to justify its passage upon the theory that the demands of the public upon the individual Member are such that he can not properly discharge them. I have much sympathy for the Member who finds himself in such a deplorable position, but I am sure the instances are rare.

The extension of highways, railways, telegraph and telephone lines, as well as the invention of the automobile, typewriter, mimeograph, multigraph, and other labor-saving devices within recent years have multiplied our capacity for travel, association, and communication, and has resulted in great increase of capacity for performance of duty. Within the last year or two we have also increased the clerical force of the Member, which, in my judgment, should operate in taking care of a wonderful amount of demands coming from our constituents.

Gen. SHERWOOD, oldest Member of the House, and ex-Speaker CANNON, second oldest in years, and older in point of service than any other Member who ever served in the House, represent districts above the average size in population, and yet both respond to every legitimate demand of their constituents and are opposed to increased membership. If these gentlemen, old in the service and in years, are able to look after the demands of their districts, I ask, in the name of reason and justice, why the younger Members in this House can not look after any increase in population that may occur in their districts? The gentleman from Texas [Mr. GARNEA], representing a district larger in area than many States of the Union and having a population of about 380,000, finds no difficulty in meeting the demands from his constituents, and is also opposed to increased membership. Other Members of the House representing districts in the larger cities of the country, with a present population of something like 500,000, say they are able to meet every legitimate demand, and are opposed to increased membership. Hence it appears to me that the argument as to "demands of constituents" can not be urged to great advantage.

The argument as to increased territory heretofore urged can not be made at this time, as all the continental territory was consumed in districts organized 10 years ago. Now it is simply a question of increased population. I can understand how a Member in the early days of the Republic might have had quite a task in representing thirty to forty thousand people, but I can not understand why, under present conditions, a Member can not represent ten times that amount just as easy.

There is no popular demand for increased membership, and I think the proceedings of to-day have demonstrated this fact very forcibly. It has been stated on the floor of the House time and again during this debate by various Members that they have received petitions and letters from their districts asking that no increase be permitted. I believe in one case it is said the legislature of a State so recommended. Yet, in the face of these facts, no one has risen who said that he had a telegram or letter or anything urging him to support increased membership.

Mr. JOHNSON of Mississippi. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LARSEN. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Mississippi. The opportunity for the poorer class of people, those who live in the rural districts, to convey their protests to Congress is not furnished them like it is to those with money who can send letters, telegrams, and so forth.

Mr. LARSEN. I assume from the gentleman's question that he represents some of the poorer classes, and I would like to ask what letters he has received from the poor people of his district asking for this increase?

Mr. JOHNSON of Mississippi. I represent one of the wealthy districts of my State.

Mr. LARSEN. I trust the gentleman's constituents are not plutocrats, but from his statement I do not know. [Applause.]

Mr. FAIRFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL].

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, some of the gentlemen have referred to the attitude of the steering committee and of the majority floor leader in regard to this bill. Those gentlemen will probably remember that a Republican conference was

called, and that that conference decided that we should legislate on the subject of apportionment. At the request of gentlemen who desire to increase the size of the House, gentlemen who are supporting the bill as reported, the Republican conference did not take up the question of the size of the House. I then stated to gentlemen, as I have at various times, that personally I should feel I could not support any bill proposing to increase the size of the House. The steering committee has taken no action on the subject, although every member of the committee is opposed to an increase in membership.

When I came here there were 365 Members in the House. After I had served here a short time there was a proposal to increase the size of the House. The sentiment then, as now, was against the increase, but through political trading the best judgment of the House was not carried out and the House was increased in size. I believed that increase unwise, and as my service has continued here I have been more and more convinced that if this body is to remain what the fathers intended it to be, a deliberative body, with each Member charged with large responsibility and given full opportunity to represent the views of his constituency, it must be kept reasonably small.

This is true beyond question, that with the increase of the size of the House the importance, influence, and opportunity of each individual Member decreases. That is inevitable.

If it is to continue to be a great honor to represent a constituency in Congress, the Congress must remain what the fathers intended it to be, a truly representative body, with responsibility resting on each individual, not a body such as they have in England, in France, and in Italy, where they have a ministerial government and the popular branch of the legislature exists largely for the purpose of recording the judgment of the ministry of the party in power. Large memberships they have, but in order to do business their quorums are exceedingly small—40 in the case of the House of Commons in England as compared with a majority of all the Members with us.

It is our duty to continue the House of Representatives what it was intended to be, a body truly representative, a body small enough that each and every Member may hope and expect that on proper occasions he shall have full opportunity to present the views of his constituency. If we increase the size of the House, we shall diminish the stature of the Representatives. If we increase the size of the House greatly beyond its present number, we shall reach a condition under which the individual will count for little, under which the committees will be all powerful, and under which a small, compact organization can absolutely control the destinies of the House. We should do nothing calculated to bring about that condition. [Applause.]

As the debate has gone on I have been surprised at the lack of real argument on behalf of an increase in the size of the House. Of appeal that has aroused our sympathy without convincing our judgment there has been much, but of logical argument but little.

Our sympathy has gone out to those whose political fortunes may be placed in some jeopardy by the reduction of the size of State delegations, for we would not wantonly or needlessly embarrass the career of any of our colleagues, but as to these we can not help reflect that in proposing the constitutional amendment to limit the size of the House to 500 they unintentionally admit the virtue of our contention that there is danger to the Republic in the increasing size of the House.

We are not moved by appeals on behalf of States, for their relative strength in the House remains the same whatever the size of the House. The appeal on the ground of political expediency is not convincing. We shall win or lose on our record of legislation and administration, and by no manipulation of congressional districts as effected by apportionment.

The only sentiment we can allow to affect our action to-day is that of lively regard for the welfare of this House and of the Republic.

The House has already reached a size which tends to discourage the average Member from participation in debate. Any further increase will tend to increase absenteeism, discourage individual activity, and to concentrate the work and power of the House in a few hands.

I have referred to the argument that as England, France, and Italy have larger popular legislative bodies, we should have. The situation is not identical; conditions are not the same.

We have 48 State legislatures, which legislate and appropriate for the major portion of the public interests and activities of the country. The nations referred to have no like legislating and appropriating bodies. England, France, and Italy have ministerial Governments. In the main their popular branches merely approve or reject the budgets and programs of the cabinet. The average member of these foreign legislative bodies has no public duties to perform, save on the rare occasions

when he may be called to the seat of Government to pass on a vital national or party question. The House of Commons does not even provide seats for all of its members, and all of these legislative bodies transact their business with a quorum of from a tenth to a quarter of their membership.

As distinguished from these foreign legislative bodies, the House of Representatives was, as I have said, intended to be a deliberative assembly, in which each Member should have important duties and important responsibilities in representing the views and wishes of his constituency.

We have already imperiled that ideal of the founders of the Republic; we can afford to imperil it no longer, much as we may desire to meet the wishes and serve the convenience of our colleagues. The interest of the Republic should be paramount, and that interest can be best served by retaining the House at its present membership. It would be well if the membership of the House could be somewhat decreased. As that is not practical, let us at least not increase it.

Mr. SIEGEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. TOWNER]. [Applause.]

Mr. TOWNER. Mr. Chairman, this bill has been brought before the House in response to the mandate of the Constitution, which provides that Representatives in Congress shall be apportioned among the several States according to population. The Constitution also provides that a census to ascertain the number of the population shall be taken every 10 years. This requires a readjustment of representation at every decennial period following the taking of the census.

In accordance with these requirements the House has been increased in numbers from 65 to its present membership, 435. The increases and the ratios of representation are as follows:

Membership and ratio under several apportionments.

Apportionment.	Year.	Members.	Ratio.
Constitution.....	1789	65	30,000
First Census.....	1793	106	33,000
Second Census.....	1803	142	33,000
Third Census.....	1813	186	35,000
Fourth Census.....	1823	213	40,000
Fifth Census.....	1833	242	47,700
Sixth Census.....	1843	232	70,680
Seventh Census.....	1853	237	93,423
Eighth Census.....	1863	243	127,381
Ninth Census.....	1873	293	131,425
Tenth Census.....	1883	332	151,911
Eleventh Census.....	1893	357	173,901
Twelfth Census.....	1901	391	194,182
Thirteenth Census.....	1911	435	211,877

The present bill increases the membership of the House to 483, with the ratio of 218,986. In method and in substance this bill follows, in the main, the precedents of the past.

These increases from time to time have been contested vigorously, just as to-day the proposed increase is contested. Always there have been good men, strong men, who believed that the popular branch of Congress should be kept as small as possible. Such men are here to-day contesting an increase in the number of Representatives to correspond with the increase in population. Nothing new has been said by the opponents of this bill. Everything that is now urged against it has been urged at every decennial period during the history of the country; and yet, with but one single exception, the membership of the House has been increased at each decennial period. Out of 14 apportionments that have been made, 13 have increased the size of the House.

Were such increases justified? Were they wise? If we are to render our judgment upon the record of the past, yes. Did such action meet with the approval of the fathers? It did. They themselves increased the representation with the increase of the population. Instead of the dire results that are prophesied if this proposed increase shall be made the Congress will do its work not with less efficiency but with more efficiency during the coming decennial period.

It is popular to decry the present and to praise the past. In the prospective of history we recall only the great men and the demagogues, and the foolish things that were done and the wise things that were left undone are forgotten, fortunately for our good name and fame. However, those who have carefully studied the record of Congress during past years know that in efficiency and in wisdom there has been a steady progress and a marked improvement down to the present time. This Congress may well challenge comparison with any of the Congresses of the past. In efficiency of work and in volume of accomplishment it has not been surpassed by any of the 65 that have preceded it. Gentlemen who oppose this bill know this, and yet they say that if we make the ordinary, the reasonable, the

fair increase that is proposed here, just as previous increases have been made, because of some supposed fortuitous combination of circumstances this is the one time when Congress will be ruined if its Members are increased.

Everyone understands that these increases can not go on forever. It is within the judgment of Congress to determine when increases in its membership shall cease. It is a fair question for each Member to decide whether or not that limit has been reached now. But that is all there is of it. It is not at all probable that any injurious results will follow the proposed increase, and there are some very strong reasons why it should be made.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TOWNER. Yes.

Mr. LONGWORTH. I simply want to remind the gentleman that while it may be true that in the last Congress there has been a very large amount of legislation, yet Congress has been in session practically all the time, whereas in the case of former Congresses that was not the fact.

Mr. TOWNER. That is true, but it does not militate against the argument. If in response to the demands of an emergency Congress has transacted its enlarged duties well and expeditiously, it shows that the results of previous increases has not impaired its efficiency. The emergency is by no means over. The demands upon Congress are as great now as they were during the war, and it is probable that we shall have to remain in session most of the time for some years.

It seems to me, gentlemen of the committee, that if there ever was a time in the history of the country when an increase was justified it is at this particular time. We have on our hands an accumulation of the business of the people of the United States, not directly legislative in character but personal in its nature, such as never before existed.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. TOWNER. Will not the gentleman defer his inquiry until I have finished this statement? The business to which I refer is the personal appeals and requests of individual constituents made directly to the Congressman which require personal attention and are often of a difficult and complicated nature. Gentlemen will remember that following the Civil War the principal business of Members of Congress for many years was in looking after the affairs of the soldiers. But they were comparatively few in number compared with the more than 4,000,000 soldiers of the late war who now appeal to us to help them with their allowances, their insurance, and their other claims upon the Government. The cases before the War Risk Bureau, in the Surgeon General's Office, and before the board for the training of disabled soldiers are often of a complicated nature and require the personal attention of the Congressman. None of us but is glad thus to be of service to those to whom we owe so much; but it is nevertheless a material increase in our duties.

There are many other matters arising out of the war which do—and will for some time—increase our work. Those who have tried to correct the mistakes of the Revenue Bureau in its assessment and collection of the income tax will understand what that means. The mere fact that we must undertake the task of completely revising our revenue system convinces us that our work will be materially increased.

There is another matter deserving attention in this connection. We have just doubled the voting population of the United States. The average number of voters in each district has been increased from about 50,000 to 100,000. Instead of 50,000 voters with claims for assistance and personal attention, there are now 100,000 with such claims. It is manifest that this will add materially to the duties of Representatives.

It is proposed to amend this bill so as not to increase the number of Representatives. This will add over 30,000 people to the constituency of each Member. Such an increase will give him an additional amount of work, which must of necessity decrease his ability to represent his constituency well and faithfully.

Gentlemen talk about the additional expense that will be incurred by the proposed increase. We ought not to consider the expense, although in this case it is inconsiderable, if in fact the representation of the people is facilitated by the action we take.

What, after all, is the House of Representatives? It is the popular branch of the National Legislature. It has been stated here, and justly so stated, that we are smaller in numbers proportionately than any of the great popular representative bodies among the nations of the world. Gentlemen say, "That is no argument, because their systems are different from ours."

But in every government where the people are represented in their lawmaking body the popular branch is made up of the immediate representatives of the people, and in so far as their

number bears relation to the number of people whom they represent the parallel is exact between those countries and our own. Their lower houses are the popular branches of their parliaments or congresses, just as the House is the popular branch of our Congress. They represent the people directly, just as we represent the people directly. In the degree in which the number of people whom they represent is less than the number we represent they are more representative of the individual desires and needs of the people than we are; they are the more democratic, their people have the better representation.

The number of the lower houses, ratio, and population of the principal countries having popular representation as compared with the United States are herewith given:

Countries.	Census year.	Number of members in lower house.	Ratio of members to population.	Population on which ratio is based.
United Kingdom.....	1911	707	45,516,259
England and Wales.....	1911	528	70,000	
Scotland.....	1911	74	70,000	
Ireland.....	1911	105	43,000	
Belgium.....	1918	189	40,000	7,555,576
Denmark.....	1916	140	21,000	2,940,000
France.....	1919	626	66,255	41,475,523
Germany.....	1919	423	130,227	55,086,000
Greece.....	1913	316	16,000	4,744,725
Italy.....	1911	508	71,000	36,740,000
Jugo-Slavia (Serbia).....	1919	166	86,238	14,316,459
Netherlands.....	1913	100	66,787	6,678,699
Norway.....	1910	126	18,982	2,391,782
Portugal.....	1911	164	36,329	5,957,985
Rumania.....	1919	347	50,124	17,395,149
Spain.....	1910	417	47,844	19,850,817
Sweden.....	1918	230	25,278	5,815,850
Switzerland.....	1916	189	26,127	3,937,000
United States, as provided in bill.....	1920	483	218,986	108,750,238

It will be observed that the popular branch of Congress with the proposed increase would be 224 less in number than the House of Commons of Great Britain. It would be 143 less than the lower house of France and 25 less than that of Italy.

On the ratio of representation carried in the present bill, each Representative in the American House would represent more than three times the number of people a member of Parliament represents in Great Britain, almost three times as many as in France, more than three times as many as in Italy.

There are two viewpoints from which to consider this question. One is from the viewpoint of the people. Perhaps our individual importance as Members would be greater if we were fewer in number. Certainly we could be more easily managed. That is the viewpoint from which too many are considering this proposition. But from the viewpoint of the people, they will not be concerned about our individual importance, and they will view with apprehension a House that can be easily managed.

Repeatedly it is urged that if we want efficiency we must have a House small enough to be effectively managed. But is that popular government? Is that what the people want? To make smaller the number increases the power of the organization to smother legislation which it does not approve and to force through legislation which the people would not approve.

Gentlemen say this Congress can not be thus managed. Certainly every Member will admit that is true. But the courageous, unpurchaseable statesmen who compose the present House can not always remain. Besides, it is not only necessary to be in fact independent and inviolate, but the House should be so constituted as to be above criticism and above suspicion. To deliberately so constitute the House as to make it more easily influenced by selfish interests, and to make it more easily manipulated by sinister influences, is not a pleasant reflection.

It is important to understand that it is a serious matter for a State to lose representation in Congress. It is still more important to understand where that loss will fall. Gentlemen say that regret at the loss of one or more Representatives by a State is only a sentimental regret. But there is something more than sentiment involved. The cities do not lose, but the rural States do. There is the loss. The war drained the States of the central West of their young men, who either enlisted in the Army or went to the cities to engage in war work. The census was taken before they had returned. Some will never return, but many are now returning. It is confidently believed that in the near future the recurrent wave will bring back their own to the rural districts. To fix for at least 10 years a ratio disadvantageous to the country and distinctly to the advantage of the

cities can not be wise. We are blind to the lessons of history both in our own country and in every other country throughout the ages not to realize that such conditions are neither satisfactory nor safe.

On the whole the bill presented by the committee is within the almost unbroken precedents of the past, is reasonable and fair to all sections of the country, and in my judgment should be approved.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. All time for general debate has expired.

Mr. SIEGEL. I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 14498) for the apportionment of Representatives in Congress amongst the several States under the Fourteenth Census had come to no resolution thereon.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted—

To Mr. PATTERSON, on Wednesday, on account of important business.

To Mr. DUNBAR, for four days, on account of important business.

To Mr. STEVENSON, for four days, on account of illness of a member of his family.

LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS.

By unanimous consent, leave was granted to extend remarks in the RECORD on the apportionment bill to Mr. TOWNER, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. KENNEDY of Iowa, Mr. HERSEY, Mr. ROMJUE, and Mr. GOLDFOGLE.

Mr. LARSEN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. MILLIGAN] is providentially prevented from being present to-day, and I ask unanimous consent that he have leave to extend his remarks in the RECORD. He is a member of the committee.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. MILLIGAN], who is unable to be present, have leave to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

MEMORIAL EXERCISES.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Sunday, February 27, be set apart for addresses on the life, character, and public services of the late Representative from Michigan, Mr. CHARLES A. NICHOLS.

Mr. CARTER. I ask that the same day be set aside for memorial services for the late Dick T. MORGAN, of Oklahoma.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent that Sunday, February 27, be set apart for memorial services on the life, character, and public services of the late Representative NICHOLS, of Michigan, and the gentleman from Oklahoma asks that the same day be set apart for memorial services on the life, character, and public services of the late Representative MORGAN, of Oklahoma. Is there objection to the two requests?

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. SIEGEL. I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 33 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Wednesday, January 19, 1921, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV,

352. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting draft of requested legislation authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to transfer enlisted men to the fleet reserve after 16 years' service, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. GARD, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (S. 4310) to amend an act entitled "The New Mexico enabling act," reported the same without amend-

ment, accompanied by a report (No. 1205), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. RHODES, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, to which was referred the bill (S. 4259) to provide further for the relief of war minerals producers, and to amend an act entitled "An act to provide relief in cases of contracts connected with the prosecution of the war, and for other purposes," approved February 2, 1919, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1206), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. LITTLE: A bill (H. R. 15791) to transfer to the Department of Justice the Judge Advocate General's Department of the Army and the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, and the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, with all his assistants and force on July 1, 1921; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCLEOD: A bill (H. R. 15792) to simplify the revenue act of 1918 by repealing the war-profits and excess-profits tax, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RHODES: A bill (H. R. 15793) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to purchase necessary lands for use of the Government fuel yards, for the erection of a garage, and payment by check by branches of the Federal Government for fuel furnished; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. MONTAGUE: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 450) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the Richmond, Va., branch of the Salvation Army 50 cots, bed sacks, pillows, sheets, and blankets; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the California State Legislature, relating to the question of quicksilver mining industry; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McARTHUR: Memorial from the Oregon Legislature, favoring the Fordney emergency tariff bill; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WEAVER: Memorial of the House of Representatives and Senate of the State of North Carolina, favoring appropriation for road building in cooperation with the States; to the Committee on Roads.

By Mr. KAHN: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relating to naturalization and property rights of aliens; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of the legislative department of the State of California, relative to the protection of the poultry industry; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the legislative department of the State of California, relating to the protection of the quicksilver-mining industry; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BLACKMON: A bill (H. R. 15794) for the relief of Mary Kent; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CLASSON: A bill (H. R. 15795) to correct the military record of Josiah P. Sanders; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CRISP: A bill (H. R. 15796) granting a pension to Paul O. Brownlee; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DUNBAR: A bill (H. R. 15797) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Goldman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GANDY: A bill (H. R. 15798) authorizing the allowance of homestead application to Hugh H. Gunn; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. LITTLE: A bill (H. R. 15799) for the relief of Adaline White; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RAMSEYER: A bill (H. R. 15800) granting a pension to Annie Crill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STRONG of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 15801) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Willey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VESTAL: A bill (H. R. 15802) granting a pension to William Robinold; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15803) granting an increase of pension to Susan Baker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

5036. By Mr. FULLER: Petition of National League of Women Voters favoring the Sheppard-Towner bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

5037. Also, petition of Tricity Council No. 166, U. C. T., Rock Island, Ill., favoring 1-cent drop letter postage; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

5038. Also, petition of the Boone County (Ill.) Farm Bureau Executive Committee, favoring the Wadsworth bill (S. 3390); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5039. Also, petition of American Nickeloid Co., Peru, Ill., favoring a high tariff on sheet zinc; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5040. Also, petition of National Association of Wool Manufacturers, concerning tariff rates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5041. Also, petition of J. D. Hollingshead Co., Chicago, Ill., favoring the Winslow bill (H. R. 15551); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

5042. By Mr. GALLIVAN: Petition of Daniel O'Connell Associates, Local 799, International Longshoremen's Association, favoring Senate bill 4606; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5043. Also, petition of Leas & McVitty Co., Kistler Lesh Co., Proctor Ellison Co., and the Day Gormley Leather Co., all of Boston, Mass., protesting against a tariff on imported hides; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5044. Also, petition of Crane Co., South Boston, Mass., favoring \$96,000,000 appropriation for the Emergency Fleet Corporation; to the Committee on Appropriations.

5045. Also, petition of Women's Auxiliary of the Massachusetts Civil Service Reform Association urging the passage of House bill 15228; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

5046. By Mr. McDUFFIE: Petition of citizens of the first congressional district of Alabama favoring the Winslow bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

5047. By Mr. MORIN: Petition of the house of delegates of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, of Pittsburgh, Pa., protesting against the discriminatory and inequitable features of the Harrison narcotic act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

5048. By Mr. O'CONNELL: Petition of Civil Service Forum of New York State, favoring legislation for the benefit of civil-service employees; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

5049. By Mr. TINKHAM: Petition of Mount Pleasant Council, No. 98, Knights of Columbus, opposing the passage of the Smith-Towner bill; to the Committee on Education.

5050. By Mr. WEAVER: Petition of citizens of Rutherford County, N. C., relating to aid for suffering Chinese; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5051. By Mr. YATES: Petition of World Metric Standardization Council, 681 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif., urging passage of House bill 15420, the metric standards bill; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

5052. Also, petition of Miss Lillias Gordon Wilson and Mrs. Janet Norris Bangs, 5755 Kenwood Avenue; Dr. James W. Walker, 1504 East Fifty-third Street; and William E. Walker, 7506 Junior Terrace, all of Chicago, Ill., protesting against granting of water rights for commercial uses in the national parks; to the Select Committee on Water Power.

5053. Also, petition of Illinois League of Woman Voters, 410 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill., by Mrs. Henry W. Cheney, State president, urging that the present appropriation for Public Health Service and for the Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board be continued; to the Committee on Appropriations.

5054. Also, petition of Headley Glass Co., Danville, Ill., urging passage of Nolan Patent Office bill (H. R. 11984); to the Committee on Patents.

5055. Also, petition of William P. Ullrich, 809 Davis Street, Evanston, Ill., urging a tax on sales; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5056. Also, petition of Watseka Woman's Club, of Watseka, Ill., by Mary Z. Lewis, Mayme Bear, Edythe H. Kenny, Carrie M. Duckworth, and Livonia R. Kay, committee on legislation, urging passage of the Smith-Towner bill, the Sheppard-Towner bill (H. R. 10925), the Rogers bill (H. R. 12749), and the Fess bill (H. R. 12078); to the Committee on Education.

5057. Also, petition of Chicago Waiters' Association, by F. D. Ragan, chairman, and Fred Scholl, secretary, 115 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill., urging that the economic blockade main-

tained against Russia be abandoned; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5058. Also, petition of Press Service Co., 25 West Forty-third Street, New York City, N. Y., protesting against the passage of Senate bill 3390 (H. R. 10329); to the Committee on Appropriations.

5059. Also, petition of Mrs. J. A. Trimmer, 1265 West King Street, Decatur, Ill., urging passage of Elkins bill (S. 4596) for Spanish War veterans, their widows, and dependents; to the Committee on Pensions.

5060. Also, petition of Charles D. Center, secretary Chamber of Commerce, Quincy, Ill., urging passage of Federal road appropriations; to the Committee on Roads.

5061. Also, petition of J. D. Hollingshead Co., 205 South De Salle Street, Thebes, Ill., by Paul L. Dysart, jr., urging 1-cent letter postage on drop letters; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

5062. Also, petition of Francis T. Simmons & Co., importing glove merchants, 320 South Franklin Street, Chicago, Ill., urging a sales tax to take the place of the present system of taxation on business; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5063. Also, petition of J. S. Madden, secretary and treasurer of the United States Customs Inspectors' Association, 450 Federal Building, Chicago, Ill., urging passage of House bill 15089, fixing the compensation of inspectors; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

5064. Also, petition of Interstate Iron & Steel Co., 104 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill., urging passage of Senate bill 4204, relating to interference with commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

5065. Also, petition of American Farm Bureau of Federation, 1411 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., urging the Muscle Shoals appropriation; to the Committee on Appropriations.

5066. Also, petition of American Association of State Highway Officials, Richmond, Va., urging that Congress should extend the provisions for Federal assistance to the States, and should therefore pass House bill 14905; to the Committee on Roads.

5067. Also, petition of Herman H. Hetler Lumber Co., 2601 Elston Avenue, Chicago, Ill., urging that there is no justification for a duty on rough lumber; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5068. Also, petition of Tonk Manufacturing Co., 1912 Lewis Street, Chicago, Ill., urging appropriation for continuing the work of the forest products laboratory at Madison, Wis.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

5069. Also, petition of Juliet F. Goodrick, 1210 Astor Street, Chicago, Ill., protesting against the granting of water-power rights in the national parks; to the Committee on Water Power.

5070. Also, petition of Morden Frog & Crossing Works, Chicago, Ill., by Irving T. Hartz, urging that Congress direct the Treasury to honor interstate commerce certificates, thus releasing large sums, enabling railroads to pay for supplies purchased and also to resume buying; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, January 19, 1921.

(Legislative day of Tuesday, January 18, 1921.)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

MEMORIALS OF WYOMING LEGISLATURE.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, I ask that the memorial of the Legislature of Wyoming, which I send to the desk, may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE STATE OF WYOMING,
Office of the Secretary of State.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
State of Wyoming, ss:

I, W. E. Chaplin, secretary of state of the State of Wyoming, do hereby certify that the annexed copy of enrolled Senate joint memorial No. 1, of the sixteenth legislature of the State of Wyoming, has been carefully compared with the original, filed in this office, and is a full, true, and correct transcript of the same and of the whole thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Wyoming.

Done at Cheyenne, the capital, this 14th day of January, A. D. 1921.
[SEAL.]

W. E. CHAPLIN,
Secretary of State,
By H. M. LYMAN,
Deputy.

Enrolled joint memorial 1, Senate, sixteenth Legislature of the State of Wyoming, memorializing Congress to enact into law the so-called "French-Capper truth in fabric bill."

Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of Wyoming (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress of the United States be memorialized as follows:

Whereas shoddy made from rags absorbs a large part of the legitimate demand for virgin wool; and
Whereas the general public is deceived thereby at the expense of both the consumer and the producer, to the great profit of the manufacturers of shoddy goods; and
Whereas the term "all wool" has become a means of deception and fraud: Be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be urged to enact the so-called French-Capper truth in fabric bill; be it further

Resolved, That a certified copy of this joint memorial be sent to each of the members of the congressional delegation of this State in Congress, and to the chairmen of the committees in Congress to which this bill has been referred, with the request that they employ their best efforts to secure the speedy enactment of this measure into law.

W. W. DALEY,
President of the Senate.
L. R. EWART,
Speaker of the House.

Mr. WARREN. I ask that the joint memorial of the Legislature of Wyoming, which I sent to the desk, may lie on the table and be printed in the RECORD.

The memorial was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE STATE OF WYOMING,
Office of the Secretary of State.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
State of Wyoming, ss:

I, W. E. Chaplin, secretary of state of the State of Wyoming, do hereby certify that the annexed copy of enrolled house joint memorial No. 1 of the sixteenth Legislature of the State of Wyoming has been carefully compared with the original filed in this office and is a full, true, and correct transcript of the same and of the whole thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Wyoming.

Done at Cheyenne, the capital, this 14th day of January, A. D. 1921.
[SEAL.]

W. E. CHAPLIN,
Secretary of State,
By H. M. LYMAN,
Deputy.

Enrolled joint memorial 1, House of Representatives, sixteenth Legislature of the State of Wyoming.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Wyoming (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States be memorialized as follows:

Whereas the producers of live stock, wool, and farm products are today facing almost certain financial ruin, owing to the demoralization of the markets for their products, coupled with the unprecedented high cost of production of those products; and
Whereas this condition has been brought about largely by the dumping upon our markets of cheaply produced foreign products; and
Whereas this influx of foreign products has been greatly accentuated by the rates of foreign exchange, which, in effect, have placed a bonus upon such importations; and
Whereas the continued production of live stock, wool, and farm products is so seriously threatened by these conditions that an emergency exists that is without parallel in the history of this country: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be earnestly urged to enact without delay the so-called Fordney emergency tariff bill now pending; be it further

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be urged to provide that in the collection of customs duties the customs authorities shall be directed to compute such duties upon the basis of the normal rate of exchange; be it further

Resolved, That a certified copy of this joint memorial be sent to each of the members of the congressional delegation of this State in Congress, to the chairmen of the committees in Congress to which these measures have been referred, and to the President of the United States, with the urgent request that they employ their best efforts to secure the immediate enactment of these measures into law.

W. W. DALEY,
President of the Senate.
L. R. EWART,
Speaker of the House.

Mr. WARREN. I also present on behalf of my colleague [Mr. KENDRICK] identical resolutions of the Legislature of Wyoming, and they will take the same course as those which I have presented.

REPUBLICS OF HAITI AND SANTO DOMINGO.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I ask permission to submit a resolution for reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The resolution (S. Res. 428) was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be, and it is hereby, authorized to investigate all the circumstances attending the participation of Americans, either civilians or members of the Military or Naval Establishments, in the governmental affairs of the Republics of Haiti and Santo Domingo.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 15130) making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, and for other purposes.